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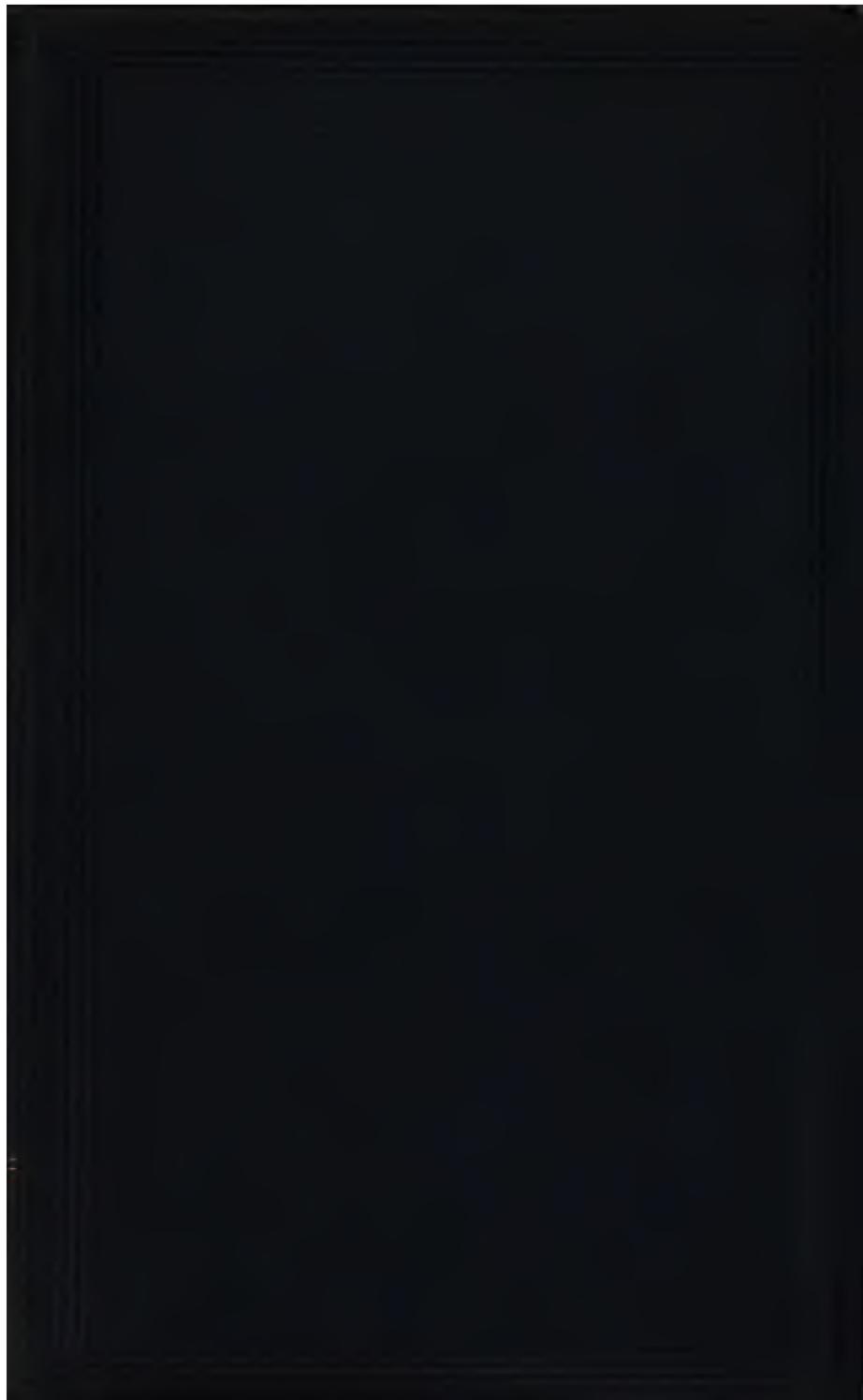
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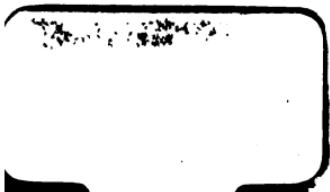
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MATERIALS
FOR
GERMAN PROSE COMPOSITION,
OR

Selections from Modern English Writers,

WITH

GRAMMATICAL NOTES, IDIOMATIC RENDERINGS OF DIFFICULT
PASSAGES, AND A GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

BY

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PREFACE.

THE present volume is intended to serve as a practical and theoretical guide to those who, having a full knowledge of German accidence and of the rules of the order of words, are anxious or obliged to acquire the art of translating from English into German.

There is no better means of mastering a foreign language than that of using it as a medium of translation from our own, and there is at the same time no better criterion for testing a person's knowledge of foreign languages. Translations from English into German form, therefore, justly an essential part in the B.A. Examinations at the London University, in the competitive Examinations for the Civil Service of India, and for the Military Service, and in the Examinations at the College of Preceptors for First Class Candidates. In producing a correct version of an English passage into German the candidate furnishes incontestible evidence of his knowledge of the latter, and, perhaps, also of the former.

The daily increasing intercourse between this country and Germany makes it, besides, for many highly desirable and, frequently, necessary to acquire a practical knowledge

of German. I had also this class of students in view, in giving not only narrative and descriptive Extracts, but also letters, dialogues, &c.*

There is, finally—and I would add, fortunately—another class of students, with whom the study of German is not a mere matter of practical expediency, but a labour of love; who cultivate the language and literature of Germany as a discipline for the mind, and as a medium of enlightenment and refinement. To this class of students, it is hoped, the present volume will prove equally useful.

I have myself made the selection of all the following Extracts from the authors' works, and not taken them 'ready cut' from any of the numerous compilations of specimens of English prose. I imposed this arduous task upon myself, because I wished to give such Extracts only as seemed to me most suitable to illustrate both the differences between English and German construction, and the idiomatic peculiarities of the latter. I was also solicitous to avoid all those hackneyed Extracts which are invariably found in all similar works, and of which both teachers and pupils must already be heartily tired.

I have further confined myself to Selections from modern authors. The legitimate claims of modern writers are generally, however excellent their sentiments and style may be, only too much neglected in books of Extracts.

* In the "Report of the School Commission Inquiry" (vol. i. p. 28) the following remark—which does some justice to the German language—occurs with reference to the 'position of German' in this country: "German has at present, in most parts of England, in a less degree than French the claim of practical utility; but in another respect it must be ranked higher, for its numerous inflections peculiarly adapt it for teaching grammar, and for that purpose it would stand next to Latin."

It seems to me, besides, impossible to learn to write modern German by translating those old English authors, whom we admire, and with whom every English scholar should be acquainted, but whose style no modern English writer imitates. In almost every period a peculiar mode of expression is prevalent. In former times it was entirely different in every country ; but at the present epoch, in which the intellectual international relations are greater than ever, and the eminent writers of one country are generally acquainted with the productions of the master minds of other countries, there may be discovered a certain uniformity between the expression of thought of various nations—more particularly in the better productions of the three leading literatures: the English, German, and French.

In making the present Selection it has also been my endeavour to give throughout interesting Extracts only ; some of a lighter stamp, and the majority of an instructive kind : but none of the latter will be found dull. Though merely Extracts, the following specimens are mostly complete in themselves ; and where this is not absolutely the case,—as, for instance, in the dramatic scenes and a few other pieces,—I have given the necessary explanation in a foot-note. I have also explained all historical and other allusions throughout the work,—in fact, everything which I deemed necessary for making the text fully understood ; which seems to me the primary condition before a translation is attempted at all.

It has been found expedient to divide the present volume into four *graduated* parts. The *first* part consists of easy detached Sentences and minor Extracts,—taken from English standard works,—which are to serve for

practice in the order of words and the less complicated construction of sentences. The *second* part contains longer Extracts, as is also the case with the two remaining parts.

The Notes to the first two parts have this in common: that they contain, besides copious renderings of expressions and idiomatic phrases, also numerous philological remarks and grammatical rules. This section of the work contains, in fact, almost *the whole of the German Syntax*, and a general recapitulation of the most important features of the Syntax will be found in the *Grammatical Introduction*, to which I wish to call the particular attention of the translators.

In the Notes to part the *third* will be found chiefly renderings of idiomatic phrases, hints for translation, definitions of synonyms, and numerous references to the grammatical notes occurring in the two preceding parts.

The Notes to part the *fourth* are very few in number, and towards the end of the book none at all are given. Only the most difficult expressions and phrases are translated, but there occur numerous references to the preceding parts, and the proper renderings are in this part more frequently indicated by English periphrases than in the previous parts. These periphrases form, though not a novel, still a principal, and, it is hoped, a very useful, feature of the present publication. By this means a sure guide is given to the student, without actually stating the translation. Thus it is indicated on page 87, note 11, that the expression *to the west* is in this particular instance to be rendered by the equivalent for 'westward,' and the expression *of it* (note 13, same page) by the equivalent for 'of the same.' In carrying out this plan, it has always

been my endeavour to make use of correct English. Only in two or three cases, where it could not be helped, I deviated from this course.

As regards the *amount* of help I have given, I aimed at keeping the middle path—by giving neither too much nor too little. I have, therefore, confined myself to give renderings of really difficult expressions and idiomatic phrases only. I adopted in this respect the plan which I have pursued, in general, in my edition of “Schiller’s Wallenstein.” First I translated throughout every Extract contained in the following pages into German; then I examined the dictionaries commonly in use in this country, and when I found that most of them did not give the requisite translation of certain expressions or phrases, I put the translation in the notes. A few of these renderings have been adopted from the translations of the works published in Germany. In most cases, however, I was obliged to deviate from the translators. I generally gave, what I should venture to call, a literary translation, but I avoided as much as possible free renderings.

I can hardly expect that all my versions will be accepted by every German scholar. There are phrases and passages which admit of various correct translations, and some may give the preference to those versions which I thought proper to reject. Such a difference of opinion cannot be avoided, especially in the translation of so great a variety of Extracts. Anyhow I may affirm that I have done the work to the best of my ability, and that I have bestowed the greatest possible care upon the present publication, devoting to it more time and labour than those who have never been engaged in similar educational works could imagine;

nor did I venture to commence it before I had myself acquired considerable experience in translating for the German press English works of various kinds.

I may also mention that a considerable part of the present volume has already gone through a trial. My esteemed friend and countryman, the Rev. Dr. Wintzer, of King's College School, has gone through a portion of the work—in proof-sheets—with his more advanced pupils in the Evening Classes, and assured me that he has found the publication of practical utility; and I have myself used several portions of the book both with the students of German in King's College, and with my pupils in other Institutions.

Finally, I have to express my sincerest thanks to the publishers, Messrs. C. and A. Black, Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, Messrs. Longman & Co., Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Mr. John Murray, and Messrs. Smith, Elder, & Co., who gave me their permission with reference to various Extracts, and to Lady Trevelyan, who kindly placed at my disposal the passages taken from the works of her illustrious brother, Lord Macaulay. As regards the permission which I received from the, fortunately still living, authors themselves, I am afraid that I am unable to give adequate expression to my feelings of gratitude, not so much on account of their placing most readily their works at my disposal, but for the genial and cordial manner in which nearly all of them responded to my request.

A. B.

KING'S COLLEGE, *London*, 1868.

GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION.

GERMAN is a strictly grammatical language, and this circumstance forms the basis of the construction of German sentences. The grammatical inflections, which have not been lost in German as in English, claim inexorably their right, but offer at the same time the great advantage of effecting a distinctness which leaves room neither for a real nor for a merely grammatical ambiguity. Apart from these formal exigencies, there is the same freedom of movement in the expression of thought in German as in English—a freedom which is of incalculable advantage to prose, but still more so to poetry.

The German language possesses, besides, an adaptability which most other languages lack, and to which the fact may be attributed that German can boast—as has been universally acknowledged—of unrivalled translations from foreign languages, especially from the English. The fact just pointed out may serve as an encouragement to English students of German, proving, as it does, that the difficulties of translating into German are by no means so

overwhelming as is generally asserted, more particularly by those whose knowledge of German is merely superficial. Any one who has a fair knowledge of German, and is familiar with the Grammar, will, by the help of a complete German dictionary, be able to produce such a translation as, though not elegant, would not be stamped as absurd or as 'un-German,' since the mode of expression is by no means prescribed by implacable laws. There is, it is true, a peculiarly German order of words; but this order can easily enough be learned by means of certain rules: and so can the peculiarity of the construction of German sentences in general, especially if it is constantly borne in mind that German is, as has been stated before, a strictly grammatical language, and requires all the various relations between subject, object, &c. to be pointed out with grammatical distinctness.

The following general recapitulation of some of the most important features of German Syntax will fully bear out my assertion as regards the thorough grammatical character of the German language.

I. One of the chief characteristics of German construction is that of placing the qualifying expressions and clauses before the qualified term, which peculiarity has been pointed out and explained page 7, note 13, and page 10, note 16.

For example: *Ein auf dem Hügel stehendes Haus, a house standing on the hill.*

The student of German should, however, be very cautious in forming such adjective sentences. They should never be too long, and it is far better to make use of relative clauses, than to compress a number of clauses into one protracted adjective sentence. It is in this respect, before all, that §/ modern German prose has materially and generally improved. Good German writers make, as a rule, their sentences shorter and more concise, and it only requires a fair amount of knowledge of the German language to find them lucid and intelligible.

II. The *Present Participle*, so very frequently employed in English, is in German generally turned by a different form. This important topic has been fully explained in the present volume, and one Extract (part ii. page 82, No. xxx.) has been inserted for special practice in the various rules referring to the Present Participle. The most important of them are here given:

(a) In adverbial clauses of time the Present Participle is usually changed into a regular sentence with a conjunction and a finite verb (*i.e.* a verb with a personal termination); e.g. *By obeying the laws of nature, indem wir den Gesetzen der Natur gehorchen* Cf. page 3, note 3.

(b) The Present Participle which qualifies a preceding noun or pronoun is generally changed into a regular relative clause, and in some cases it is changed into an attributive adjective. Cf. page 4, note 4.

(c) When the Present Participle expresses a logical cause, it is changed into a regular sentence, and introduced by *da*; e.g. *Not finding him at home, I went away, da ich ihn nicht zu Hause fand, so ging ich weg.* Cf. page 15, note 13.

(d) When the Present Participle expresses a purpose, it is changed into a supine (*i.e.* the infinitive preceded by *zu*); e.g. *There was no reason for writing such a letter, es war kein Grund vorhanden einen solchen Brief zu schreiben.* Cf. page 2, note 8.

(e) The Present Participle is rendered by the infinitive used substantively when it contains a substantive notion; e.g. *His coming and going, sein Kommen und Gehen.* Cf. page 14, note 9.

In the case just mentioned the Present Participles are sometimes rendered by substantives having a frequentative signification, which substantives are formed by means of the syllable *ge* prefixed to the stem; as *das Gebell* (from *bellen*, to bark) *der Hunde*, *the (repeated) barking of dogs.* See page 14, note 17.

(f) A very convenient way of rendering briefly the Present Participle is the employment of adverbial expressions, with which the German language

abounds. This expedient has been resorted to in various passages of the present volume, as page 112, where the clause *having sustained considerable losses* has been briefly rendered by the adverbial expression, *mit großem Verluste*

(g) In one case the Present Participle may also be used in German, more particularly in elevated diction,—viz. when it denotes an action which is represented as taking place simultaneously with the action expressed by the predicate; e.g. *Dies alles bei mir denkend schlief ich ein* (*Sch.*), *thinking on all these matters I fell asleep*, i.e. ‘whilst I thought of all these matters I fell asleep.’ Cf. page 14, note 7.

That the Present Participle, used in English in an attributive connexion, is also employed in German as an attributive adjective—as *the roaring sea*, *das tosende Meer*—is a matter of course.

III. The construction of the *Accusative with the Infinitive*, so frequently occurring in Latin, Greek, and English, is inadmissible in German, since the verb governs in such a construction two objects of a perfectly different *grammatical* character—if we may say so; a process quite adverse to the character of the German language, which requires all grammatical relations to be logically and distinctly pointed out. We must, therefore, generally change the accusative into the nominative, the infinitive

into a finite verb, and introduce the sentence by the conjunction *daß*. For instance: *I wish you to write the letter immediately*, *ich wünsche, daß Sie den Brief sofort schreiben*.

The Infinitive may, however, be used in German with some verbs, as *sehen*, *hören*, *finden*, *fühlen*, *haben*, &c., and also with the intransitive verbs *gehen*, *reiten*, *fahren*, *bleiben*; but all these and similar verbs form with the infinitive a kind of compound verbal expression, expressing one idea only, as: *I see him coming*, *ich sehe ihn kommen*; *we go for a walk*, *wir gehen spazieren*. In these examples the verbs *kommen* *sehen* and *spazieren* *gehen* express one notion only. Cf. page 3, note 11.

The reason stated with reference to the inadmissibility of the Accusative with the Infinitive in German may, in some measure, also explain the circumstance that verbs of choosing, appointing, declaring, considering, &c. do not govern in German *two* accusatives, as is the case in Greek, Latin, and English; but put the suffering or direct object alone in the accusative, and the word expressing the office to which a person has been appointed, or that which a person or thing is declared to be, is preceded by the preposition *zu* with the dative (after the verbs of choosing, electing, and declaring), and by the accusative with the prepositions *als* or *für* (after verbs of considering and declaring): e.g. *They*

appointed him president of the society, sie ernannten ihn zum Präsidenten der Gesellschaft; I esteem it a.. favour, ich betrachte es als eine Gunst. Cf. page 36, note 4, and page 85, note 2.

IV. The rule with reference to words in *Apposition* requires in German the greatest attention.

A noun (or its substitute, viz. a personal pronoun) or adjective or ordinal number is said to stand in the relation of *Apposition* when it qualifies or explains another noun previously mentioned.

The *Apposition* agrees, for the sake of grammatical distinctness, with the noun qualified, in gender, number, and case. Thus, in the extract No. 17, page 3, we must render the sentence, *The flax plant is composed of three distinct parts, the wood, the fibres, and the gum resin, &c.*, by *der Flachs besteht aus drei verschiedenen Theilen, dem Holze, den Fasern und dem Harze, &c.* The terms *Holz*, *Fasern*, and *Harz* stand here in *apposition* to *Theilen*, and must therefore, like the latter expression, be used in the dative case. See page 85, note 9.

The rule that the *Article* must be repeated before nouns of different gender or number—which is merely owing to the requirements of grammatical distinctness—may here appropriately be appended to the rule concerning the *Apposition*. See page 42 note 9.

V. Grammatical distinctness requires in German—though not rigorously—that the place of the object be supplied in the principal clause by the pronoun *es* when the leading verb governs the accusative case, and the object consists of a whole clause or a supine; e.g. *He had ventured to go in secret*, &c. (see page 17, note 7), *er hatte es gewagt sich heimlich aufzumachen*, &c.

If, however, the verb or adjective in the principal clause require a preposition, the latter is added to the demonstrative pronoun *da* or *dar*; e.g. *This castle is remarkable as containing*, &c. (see page 97, note 2), *dieses Schloß ist dadurch merkwürdig, daß*, &c.

Words printed in *italics* in the text are not to be translated.

When two words are separated by a dash (—) in the Notes, the German rendering refers to the whole clause of which the first and last word are given.

When words are separated by dots (...), the German rendering in the Notes is the equivalent for these words only, and not for the intervening expressions.

GERMAN PROSE COMPOSITION.

PART I.

ERRATA.

Page 3, Extract 17, line 2, for 'fibre' read: *fibres*.

Page 6, note 6, for 'page 14, note 3,' read: *page 3, note 11*.

Page 10, Extract 47, line 2, for 'Henry VII' read: *Henry VIII*.

the 'effect or power,' should be rendered by *Wirkung*.

³ Here, again, the definite article is required, in accordance with the rule, that when an aggregate whole or an entire genus is to be denoted we must, in German, use the definite article. This rule may be considered as a special case of the general rule mentioned in note 1.

⁴ *Most*, *äußerst*; *acute* = sharp.

⁵ *Dome*, *Ruppel*; *St. Paul's Cathedral*, *Paulskirche*.

⁶ 'When of stands before a mate-

' Use the verb *bringen* (followed by *nach*) in the passive voice, which form is always required in German when the suffering of an action by the subject is to be expressed. In the preceding sentence the action is represented as completed; we must, therefore, use the auxiliary verb *sein* in order to express the 'state' of the subject; but in the present instance we represent the subject as suffering the action, and have therefore to employ the auxiliary verb *merken*.*

* Of all the rules in German Grammar, the use of the passive voice is generally the least understood. Full attention should therefore be paid to that characteristic nicety of the German language, which I shall illustrate with all its peculiarities in the course of the present work, not omitting constantly to refer back to the above rule as occasion may be.

5. Water¹ in the act of freezing² becomes³ electrical.
6. The Assyrians,⁴ like the Egyptians, appear to have had organized⁵ and disciplined⁵ troops.
7. When hair becomes very fine and crisp, it is termed⁶ wool.
8. The last years of John Locke's existence were spent⁷ at Oates in Essex.
9. The Berber language has no terms for expressing⁸ abstract ideas, and is obliged to borrow them from⁹ the Arabic.
10. Green¹⁰ is a common colour in the vegetable kingdom; it is very rare in the mineral kingdom.
11. The prose of Dryden,¹¹ says Sir Walter Scott, may reckon with¹² the best in the English language.
12. In the reign¹³ of Elizabeth the town of Brighton was situated¹⁴ in that tract where the chain-pier¹⁵ now extends¹⁶ into the sea.

¹ See page 1, note 3.

² *Act of freezing*, Gefrieren.

³ The above sentence beginning with the subject, the verb containing the assertion ought to be placed immediately after the same.

⁴ See preceding note.

⁵ Retain here these identical adjectives, forming them from organi-
siren, discipliniren, with the proper termination; *troops* = armies.

⁶ Turn *it is termed* by 'so one calls it.' The expletive *so* is here used in accordance with the rule that, when a sentence, expressing a condition, precedes a principal clause, the latter is generally introduced by the adverb *so*, and given in an inverted form.

⁷ According to the rule mentioned page 1, note 7, we ought to use here the passive voice; but this form is generally changed into the active voice when the agent from whom the activity proceeds is, on account of its greater importance than the subject suffering the action, to be made more prominent. Turn *here*, therefore, by 'John Locke spent the last years of his existence at,' &c. *To spend* (time),

zubringen; *existence* = life.

⁸ *To express*, here bezeichnen. Turn *for expressing* by 'in order to express,' because the English present participle denotes here a purpose; and in such a case we generally use in German the supine, i.e. the infinitive, with the preposition *u* before it, preceded by *um*.

⁹ *To borrow from*, entleihen, governs the dative of the indirect object—here *Arabic*—like many other compound verbs beginning with an inseparable prefix.

¹⁰ See page 1, note 1.

¹¹ Turn by 'Dryden's prose.' according to the rule that, when a proper name occurs in the genitive case, it is generally placed before the noun which it qualifies.

¹² Turn *may—the* by 'can be reckoned to the,' &c., using the present infinitive of the passive voice.

¹³ We say in German 'under the reign.' See above, note 11.

¹⁴ *To be situated*, sich befinden; *on*, here *auf*; *tract*, Stelle.

¹⁵ *Chain-pier*, Kettenbamm. This refers, of course, to the old pier.

¹⁶ *To extend*, sich erstrecken. The verb must be placed at the end of

13. We command¹ nature, according to the saying² of a philosopher, by obeying³ her laws.

14. The swiftest and most agile quadrupeds, as well as the most graceful and beautiful, also⁴ those which are most useful to man, belong⁵ chiefly to the old continent.

15. Demosthenes felt such delight in⁶ the history of Thucydides, that,⁷ to obtain a familiar and perfect mastery of his style,⁸ he copied his history eight times.

16. The inhabitants of the Marianne Islands⁹ pretended to be the only people in the world.

17. The flax plant is composed of¹⁰ three distinct parts: the wood, the fibre, and the gum resin, which causes¹¹ the fibres to adhere.

18. No body is so black as to reflect¹² no light at all,¹³ and to be¹⁴ perfectly invisible in a strong light.

the sentence, the same being introduced by the subordinate conjunction 'where,' too.

¹ *To command*, here befehlen. Place *nature* after *philosopher*, and see page 1, note 1.

² *Saying*, Ausspruch.

³ Participial constructions of this kind must be changed into regular sentences, with a finite verb and a conjunction. Turn here by 'whilst (inbem) we obey.'

⁴ Turn by 'as also; most useful, am nützlichsten.'

⁵ *Belong*, here angehören.

⁶ *To feel such delight in anything*, von einer Sache so sehr entzückt sein.

⁷ The pronoun 'he,' occurring in the next sentence, should be inserted here, since the subject must, in German, be placed either at the beginning of the clause, or—as a rule—immediately after the word introducing the same.

⁸ *To—style*, um dessen Stil vollständig in seine Gemalt zu bekommen.

⁹ *Marianne Islands*, Marianen, or, in accordance with the original Spanish designation, Diebänseln, or

simply Patronen.

¹⁰ *To be composed of*, bestehen aus.

¹¹ *To cause*, bewirken, governs an 'accusative with an infinitive,' a construction which is, except after *heissen*, *nennen*, *helfen*, *lehren*, *lernen*, inadmissible in German, where the infinitive must be turned into a finite verb, and the clause introduced by the conjunction *daß*. Turn here by 'which causes that the fibres adhere.' *To adhere*, zusammenhalten.

¹² *To reflect*, zurückwerfen. Relative constructions like the above—viz. the infinitive preceded by 'as,' referring to the demonstrative 'so,'—must generally be changed in German into regular sentences with a finite verb. When the infinitive implies a condition, as is the case here, we should use the conditional mood, and translate 'as' by *als* *daß*.

¹³ *No—at all*, gar fein.

¹⁴ The words *so* and *as* referring also to this infinitive, it must, like the preceding infinitive, be changed into the present conditional.

19. A loaf¹ was found² in a baker's shop³ at Herculaneum still retaining⁴ its form, and with his name stamped upon it.⁵

20. It is well known that if one in a troop of lions is killed,⁶ the others take the hint,⁷ and leave that part of the country.

21. A great number of seeds are furnished with downy and feathery appendages,⁸ enabling⁹ them, when ripe,¹⁰ to float in the air, and to be wafted easily to great distances.

22. Among¹¹ the Dyaks,¹² aborigines¹³ of Borneo, no man is allowed¹⁴ to marry till he can show the skull of a man whom he has slain.

23. There is¹⁵ reason to suppose, from¹⁶ the quantity of

¹ The corresponding German term, *Brot*, is sometimes followed by the word *Brot*; but the expression *Brot* alone is quite sufficient, and more usual.

² See page 1, note 7.

³ Turn by 'in the shop of a baker.'

⁴ When the English present participle has the force of an adjective, as is the case here, in consequence of its qualifying a preceding noun or pronoun, it must, in German, generally be changed into a corresponding finite verb, and be introduced—like every other relative clause—by a relative pronoun or adverb. The sense of the passage must determine in which tense the finite verb is to be used. Thus here *still retaining* = which still had retained. *To retain, beibehalten.*

⁵ Turn by 'upon which his name was stamped.'

⁶ See page 1, note 7.

⁷ *To take the hint, here es sich zur Warnung dienen lassen.*

⁸ *Appendages, Anhänger.*

⁹ See above, note 4. Here, of course, the present is required.

¹⁰ Use the complete form, 'when they are ripe:' *wasted, getragen; to great, transl. in weite.*

¹¹ When *among* is used with reference to nations in a general sense, as is the case here, we must render it by the preposition *bei*.

¹² This proper name follows in German the weak declension.

¹³ The definite article should be repeated before this noun in apposition to *Dyaks*.

¹⁴ The verb *erlauben* would here be inapplicable, since it belongs to that class of verbs which govern, besides a direct object in the accusative, an indirect object in the dative case. We cannot therefore translate 'I am allowed' by *Ich bin erlaubt*, but we may, when we write emphatically, employ the impersonal form, and say, *Es ist mir erlaubt*. Commonly, however, the expression 'to be allowed' is rendered by *dürfen*. It may not be superfluous to add that, by paying full attention to the rule touched upon in this note, the student of German will spare himself numerous mistakes.

¹⁵ *There is* should here be turned by 'one has,' and *from* by 'after.' The proper order in German would be to begin by the second clause, *from the quantity, &c.*, placing the clause *there is reason to suppose* before that *some of them*.

light emitted¹ by the brightest stars, that some of them are much larger than the sun.

24. In the marsh of Curragh,² in the Isle of Man, vast trees are discovered³ standing⁴ firm on their⁵ roots, though at a depth⁶ of eighteen or twenty feet⁷ below the surface.

25. During the hundred and sixty years which preceded⁸ the union of the Roses nine kings reigned in England. Six of these nine kings were⁹ deposed. Five lost their lives¹⁰ as well as their crowns.

26. The modern system of music¹¹ is one of the few sciences, if so it may be called,¹² which owe their improvement¹³ to the Middle Ages.¹⁴

27. It seems impossible, says a great botanist, in¹⁵ the present state of our knowledge to give a complete and perfect¹⁶ definition of what¹⁷ is to be considered an animal, in contradistinction to what¹⁷ is to be looked upon as a plant.

28. In¹⁸ the reign of William the First the penalty for killing¹⁹ a stag or a boar was loss²⁰ of the eyes; for William loved the great deer,²¹ says a Saxon Chronicle, as if he had been their father.

¹ To emit, ausstrahlen. The relative pronoun cannot be omitted in German. Turn, therefore, by 'which is emitted.'

² Use the compound expression 'Curragh-marsh.'

³ Turn *are discovered* by 'one finds.'

⁴ See page 4, notes 4 and 9.

⁵ Turn here *on their* by 'with the,' and see page 7, note 6.

⁶ Render by the complete form, 'though they are (sich befinden) in a depth.'

⁷ See page 6, note 18.

⁸ To precede, vorangehen, governs the dative case, like many other verbs compounded with the separable prefixes an, auf, bei, vor, &c.

⁹ See page 1, note 7.

¹⁰ The word *haben*, in the general sense in which it is used here, does not admit of a plural. Use *crowns*

in the singular, and 'the' for *their* in both cases.

¹¹ See page 1, notes 1 and 3.

¹² Turn by 'if one can so call it,' viz. the system.

¹³ Improvement, here *Ausbildung*.

¹⁴ The expression *Middle Ages* is used in German in the singular only.

¹⁵ In, here *bei*; turn *of our knowledge* by 'of the science.'

¹⁶ Perfect, transl. genau.

¹⁷ The expression of *what* is to be turned by 'of that (dative of demonstrative pronoun *der*) which,' and to *what* by 'to that which ;' to be looked upon, ansehen ist.

¹⁸ See page 2, note 13.

¹⁹ Killing, die *Tötung*; which is to be followed by the genitive case.

²⁰ Turn *was loss* by 'consisted in the loss.'

²¹ Great deer, *Großwild* is used in

29. When a body is once in motion, it requires¹ no foreign power to sustain² its velocity.

30. Etna³ appears to have been in activity from the earliest times of tradition,⁴ for Diodorus Siculus⁵ mentions an eruption which caused⁶ a district to be deserted by the Sicani.⁷

31. The art of painting⁸ in oil was⁹ first discovered by Van Eyck of Bruges, towards the end of the fourteenth century. It has now become¹⁰ almost the only manner in which paintings of magnitude¹¹ are executed.¹²

32. The Urceola Elastica¹³ is to be found¹⁴ in abundance in¹⁵ the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and can, without being injured, yield by tapping¹⁶ from fifty to¹⁷ sixty pounds¹⁸ of caoutchouc in one season.

33. In our island the Latin appears¹⁹ never to have

German in the singular only, like verb and the one occurring below all nouns denoting unlimited plurality; *their*, transl. *dessen*. in note 12.

¹ *To require*, *bedürfen*, governs the genitive case.

² *To sustain*, *aufrecht erhalten*. The infinitive expresses here a purpose; we must therefore use the supine, preceded by *um*. See page 2, note 8.

³ Use the definite article, the same being required in accordance with the rule mentioned page 1, note 1, before names of mountains.

⁴ *Tradition*, *Sage*.

⁵ A Greek historian who was a contemporary of Cæsar and Augustus. He wrote a large work entitled *Βαθύοθηκη ἱστορική*, or Universal History.

⁶ See page 14, note 3, and turn here to be *deserted* by the imperfect.

⁷ The Sicani were the first inhabitants of Sicily mentioned in history.

⁸ Use the supine, the same being generally required in German when the present participle is in English preceded by *of*, instead of, or *without*.

⁹ See page 1, note 7, for this

¹⁰ Turn simply by 'it is now.'

¹¹ *Magnitude*, here *Bedeutung*.

¹² *To execute*, *ausführen*.

¹³ Retain the Latin term with the original gender.

¹⁴ Use the present of the passive voice.

¹⁵ Turn *in* by 'upon,' and construe the following and the preceding clause according to the rule that adverbial expressions of manner are placed after all other adverbial expressions.

¹⁶ *Yield by tapping*, *durch Ginstütte liefern*.

¹⁷ *To*, between two cardinal numerals, denoting amount approximately, is rendered in German by *bis*.

¹⁸ Use the singular, in accordance with the rule that the sign of the plural is dispensed with when masculine or neuter nouns, being used as terms of weight, measure, or number, are preceded by numerals.

¹⁹ The order of words must here be inverted, viz. 'appears the Latin,' because the clause does not begin with the subject itself.

superseded¹ the old Gaelic speech,² and could not stand its ground³ against the German.

34. Sir Robert Cotton,⁴ one day⁵ at his tailor's, discovered that the man was holding in his⁶ hand, ready⁷ to cut up for measures,⁷ an original Magna Charta, with all its appendages of⁷ seals and signatures ; and an original Magna Charta is⁸ preserved in the Cottonian Library exhibiting⁹ marks of dilapidation.

35. Practice must settle the habit¹⁰ of doing¹¹ without reflecting¹² on the rule.

36. During the eruption from the crater of the Tombora mountain, in Sumbawa, the darkness occasioned by the ashes¹³ in the day-time was so profound, that nothing equal to it was ever¹⁴ witnessed in the darkest night of Java.¹⁵

37. A piece of caoutchouc or india-rubber is very elastic, but not perfectly so, for it becomes permanently elongated by stretching.¹⁶ Glass,¹⁷ on the contrary, is perfectly elastic, for it will retain¹⁸ no permanent bend ; when drawn into¹⁹ a fine thread, it may²⁰ be twisted round upon

¹ To supersede, verdrängen.

² The—speech, das *Utgäldische*.

³ To stand one's ground, steh' be-haupten.

⁴ See page 2, note 3.

⁵ Use the complete form, 'when he was one day.'

⁶ Use the definite article, which, as is the case in Greek and French, is always employed instead of the possessive pronoun, when we can clearly see by the context who the possessing object is.

⁷ Ready, im Begriff; for measures, als Maß ; original Magna Charta, Original-Magna Charta ; of, an.

⁸ See page 1, note 7.

⁹ See page 4, notes 4 and 9.

¹⁰ Settle the habit, transl. tie Fertigkeit fest vertragen ; habit being here a synonym of 'aptitude.'

¹¹ To do, here vollbringen. Turn by 'something to do.'

¹² See page 6, note 8.

¹³ The words 'occasioned by the

ashes' qualify the substantive 'darkness ;' and since in German all the attributive clauses or expressions must, as a rule, precede the nouns which they qualify, we must turn the above by 'the by (through) the ashes occasioned darkness.'

¹⁴ Nothing—ever, nie was Zeugnisse. Turn here witnessed by 'seen' and of by 'upon.'

¹⁵ The above refers to the disastrous eruption of the volcano of Tombora in 1815, when the ashes wafted from the isle of Sumbawa to that of Java produced there, in the middle of the day, the deepest darkness.

¹⁶ By stretching, durch Ausdehnen.

¹⁷ See page 1, note 3.

¹⁸ Use the present tense.

¹⁹ To draw into, here ausdehnen zu. Turn by 'when one draws it into.'

²⁰ When may is a synonym of 'to be able,' we render it by können.

its axis many times without breaking,¹ and when set free² always returns to the point from which it set out.³

38. Dr. T. Fuller⁴ had such a wonderful memory that he could⁵ repeat five hundred unconnected words after twice hearing⁶ them, and recite the whole of⁷ the signs in the principal thoroughfares of London after once passing through and back again.⁸

39. It was the just boast of Schiller⁹ that in his country¹⁰ no Augustus, no Lorenzo, had watched over the infancy of poetry. The rich and energetic language of Luther, driven by¹¹ the Latin from the schools of pedants, and by the French from the palaces of kings, had taken refuge among the people.*

40. The Philippine Islands¹² were discovered by Magellan in¹³ the first voyage that was made round¹⁴ the world. They were first called the Archipelago of St. Lazarus: this was in the year 1520. In the year 1565 a Spanish colony was founded there under the command¹⁵ of

¹ See page 6, note 8.

² When set free, wenn es losge-
lassen wird.

³ Turn set out by 'went out.'

⁴ Thomas Fuller, the historian, lived from 1608 to 1661.

⁵ Use here the compound verbal expression, im *Stande* sein, and let it be followed by the supine, since if we employ können it would be necessary to repeat this verb twice, viz. after 'repeat' and 'recite.'

⁶ Construe the above participial construction according to the rule given page 3, note 3, using the verb in the pluperfect.

⁷ The whole of = all; principal thoroughfare, *Hauptstraße*.

⁸ After—again, nachdem er durch
dieselben hin und zurück gegangen war.
See above, note 6.

⁹ It—Schiller, Schiller war mit

Recht stolz darauf.

¹⁰ When the word *country* refers to a man's land of nativity, we generally use in German the expressive term *Waterland*, i.e. the paternal land. The same is done in almost all Teutonic languages. Thus the Swedes speak of their *Gäbnerland*, the Danes of their *Gætrelan*, &c.; Greek and Latin scholars will find analogous terms in *πατρίς, patria*, from which the Romance expressions *patria, patrie, &c.*, currently used in Italy and France, are derived.

¹¹ See page 10, note 13.

¹² The *Philippine Islands*, die *Philippinen*.

¹³ Turn here *in* by 'upon.'

¹⁴ *Round* being here a preposition, it must be rendered by *um*.

¹⁵ *Command*, here *Ausführung*.

* The above extract, from Macaulay's *Essay on Frederick the Great*, refers to Schiller's poem, "Die deutsche Musc," the first verses of which run—

'Kein Augustisch Alter blühte,
Keines Webelchers Güte
Ehrelike der deutschen Kunst,' &c.

Legaspi, and the islands were named after Philip II. of Spain.

41. A bitter plant with wavy sea-green leaves has been taken¹ from the sea-side,² where it grew like wild charlock;³ it was transplanted into the garden, lost its saltiness,⁴ and has become metamorphosed⁵ into two distinct vegetables,⁶ as unlike to each other as is each to⁷ the parent-plant,⁸ the red cabbage and the cauliflower.

42. Camoens,⁹ the celebrated poet of the *Lusiad*,¹⁰ was wrecked¹¹ at the mouth of the river Mekon,¹² and with difficulty reached the shore, swimming¹³ with one hand and bearing¹⁴ his poem above the water in the other, the only treasure which he had saved, and which was dearer to him than his life.

43. Sir Humphry Davy relates, that a friend of his, having discovered¹⁵ under the burning sand of Ceylon the eggs of an alligator, had the curiosity to break¹⁶ one of them, when¹⁷ a young alligator came forth perfect in its motions and its passions; for although hatched in the sand under the influence¹⁸ of the sunbeams, it made towards the water, its proper element: *when* hindered, it assumed a threatening aspect, and bit the stick¹⁹ presented to it.

44. Several of the British forests, which are now

¹ Use the passive imperfect.

² *Sea-side*, *Meerstrand*.

³ *Charlock* is the general English name for the weeds *Ufersenf* and *Uferrettig*.

⁴ *Saltiness*, *Salzgeschmack*.

⁵ Use the imperfect of *sich verwandeln*, the reflective form being preferred to the passive when the agent from whom the activity proceeds is not mentioned.

⁶ *Vegetables*, *Gemüsearten*.

⁷ Turn *as—to* by 'which are as different from each other as each of the same from.'

⁸ *Parent-plant*, *Mutterpflanze*.

⁹ Camoens, the greatest Portuguese poet, was born in 1524, and composed his poem, *O Lusiadas*, i.e. 'The Lusitanians,' in 1556. Vasco di Gama's Expedition to

India, and the brilliant exploits of his countrymen, form the subject of the great national epic.

¹⁰ *Lusiad*, *Lusitane*.

¹¹ *To be wrecked*, *Schiffbruch leiden*.

¹² A river in Cochin China.

¹³ See page 3, note 3, and insert the definite article between *with* and *one*.

¹⁴ *To bear*, here *emphalten*.

¹⁵ Turn *that*—*discovered* by 'that one of his friends, who had discovered.'

¹⁶ Turn by 'from (aus) curiosity broke;' to break, here *zerbrechen*.

¹⁷ *When* is here to be rendered by *worauf*; *came forth* by *herausstrotz*; and *passions* by *Trieb*.

¹⁸ *Influence*, here *Einwirkung*; made to, etc.

¹⁹ Add 'which one.'

marshes, were cut down¹ at different periods² by order of the English Parliament, because they harboured³ wolves and outlaws. Thus the Welsh woods were cut and burnt⁴ in the reign of Edward I., as were many of those⁵ in Ireland by Henry II., to prevent the natives from harbouring⁶ in them and harassing his troops.

45. A grain⁷ of musk is said⁸ to be divisible into three hundred and twenty quadrillions of parts, each of which is capable of affecting⁹ the olfactory nerve.

46. Our knowledge of the origin and affinities¹⁰ of European languages has been, within the last forty or fifty years, greatly¹¹ increased and improved¹² by¹³ the labours of German scholars.¹⁴

47. At¹⁵ the battle of Solway, in the time of Henry VII., 1542, when the Scotch army, commanded by Oliver Sinclair,¹⁶ was routed,¹⁷ an unfortunate troop of

¹ *To cut down a forest, einen Wald umhauen.*

² *Periods* = times; *by order, auf Befehl.*

³ *When to harbour* signifies 'to give shelter,' it must be translated by *Zusflucht gewähren*; but when it stands for 'to take shelter,' it should be rendered by *Zusflucht suchen.*

⁴ *To burn*, here *niederbrennen.*

⁵ *Turn as were many of those briefly by 'as also many.'*

⁶ When the present participle is preceded by *from*, and conveys, as is the case here, the notion of futurity, it must generally be rendered in German by the supine.

⁷ *Grain* (weight), *Gran.*

⁸ When the phrases, *it is said, they say*, are used to report the assertion of others—like the Latin *dicitur*—they must be rendered by the requisite tense of *sollen*.

⁹ The verb *to affect* is here to be rendered by the foreign expression *affieien*, from the Latin *afficere*.

¹⁰ Use the singular only.

¹¹ *Greatly*, here *bedeutend.*

¹² *Improved*, transl. *erweitert*. See page 1, note 7.

¹³ When *by* is a synonym of *through*, denoting the means by which an effect is produced, the German equivalent is *durch*.

¹⁴ *Scholars*, here *Gelehrte.*

¹⁵ *At*, here in; *in the, jur.*

¹⁶ The characteristic feature of German construction, to place all the qualifying expressions and clauses before the qualified term, has already been pointed out page 7, note 13. This mode of expression gives great vigour and compactness to the sentences, although they may appear rather spun out to those who are not accustomed to it. This construction enables us also to avoid the too frequent use of relative clauses, which, in German, cannot be contracted by the omission of the relative pronoun. Thus we might here turn by 'the Scotch army, which was commanded by Oliver Sinclair'; but it is certainly more brief and terse to say 'the by Oliver Sinclair commanded Scotch army.'

¹⁷ *To be routed* (of an army), *erstreckt werden.*

horse,¹ driven by their fears,² plunged into a morass, which instantly closed upon³ them. The tale was traditional,⁴ but it is now authenticated;⁵ a man and horse in complete armour having been found⁶ by peat diggers⁷ in the place where it was always supposed the⁸ affair had⁹ happened. The skeleton of each was well preserved, and the different parts of the armour easily distinguished.¹⁰

48. The works of Milton¹¹ cannot be comprehended or enjoyed unless the mind of the reader co-operate¹² with that of the writer.

49. The town of Guatemala was founded in¹³ 1742 on the side¹⁴ of a volcano, in a valley about three miles wide,¹⁵ opening on¹⁶ the South Sea. Nine years afterwards it was destroyed by an earthquake, and again in¹⁷ 1773, during an eruption of the volcano. The ground on which the town stood gaped open¹⁸ in deep fissures, until at length, after five days, an abyss opened,¹⁹ and the city with all its riches²⁰ and eight thousand families was swallowed up. Every vestige of its former existence was entirely

¹ *A troop of horse*, ein Trupp Reiter.

² *Fear* having an abstract meaning, is used in German in the singular only, and here without any article, because it is closely connected with the verb *driven* by the preposition *by*, von. Why the pronoun *their* is not required will be seen from page 7, note 6.

³ *To close upon*, sich zusammenschließen über.

⁴ *Traditional*, say Tradition.

⁵ *To be authenticated*, als authentisch erwiesen.

⁶ Turn *a—found* by ‘since a man together with (fammt) a horse, &c., was found,’ on account of the participial construction indicating here a cause.

⁷ *Peat digger*, Torfgräber; *in*, here an.

⁸ Turn *where—the* by ‘where one always supposed that the.’ *To suppose*, here annehmen.

⁹ The auxiliary verbs of tense

may in dependent sentences be omitted in German, by which expedient the construction assumes a more concise and rounded form. *Affair* means here Ereignis, and *to happen* sich zutragen.

¹⁰ *Distinguished*, transl. zu er- fennen.

¹¹ See page 2, note 11.

¹² *To co-operate*, zusammenwirken.

¹³ The preposition *in* before the date of a year must in German be suppressed, or, if translated, be followed by the words ‘the year.’

¹⁴ *Side* (of a hill, &c.), Abhang.

¹⁵ The words *about three miles wide* qualify the term *valley*. See page 10, note 16.

¹⁶ *Opening on*, das—gegenüber lag. Compare page 4, note 4.

¹⁷ See above, note 13.

¹⁸ *To gape open*, aufflaffen.

¹⁹ Use in German the reflective form. Compare the French *s'ouvrir*.

²⁰ Turn here *riches* by ‘treasures.’

obliterated, and the spot is now indicated¹ by a frightful desert four leagues distant from the present town.

50. In modern times² little may be thought of³ the gratifications⁴ arising⁵ from motion.⁶ Yet we read that the greatest of⁷ the Greeks, and even of the Romans, studied⁸ elegance in their attitudes and movements. Their apparel favoured that display of⁹ grace, while their exercises¹⁰ and games contributed¹¹ to encourage elegance of movement.¹² The dances they performed¹³ were not exhibitions¹⁴ of mere exuberance of spirit¹⁵ and activity.¹⁶ It was their pride to combine harmony in the motion of the body and limbs with majesty of gait.¹⁷

¹ To indicate, bezeichnen.

² Turn *modern times* by 'newer time.' When the word *times* is employed in a general sense to express an historical period, it is used in German in the singular only.

³ To think little of something, eine Sache gering achten.

⁴ Gratification, Genuss. Use the singular only.

⁵ See page 4, note 4.

⁶ Abstract substantives denoting actions require the definite article.

⁷ Turn here of by 'among.'

⁸ To study, here sich beschäftigen, 6.

which verb requires the genitive case.

⁹ Display of, Entfaltung von.

¹⁰ Exercise, Übungsübung.

¹¹ Add 'to it.'

¹² See page 1, note 1.

¹³ See page 5, note 1.

¹⁴ Exhibition, here Rundgebung.

¹⁵ Instead of attempting here a dry literal translation, we should suggest to use the expression, Liebergefühl des Daseins, which Goethe employs in his "Italienische Reise."

¹⁶ Activity, here Thattraft.

¹⁷ Gait, Gang. See above, note 6.

P A R T II.

L

THE DEFENCE OF A FORD.

THE good king, Robert Bruce, who was always watchful and vigilant,¹ had received some information² of the intention of this party³ to come upon⁴ him suddenly and by night.⁵ Accordingly, he quartered⁶ his little troop of sixty men⁷ on the side⁸ of a deep and swift-running⁹ river that had¹⁰ very steep and rocky banks. There was but one ford by which this river could be crossed¹¹ in that neighbourhood, and that ford was deep and narrow, so that two men could scarcely get through abreast; the ground on which they were to land,¹² on the side where the king was, was steep, and the path which led upwards

¹ *Vigilant* must here be turned by ‘circumspect,’ in order to avoid the repetition of the same expression in German.

² Render *some information*, denoting here intelligence in an indefinite manner, by *einige Rücks.*

³ The above refers to a number of Galloway men who, having heard that Robert Bruce was in their country, set out to attack him by surprise, and took with them *some* bloodhounds in order to track his steps.

⁴ *To come upon*, überfallen.

⁵ *By night*, zur Nachtzeit, or, literally, bei Nacht.

⁶ The usual expression, einquartieren, for *to quarter*, would here not

be applicable, since the men were not stationed for lodgings; we must therefore employ here the foreign military expression, *stationieren.*

⁷ See page 6, note 18.

⁸ The terms *side* and *bank* when referring to a river mean *Ufer*; we must, therefore, in order to avoid the useless repetition of the same words, render here *on the side* simply by *an*.

⁹ *Swift-running*, reißend.

¹⁰ Turn *that had*, &c. by ‘whose banks were steep,’ &c.

¹¹ Turn *by*—crossed by ‘where one could go through this,’ &c.

¹² *On—land*, wo sie ans Ufer steigen müssen.

from the water's edge¹ to the top of the bank extremely narrow and difficult.²

Bruce caused³ his men⁴ to lie down to take some sleep⁵ at a place about half a mile distant from the river, while he himself, with two attendants, went down to watch the ford, through which the enemy⁶ must needs pass before they⁶ could come to the place where King Robert's men were lying. He stood for some time looking⁷ at the ford, and thinking⁷ how easily the enemy might be kept from⁸ passing there, provided it was bravely defended, when he heard at a distance the baying⁹ of a hound, which was always coming nearer and nearer. This was the blood-hound which was tracing¹⁰ the king's steps to the ford which he had crossed, and the two hundred Galloway men¹¹ were along with the animal, and guided by it.¹¹ Bruce at first thought¹² of going back to awaken his men; but then he reflected that it might¹³ be only some shepherd's dog. "My men," he said, "are sorely tired; I will not disturb their sleep for the yelping of a cur, till I know something more¹⁴ of the matter."

So¹⁵ he stood and listened; and by and by, as¹⁶ the cry¹⁷

¹ The genitive ought in common prose not to precede, in German, the term which it qualifies. Compare page 2, note 11.

² Difficult, here schwierig.

³ When to cause is a synonym of 'to order,' 'make,' &c., it is rendered in German by lassen.

⁴ Men, here Leute.

⁵ Turn to—sleep by 'to sleep a little.'

⁶ Enemy, used as a military term, requires in German the singular only.

⁷ Here the present participle may also be used in German in accordance with the rule, that when the simultaneousness of two actions is to be expressed, without any special reference to the time of their happening, the present participle may be employed. To wait, here bei sitzen.

⁸ To keep from, abhalten. See

page 10, note 6; when, als.

⁹ The present participle used substantively is rendered in German by the infinitive.

¹⁰ To trace the steps, die Spur verfolgen.

¹¹ Render Galloway men or men of Galloway by Männer von Galloway. Along with, here bei. Guided should be used in the imperfect passive, and it turned by 'the same.'

¹² When to think expresses intention or purpose, it is rendered by gedenken, and followed by the supine.

¹³ Might expresses here a supposed possibility; use, therefore, the present conditional of dürfen.

¹⁴ Something more, transl. etwas Bestimmteres.

¹⁵ So is here to be translated by also, and 'there' added to stood.

¹⁶ As, here wie.

¹⁷ Use the frequentative substantive formed from bellen; likewise

of the hound came nearer, he began to hear a trampling of horses and the voices of men¹ and the ringing and clattering of armour, and then he was sure² the enemy were coming to the *river* side.³ Then the king thought, "If I go back to give my men the alarm,⁴ these Galloway men will get through the ford without opposition;⁵ and that would be a pity, since it is a place so advantageous⁶ to make defence against them."⁷ So⁸ he looked again at the steep path and the deep river, and he thought⁹ that they gave him so much advantage¹⁰ that he himself could defend the passage with his own hand until his men came to assist¹¹ him. His armour was so good and strong that he had no fear of¹² arrows, and therefore the combat was not so very unequal as it must have otherwise been. He therefore sent his followers to waken his men, and remained alone by the bank of the river.

In the meanwhile the noise and trampling of the horses increased, and the moon being¹³ bright, Bruce beheld the glancing arms of about two hundred men,¹⁴ who came down to the opposite¹⁵ bank of the river. The

for *trampling* that of *trampeln*, and for *clattering* that of *rasseln*.

¹ *Men* signifies here human beings; use, therefore, the noun *Mensch*, corresponding to the Latin *homo* and the Greek *ἄνθρωπος*.

² *He was sure*, *war es ihm* *jur Gewissheit* *dass*.

³ See page 18, note 8.

⁴ *To give the alarm*, here *zu den Waffen rufen*.

⁵ Turn *without opposition* by 'unhindered.'

⁶ See page 7, note 13.

⁷ *To—them*. This phrase we can very briefly render in German by the adverbial expression *zur Vertheilung*.

⁸ The adverb *so* corresponds here to 'therefore'; 'to look at, here *sich besehen*.

⁹ The verb *to think* is here used in the sense of 'to be of opinion'; 'use, therefore, *meinen*.

¹⁰ Turn *they—advantage* by 'they

offered him such great advantages,' and use the present conditional.

¹¹ Instead of the verb, we should use in German the adverbial expression *zu Hülfe*, preceded by the dative of the personal pronoun *er*.

¹² Both the substantive 'fear,' *Furcht*, and the verb 'to be afraid,' *sich fürchten*, require in German *vor*, with the dative of the person or thing causing the feeling of fear.

¹³ When the present participle expresses a logical cause, from which we may draw an inference, it must be changed in German into a regular sentence and introduced by the adverb *da*, 'since,' 'as.'

¹⁴ Here the word *men* indicates collectively a number of warriors or soldiers. Compare note 18 on page 6.

¹⁵ Supply the word 'lying.'

men of Galloway, on their part, saw but one solitary figure guarding¹ the ford, and the foremost of them plunged into the river without minding² him. But as they could only pass the ford one by one,³ the⁴ Bruce, who stood high above them on the bank where they were to land,⁵ killed the foremost man⁶ with a thrust of his long spear, and with a second thrust stabbed the horse, which fell down, kicking and plunging⁷ in his agonies, on the narrow path, and so prevented⁸ the others who were following from getting⁹ out of the river. Bruce had thus an opportunity of dealing his blows¹⁰ at pleasure among¹¹ them, while they could not strike at him again. In the confusion five or six of the enemy were slain, or, having been borne down the current, were drowned in the river.¹² The rest were terrified and drew back. But when the Galloway men looked¹³ again, and saw they were opposed by only one man,¹⁴ they themselves being so many,¹⁵ they cried out that their honour would be lost for ever if they

¹ The present participle might here be construed according to the rule given in note 4, page 4; or, more briefly, by the infinitive, in accordance with the rule that the latter is used—without *zu*—after the verbs *sehen*, *fühlen*, *finden*, and *hören*, when they indicate the action in which the object was engaged at the time to which the assertion refers. The infinitive has after these verbs the force of a present participle, and cannot be set down as an 'infinitive with the accusative.'

² See page 6, note 8.

³ Turn by 'one after the other,' or, more briefly, by the corresponding distributive numeral of *ein*.

⁴ Here no article is required in German.

⁵ *To land*, here and *steigen*.

⁶ The word *man* is not required in German, since we can express in *the foremost* both the number and the case quite distinctly by means of the inflection.

⁷ *To plunge*, here *stampfen*. The

action of kicking and plunging did not take place simultaneously with that of falling down; construe, therefore, according to note 8, page 3, and connect the two clauses by the conjunction 'and.'

⁸ *To prevent*, *verhindern*; *to follow*, here *nachfolgen*.

⁹ See page 10, note 6.

¹⁰ *To deal blows*, *Streiche austheilen*. See page 6, note 8.

¹¹ The preposition *unter*, when referring to *austheilen*, governs the accusative case, there being motion with direction.

¹² Contrue *or—river* in German, briefly, 'or were drowned, carried away by the current in the river.' The verb 'to be drowned' is here used intransitively.

¹³ Add to the German verb the pronominal adverb *hin*, which indicates the direction.

¹⁴ Turn *they—man* by 'that only one man stood opposite to them.'

¹⁵ Turn by 'whilst they themselves were so many.'

did not force their way,¹ and encouraged each other, with loud cries, to plunge through² and assault him. But by this time³ the king's soldiers came up⁴ to his assistance, and the Galloway men retreated, and gave up their enterprise.—WALTER SCOTT, *Tales of a Grandfather*.

II.

SCHILLER'S FLIGHT FROM STUTTGART.⁵

Schiller's embarrassments became more pressing than ever.⁶ With the natural feeling of a young author, he⁷ had ventured to go in secret⁸ and witness the first representation⁹ of his tragedy at Mannheim. His incognito

¹ *To force their way*, here *den Übergang erzwingen*.

² *To plunge through*, *durchwaten*.

³ Avoid the Anglicism *bei dieser Zeit*, often used by Americo-German journalists, and turn *by this time* simply by 'at present,' or by the more expressive 'already.'

⁴ *To come up*, *herbeifommen*.

⁵ For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the life of Schiller, we will briefly add that, after having been educated at the Military Academy at Stuttgart, later called "*Die Kriegsschule*," after the founder, Duke Karl of Würtemberg, he became military surgeon, and continued to be kept under strict military discipline. Having been refused permission to visit Mannheim in order to witness the performance of his first drama, *Die Räuber*, he did so clandestinely, and was put under arrest for a fortnight, and forbidden to write in future on anything except on medicine. He gave up a post so

repugnant to his tastes; but his resignation not being accepted, he resolved to free himself by flight.

⁶ When the adverb *ever* signifies 'at any time,' past or future, it is rendered by *jemals*, or the more expressive *je*. Compare the French *jamaïs* and the Latin *unguam*. *Author*, here *Autor* or *Schriftsteller*.

⁷ When the object of a sentence is a supine or a whole clause, and the leading verb in the principal sentence governs the accusative case, we generally add—to that principal sentence—the accusative of the pronoun *es*, in order to supply the direct object; more particularly when the emphasis is laid on the governing verb: *e.g.* *Wer wagts es, Rütersmann oder Knapp, zu tauchen in dieser Schlucht?* *Who ventures, knight or squire, to dive into this gulf?*

⁸ *To—secret, sich heimlich aufzumachen*; *to witness*, i.e. to see by personal presence, *beiwohnen*.

⁹ *Representation*, here *Aufführung*.

* According to our opinion, the pronoun *es*, in the above application might properly be called the *grammatical object*.

did not conceal him ; he was put under arrest during a week¹ for this offence ; and as the punishment did not deter him from again transgressing² *in a similar manner*, he learned³ that it was in contemplation to try more rigorous measures with him. Dark hints⁴ were given to him of some exemplary⁵ as well as imminent severity ; and Dalberg's aid, the sole hope of averting⁶ it by quiet means, was distant and dubious. Schiller saw himself reduced to extremities.⁷ Beleaguered⁸ with present distresses and the most horrible forebodings on every side, roused to the highest pitch of indignation,⁹ yet forced to keep silence¹⁰ and wear the face of patience, he could endure this maddening¹¹ constraint no longer.

He resolved to be free, at whatever risk ;¹² to abandon advantages which he could not buy at such a price ; to quit his stepdame¹³ home, and go forth, though friendless and alone, to seek his fortune in the great market of life.¹⁴ Some¹⁵ foreign duke or prince was arriving at Stuttgart ; and all the people were in movement, occupied with seeing the spectacle of his entrance : Schiller seized this opportunity of retiring from¹⁶ the city, careless whither he went, so¹⁷ he got beyond the reach of turnkeys and

¹ *He—week*, ihm wurde eine Woche Arrest auferlegt ; *offence*, Vergehen.

² When *to transgress* is used transitively, it must be rendered by *sich eines Vergehens schuldig machen*. Use *here* *dieselben* instead of *eines*.

³ *To learn*, *here erfahren*. Transl. *it was in contemplation* by man bestimmtigte.

⁴ *Hint*, *here Andeutung* ; *given* = made.

⁵ *Of some exemplary*, von einer exemplarischen ; *imminent*, nahe bevorstehend.

⁶ See page 6, note 8.

⁷ *Reduced to extremities*, aufs Äußerste getrieben.

⁸ The expression *beleaguered* must here be rendered freely, since we cannot say in German that a man is von *Uhnungen* belagert or umgeben. The term *heimgefügt*, 'afflicted,' would here be a suitable expres-

sion. *Distresses*, Nöthen ; *on, von* *ben* *höchsten Grab entruftet*.

⁹ *Roused—indignation*, bis auf den höchsten Grab entruftet.

¹⁰ *To keep silence*, still zu schweigen ;

face = mask.

¹¹ *Maddening*, transl. ihn bis zur Räferei treibenden.

¹² *At—risk*, auf jede Gefahr hin ;

abandon = give up.

¹³ *Stepdame*, stiefmütterlich ; *to go forth*, fortzuvandern ; *to seek*, here versuchen.

¹⁴ We use in German the metaphor der Jahrmarkt des Lebens.

¹⁵ *Some*, irgend ein ; *occupied with* *seeing*, nur darauf bedacht . . . mitanzusehen.

¹⁶ *Of—from*, zu flüchten . . . aus ; *careless, unbekümmert*.

¹⁷ *So*, used in the sense of 'provided that,' is rendered by *worfern*, wenn nur ; *got—reach*, aus dem Bereich ... füme.

grand-dukes and commanding officers. It was in the month of October, 1782. * * *

Schiller was¹ in his twenty-third year when he left Stuttgart. He says he "went empty away²—empty in purse and hope." The future was,³ indeed, sufficiently dark before him. * * * Yet his situation, though gloomy enough, was not entirely without its brighter side.⁴ He was now a free man—free, however poor.—CARLYLE, *Life of Schiller*.

III.

SILHOUETTES.

Etienne de Silhouette was Minister of State in France in⁵ 1759. The treasury⁶ was in an exhausted condition, and Silhouette endeavoured to save the country by excessive economy. At first the Parisians pretended⁷ to take his advice, merely to laugh at him :⁸ they cut their coats shorter, and wore them without sleeves ; they turned⁹ their gold snuff-boxes into rough wooden ones ;¹⁰ and the new-fashioned portraits were now only profiles¹¹ traced by a black pencil round the shadow of a profile cast by candle on white paper.¹² These portraits retained¹³ since those times the name of Silhouette.

¹ Was = stood.

² Away, von dannen ; in, im ; supply arm an before hope.

³ Was = lay.

⁴ Its brighter side, Lichsfalte.

⁵ See page 11, note 13.

⁶ Treasury, Schatzkammer ; was, befand sich. For by see page 10, note 13.

⁷ To pretend, sich stellen ; to take = as if they followed.

⁸ To—him, um sich über ihn lustig zu machen.

⁹ To turn into, vertauschen mit.

¹⁰ When one is used after adjectives, as a substitute for a noun

previously mentioned, or merely understood, it is suppressed in German. Rough, roh.

¹¹ Were now only, bestanden nun bloß aus.

¹² Traced—paper. The above sentence must be given in German in a thoroughly different form, viz. 'which with a pencil round the through a candle on white paper cast shadow of a profile were traced' (gezeichnet). On the use of the relative pronoun and the qualifying terms see page 5, note 1, and page 10, note 16.

¹³ To retain, beibehalten.

IV.

PERHAPS IT WAS HIS UNCLE.

We were towing through high reeds¹ this morning, the men invisible, and the rope moving over the high tops of the grass,² when the noise disturbed a hippopotamus from his slumber, and he was immediately perceived close to the boat. He was about half-grown,³ and in an instant about twenty men⁴ jumped into the water in search of him, thinking him a mere baby;⁵ but as he suddenly appeared, and was about three times as large as they had expected, they were not very eager to close. However, the reis⁶ Diabb pluckily led the way,⁷ and seized him by the hind leg, when⁸ the crowd of *men* rushed in, and we had a grand tussle. Ropes were thrown from the vessel, and nooses were quickly slipped over his⁹ head; but he had the best of the struggle,¹⁰ and was dragging the people into the open river. I was therefore obliged to end¹¹ the sport by putting¹² a ball through his head. He was scored all over¹³ by the tusks of some other hippopotamus that had been bullying¹⁴ him. The men declared that his father had thus misused¹⁵ him; others were of opinion that it was his mother; and the argument ran high, and

¹ *Reeds*, Schilf; *mowing*, dahin-fahrend.

¹⁰ *To have the best of a struggle*, die Oberhand bekommen.

² *Tops—grass*, Grasspiken.

¹¹ *To end*, here ein Ende machen; *sport*, Jagd.

³ *Half-grown*, halbausgewachsen.
⁴ The term *men* is here used as an aggregate. See page 6, note 18.

¹² *To put*, here jagen. See page 8, note 3.

⁵ *Thinking—baby*, da sie es für ein bloßes Kind hielten; *to close*, here angreifen.

¹³ *Was—over*, war über und über wie gefetzt.

⁶ *Reis* means in Turkish the captain of a merchantman.

¹⁴ There is no single equivalent in German for the comprehensive term *to bully*. The expressions given in the Dictionaries are mostly quite inappropriate. We should suggest here the idiomatic phrase *der ihm übel mitgespielt hätte*.

⁷ *To lead the way pluckily*, mutig vorangehen.

¹⁵ *To misuse*, misshandeln; *to be of opinion*, der Meinung sein.

⁸ *When*, here worauf; *in*, hinein.

⁹ *Slipped over his*, ihm... über den... gezogen.

became hot.¹ These Arabs have an extraordinary taste² for arguments upon the most trifling points. I have frequently known my men argue³ throughout the greater part of the night, and recommence the same argument on the following morning. These debates generally end in a fight ; and in the present instance the excitement of the hunt only added to⁴ the heat of the argument.

They at length agreed to⁵ refer it to me,⁶ and both parties approached, vociferously advancing their theories,⁶ one half persisting⁷ that the young hippo had been bullied by his father, and the others adhering to the mother as the cause.⁸ I being⁹ referee, suggested¹⁰ that “ perhaps it was his uncle.” “ Wah Illahi sahé ! ” (By Allah, it is true !) Both parties were satisfied with the suggestion. Dropping their theory, they became practical, and fell to¹¹ with knives and axes to cut up the cause of the argument.—SIR S. W. BAKER, *The Albert N'Yanza*.

V.

A ROMAN STRATAGEM.¹²

The place near the Mulucha was a rocky eminence in the midst of a plain. On the summit there was just room enough for a small town. The sides¹³ of this hill-

¹ Turn *the—hot* by ‘the dispute became loud and violent.’

² *Taste*, here *Borlieb*; *argument*, *Discussion*.

³ *I—argue*. Construe ‘I have frequently experienced it with my people, that they argued.’

⁴ *Only—to*, erlöhete nur noch.

⁵ *To—me*, mich zu befragen.

⁶ *Advancing their theories*, indem sie ihre Meinungen...vorbrachten.

⁷ Turn *one half persisting* by ‘the one part insisted upon it.’

⁸ *And—cause*. More briefly, in German, während Andere die Mutter als die Ursache angaben.

⁹ Translate here *being* by *als*.

¹⁰ Render here *suggested* by *meinte*, and *suggestion* by *Ansicht*.

¹¹ *Fell to*, machten sich daran; *to cut up*, zu zerlegen.

¹² The above is an episode from the famous Jugurthine war, at the time when Marius was in command of the Roman army in Africa. The learned author from whose work the extract is taken conjectures that the siege of the fort on the Mulucha took place in 106 B.C.

¹³ See page 11, note 14.

fort¹ were steep and very high, and there was only one narrow approach to the town, for all the rest² of the mountain was as precipitous as if it had been made so by the hand of man.³ This place contained Jugurtha's money,⁴ and Marius was very eager to get possession of it. But this was not an easy undertaking. The place had sufficient men⁵ to defend it, a good supply of provisions, and a spring of water.⁶ It could not be attacked in the usual way, by raising earth-banks and towers,⁷ and employing⁸ other military contrivances. The⁹ single road by which the place was reached¹⁰ was not only very narrow, but steep on both sides, either naturally so,¹¹ or¹² the ground had been cut away. * * *

Many days passed, and nothing was done, when a lucky accident¹³ helped Marius out of his difficulty. A Ligurian,¹⁴ who belonged to the auxiliary cohorts,¹⁵ and

¹ *Hill-fort, Bergfeste.*

² *The rest, der übrige Theil.*

³ The expression *hand of man* can be rendered in German by the expressive term *Menschenhand*. The student of German will soon discover that that language possesses greater facilities in compounding words forming one notion into a single term than any other modern language. Great vigour and poetic colouring is thus imparted to words which, when merely linked together by means of adverbs and prepositions, produce no particular effect; and as an additional advantage afforded by these compounds, may be mentioned the possibility of avoiding the frequent repetition of the genitive relation, a drawback from which even the Latin is not free. Nobody should, however, coin new compound terms without having mastered the language. Special rules and hints for forming compound substantives will be given in the course of the present work.

⁴ Turn here *money* by 'treasure'; to—it, *sich beffen zu bemühtigen*; not, *an*, *fein*.

⁵ *Men, here Mannschaft.*

⁶ Turn *spring of water* by 'water-spring.'

⁷ *By—towers, durch die Errichtung von Dämmen und Thürmen.* The military expressions are *Verteidigungsdämme* and *Wandeltürme*, i.e. 'walking towers.'

⁸ *Employing, transl. durch die Anwendung; contrivance, Verrichtung.*

⁹ Turn *the—reached* by 'the only way which led to the place.'

¹⁰ *Naturally so* = by nature.

¹¹ Supply the conjunction *wie*; to cut away, here *abtragen*.

¹² *Accident, here Zufall.*

¹³ There are various forms in German for the proper name *Ligurian*, all of which have the same form in both numbers. In accordance with the Greek Λιγύες we have the word *Ligier*; whilst the forms *Ligurier*, *Ligurter*, and *Ligurianer*, are derived from the Latin *Ligur*.

¹⁴ The expression *auxiliary cohorts* may be turned in German into one compound term by omitting the letter *y* in the first, and replacing *s* by *en* in the second, word.

had gone out of the camp to fetch water, saw some snails crawling¹ among the rocks on the back² of the hill-fort. He picked up one or two; and as he went on picking more,³ he came at last almost to the top of the hill. Being⁴ curious to reach the very⁵ summit, he made his way up⁶ with some difficulty, and had a full view of the flat on which the town was built; for all the Numidians⁷ were engaged on the opposite side, where the fight was going on.⁸ Having well examined⁹ the place, and carefully observed¹⁰ the way down, he reported his discovery to Marius, and urged him to make an attempt¹¹ on the fort by the part¹² where he had climbed up, offering to lead the way. Marius sent a few men who were about him, *and* the Ligurian with them,¹³ to examine the track that had been discovered. The reports of the men varied.¹⁴ Some said that the thing was¹⁵ easy, and others that it was difficult. However, the general had some confidence that the plan would do.¹⁶ Accordingly, he selected five trumpeters and hornblowers,¹⁷ the most active¹⁸ that he could find, and four centurions¹⁹ to look after them. * * *

The little company²⁰ were directed to obey the Ligurian as their²¹ guide, and the next day was appointed for the

¹ See page 16, note 1.

² *Back*, Rückseite.

³ Turn *he—more* by 'whilst he picked up always more.'

⁴ See page 15, note 13.

⁵ The word *very*, in the sense in which it is used here, must be rendered in German by *selbst*.

⁶ *Made-up* = went up.

⁷ *Numidian*, Numidier.

⁸ *Was going on*, stattfand.

⁹ *To examine*, here genau beobachten.

¹⁰ *Carefully observed*, sich genau gernetzt; *down*, here hinunter.

¹¹ *Attempt* = attack.

¹² *By the part*, von der Seite aus. Two prepositions are frequently used in German, as is the case here, in order to express direction, or the course of a motion.

¹³ Render *with them* by *samt*, placing this preposition before the words *the Ligurian*.

¹⁴ *Varied*, lauteten verschieden, i.e. sounded contradictory.

¹⁵ See page 29, note 3.

¹⁶ The verb *to do* is here a synonym of 'to succeed.'

¹⁷ The Romans are known to have had two kinds of military musicians, viz. trumpeters and hornblowers.

¹⁸ *Active*, here energisch.

¹⁹ The plural of *Centurio* is, in German, *Centurios*, or more usually *Centurionen*; *to—them*, auf sie Acht zu geben.

²⁰ *Company*, here *Truppe*; were directed, turn by 'received the order'; *to obey*, here *folgen*.

²¹ Use here the dative.

ascent. The snail-picker¹ had no doubt often climbed his native rocks and mountains ; but his companions were less expert than himself. However, after a good deal of trouble and much fatigue,² they reached the summit, at the back of the town. They found all quiet, for the men, as on previous occasions, were fighting with the Romans on the opposite side. Marius had kept the Numidians actively engaged all that day³ up to the time when he was informed that the Ligurian and his party had reached the summit of the hill. He then came out from under the vineæ,⁴ and cheering⁵ his men, ordered them to advance to the wall with their⁶ shields interlaced over their heads in the manner which the Romans named “*testudo*,” or tortoise. At the same time the enemy were⁷ assailed with missiles from the engines, and with arrows and slings. The Numidians, who had often destroyed and burnt the vineæ, did not fight from the walls, but⁸ confidently came out in front of them.⁹ While the battle was raging, all at once the sound of horns and trumpets was heard at the back of the town. The women and children, who had crowded to¹⁰ the front to see the fight, fled back in alarm ; they were followed by those who were nearest to the wall ;¹¹ and at last all the Numidians turned their backs.¹² The Romans pressed upon them,¹³

¹ *Snail-picker*, *Schneckenfänger* ; native, here *heimathlich*. The Italian district formerly called ‘Liguria’ is traversed by the Maritime Alps and the Apennines.

² *After—fatigue*, *nach* *vieler Mühe* *und Anstrengung*.

³ *Had—day*, *hatte* die Numidier den ganzen Tag im Kampf beschäftigt.

⁴ The Latin term *vineæ* may be rendered by *Gaulen* or *Gaufgang-hütten*, or by the more expressive *Gauhallen*, i.e. running halls.

⁵ *Cheering* = encouraging.

⁶ Turn with their by ‘the’; *interlaced*, *transl. zusammengehalten*.

⁷ See page 14, note 6.

⁸ When the adversative conjunction *but* merely limits the an-

tecedent, it must be rendered by *aber* ; when, however, it denies entirely the antecedent, it is to be translated by *sonbern*, which was in Middle High German ‘*sunder*,’ a form still existing in English, with a cognate signification.

⁹ *Confidently—them*, *rüdten mutig vor dieselben hinaus*.

¹⁰ *To crowd to*, *strömen nach* which, being a verb denoting motion, is conjugated with *sein* ; *alarm*, *Bestürzung*.

¹¹ Turn *they*—*wall* by ‘those who were nearest to the wall followed them.’

¹² *Turned their backs* = *fled*.

¹³ *Pressed upon them*, *drängen auf sie ein*.

and passing over¹ the bodies of the killed and wounded, made their way² to the wall without stopping to plunder,³ as we are told,⁴ though we cannot conceive⁵ that a poor Numidian had anything upon him that was worth taking.⁶
—GEORGE LONG, *Decline of the Roman Republic.*

VI.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

There was,⁷ at all events, one class by which the memory of Joseph II. was long and fondly cherished;⁸ and it was that to the sympathies of which⁹ he would have best loved to make his appeal. The Austrian peasantry¹⁰ of German blood are at once an eminently loyal race, and one on¹¹ which affection and kindness are rarely thrown away. They were never misled in their judgment of him. Even when¹² kneeling before the carriage of the pope,¹³ they had no idea¹⁴ that they were

¹ *Passing over*, indem sie... dahin-schritten.

² *Made their way*, kamen sie.

³ *Without—plunder*, ohne sich mit Blümern aufzuhalten.

⁴ *To tell* belonging to that class of verbs mentioned page 4, note 14, we cannot use it in the passive voice in German unless we employ it impersonally; as, *I am told*, mir wird gesagt. Here we should render as we are told wie wir berichtet werden.

⁵ *Though—conceive*, obwohl wir uns nicht denken können; upon him, bei sich.

⁶ *That—taking*, das des Nehmens wert gewesen wäre.

⁷ The impersonal phrases *there is*, *there was*, are rendered by es gibt, es gab, when existence is to be expressed in an indefinite manner,

as is the case here (compare the French *il y a*); but if existence is to be expressed in a definite manner, we must use the corresponding form of the verb sein.

⁸ *At—cherished*, bei der Joseph der Zweite lange in seinem Unbenken stand.

⁹ *Of which*, an deren; *would—appeal*, am liebsten hätte appellieren mögen.

¹⁰ *Peasantry* = peasants; *blood*, here Abkunft; *eminently*, außerordentlich.

¹¹ *On*, here bei.

¹² See page 41, note 9.

¹³ Pope Pius VI. visited Vienna in 1782 with a view to persuade the emperor to desist from his ecclesiastical reforms.

¹⁴ *No idea*, transl. keine Idee davon.

assuming an attitude of opposition¹ to their friend and emperor. No royal name lives among them at this day in reverential tradition so truly² as that of Kaiser Joseph.

Their estimate³ of him cannot be better expressed than in the simple *apologue*⁴ which is still current in Austria. The peasantry of a Styrian⁵ village are met⁶ to discuss the news of Joseph's death. They will not believe it.⁷ It is a lie of the Court nobles,⁸ the lawyers, the lazy friars. While they are debating,⁹ information is brought of the arrival, bit by bit,¹⁰ of the old order of things: the Carthusians have¹¹ returned to the neighbouring abbey; the Capuchins have resumed their rounds;¹² the Forstmeister¹³ and the gamekeeper have reoccupied¹⁴ their lodges; and the¹⁵ steward is sitting at the receipt¹⁶ of feudal dues. The oldest peasant rises and takes off his hat: "Then Joseph is dead indeed; may Heaven have mercy¹⁷ on his soul."—H. MERIVALE, *Historical Studies*.

¹ Turn *of opposition* by the attributive adj. 'hostile'; *to*, *gegen*.

² *Lives—truly*, erfreut sich bei ihnen bis auf diesen Tag einer solchen traditionellen Furcht.

³ If we do not wish to render the above sentence freely, we must translate the term *estimate* by *Meinung*, expressed by *bezeichnet*, and turn *in* by 'through.'

⁴ *Apologue*, Sage; *is—current*, noch im Umlauf ist.

⁵ *Styrian*, steirisch.

⁶ Use the perfect of *sich versammeln*; *to discuss*, *besprechen*.

⁷ Translate this and the following *it* by the neuter pronoun, the same referring to a statement in general.

⁸ *Court nobles* = courtiers.

⁹ *To debate*, *debattiren*; *information*, die *Nachricht*.

¹⁰ Turn *the—bit* by 'the gradual introduction'; *order*, here *Ordnung*.

¹¹ See page 24, note 10.

¹² *Have—rounds*, machen wieder ihre Runden.

¹³ The Germans in Austria use commonly for *Forstmeister* the term *Waldmeister*, which expression, however, might be objected to because it is the name of some plants, more particularly of the *Asperula odorata* or 'woodroof.' For the term *gamekeeper* there is in German no general expression which would denote the same rank in all parts of Germany; in some *gamekeeper* would be called *Jäger*, in others *Waldheger*, *Forstmecht*, or *Forster*.

¹⁴ *To reoccupy*, wieder Besitz nehmen (von); *lodge*, here *Forsthaus*.

¹⁵ *The—receipt*, der *Verwalter* beaufsichtigt die *Einnahmen*; *feudal*, *feudal*; *dues*, *Abgaben*.

¹⁶ *May—have mercy*. Use the present conjunctive (subjunctive) of *sich erbarmen*, this mood being required in clauses containing a prayer, request, wish, hope, &c.

VII.

THE SHAKERS¹ DINNER.

These Shakers dine in silence.² Brothers and sisters dine in a common³ room, at tables ranged⁴ in a line, a few feet⁵ apart. They eat at six in the morning,⁶ at noon, at six in the evening; following⁷ in this respect a rule which is all but uniform⁸ in America, especially in the western parts of this continent, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. They rally⁹ to¹⁰ the sound of a bell; file¹⁰ into the eating-room in a single line, women going¹¹ up to one end of the room, men to the other, when they drop on their knees for a short and silent prayer; sit down and eat, helping¹² each other to¹³ the food. Not a word is¹³ spoken, unless a brother should need some help from a brother, a sister from a sister.¹⁴

¹ The *Shakers* are a religious sect in America, the chief home of which is the village of Mount Lebanon, situated in the upper country of the Hudson River. The English term *Shaker* may be retained in German, although it is translated by some writers by the coined expression *Schüttler-Quäler*, or the more euphonic *Sütteter*.

² Use the present participle of 'to be silent,' and see page 14, note 7.

³ *Common* is here to be rendered by *gemeinschaftlich*; the simple form *gemein* would signify 'mean,' 'ordinary.'

⁴ *To range*, aufstellen; *line*, Reihe.

⁵ See page 6, note 18. *Apart*, von einander.

⁶ Similar adverbial expressions are expressed in German by the genitive case, with or without the definite article, when they denote an habitual occurrence of an action.

⁷ Turn *following* by 'they follow,' which verb governs the dative.

⁸ Turn *a—uniform* by 'a custom which is almost general.'

⁹ *To rally to*, sich versammeln auf.
¹⁰ *To file*, here sich begeben; *single*, here einfach.

¹¹ See page 3, note 3. *When*, worauf.

¹² There is no single equivalent for the expression *to help*, and its derivatives, in the sense of 'to present to at table.' It may be rendered by *sich bedienen*, anbieten, or trühen. The last term should be used here.

¹³ See page 1, note 7.

¹⁴ In accordance with the remark made in the last note but one, we must turn the whole phrase by 'unless it be that a brother from a brother, or a sister from a sister, should want something to be reached' (*etwas gereicht haben wollte*).

A whisper serves.¹ No one² gossips with her neighbour, for every one is busy with her own affairs. Even the help that any one may need is given and taken³ without thanks;⁴ such forms of courtesy⁵ and politeness not being considered necessary in a family of saints.

Elder⁶ Frederick sits at the end, not at the head, of one table;⁷ Elderess Antoinette at the other end. The food, though it is very good of⁸ its kind, and very well cooked, is simple, being⁹ wholly, or almost wholly, produce of the earth; tomatoes, roast apples, peaches, potatoes, squash,¹⁰ hominy, boiled corn, and the like. The grapes are excellent, reminding me of those of Bethlehem; and the eggs—hard eggs, boiled eggs, scrambled eggs¹¹—are delicious. The drink¹² is water, milk, and tea. Then we have pies,¹³ tarts, candies,¹⁴ dried fruits, and syrups. For my own part,¹⁵ being a Gentile and a sinner, I have been indulged in¹⁶ cutlets, chickens, and home-made wines.¹⁷

“Good food and sweet¹⁸ air,” says Frederick, “are our

¹ *To serve* being here a synonym of ‘to suffice,’ translate by *genügen*.

² The assertion referring to the female portion of the company, we must employ the feminine of *Rein*, and of the corresponding term, *Zeber*, for *every one*. *Transl. with—affairs by mit sich selbst.*

³ Here again we must express the whole phrase by some other turn, viz. ‘even when something is reached to any one, it is offered and accepted.’

⁴ *Thanks*, here *Danksgung*; *Dank* alone might imply that the help offered was ungratefully or ungraciously received.

⁵ *Courtesy*, *feiner Anstand*.

⁶ *Elder*, *Altestter*. The article may here be omitted in accordance with the rule, that common names used as titles before proper names require no article.

⁷ Turn *at-table* by ‘at the lower, not at the upper, end of the one table.’

⁸ Turn *of* by ‘in.’

⁹ Turn *being* by ‘since it consists . . . of’ (*aus*).

¹⁰ *Squash*, *Kürbis*; *corn*, here *Mais*.

¹¹ *Scrambled eggs*, *Rühreier*.

¹² *Drink*, here *Getränk*; *is*, here *beift*. Compare above, note 9.

¹³ *Pies*, when not made of meat, as is evidently the case here, retain the English name in German: meat *pies* are called *Brattpasteten*, or simply *Pasteten*.

¹⁴ *Candy*, *Zuckerwerk*, is used in German in the singular only; and the equivalent of *syrup*, denoting the sweet juice of fruits, is *Fruchtsaft*. The word *Sirup* is employed in German for *treacle*.

¹⁵ *For my own part* = what concerns myself.

¹⁶ Use the passive imperfect of *regaliren* (*mit*).

¹⁷ We use in German for the expression *home-made wine* the general term *Obstwein*, i.e. ‘fruit-wine.’

¹⁸ Turn here *sweet* by ‘fresh.’

only medicines." The rosy flesh¹ of his people, a tint but rarely seen in the United States, appears to answer very well for his assertion,² that in such a place no other physic is required.³

No words⁴ being spoken during meals,⁵ about twenty minutes serves⁶ them amply for repast. One minute more, and the table is swept bare of dishes;⁷ the plates, the knives and forks, the napkins, the glass,⁸ are cleaned and polished; every article⁹ is returned to its proper place, and the sweet, soft¹⁰ sense of order is restored.—HEPWORTH DIXON, *New America*.

VIII.

BEN JONSON.¹¹

Ben Jonson had written conjointly¹² with Chapman and Marston a comedy which contained some passages reflecting¹³ on the Scottish nation. The authors were thrown into prison, and threatened¹⁴ with the loss of their ears

¹ *Flesh*, transl. *Teint, m.* (from the Latin *tingere*), to be pronounced in German as in French; *the United States*, die Vereinigten Staaten.

² *To—assertion*, die Wahrheit seiner Behauptung zu bestätigen.

³ *To be required*, nötig sein. The assertion being here a quotation from another person (*oratio obliqua*), the verb must be used in the conjunctive (called by some grammarians *subjunctive*) mood, which mood we should also use in Latin.

⁴ Use, in German, the singular. See page 15, note 13.

⁵ The term *meals* must here be turned by 'the eating,' to avoid the unnecessary repetition of the same expression in one and the same short sentence.

⁶ Use here, in German, the plural, and render *more* by *viel*.

⁷ *Swept—dishes*, say briefly abgekehrt.

⁸ *Glass* must be rendered by *Glasgeschirr*, if it is to denote in general the various articles made of glass.

⁹ Turn here *article* by 'piece.'

¹⁰ For *sweet* and *soft* we should prefer in German the epithets 'beautiful,' 'friendly'; *sense*, here *Gefühl*.

¹¹ Ben Jonson was a contemporary of Shakespeare, to whom he is considered second as a dramatist.

¹² *Conjointly*, gemeinschaftlich; *passage* (in a book), *Stelle*.

¹³ Turn *reflecting* by the present participle of 'to blame,' using it as an attributive adjective.

¹⁴ The simple verb *brochen* would here be inapplicable, since it is an intransitive verb, and could

and noses. Jonson had no considerable share in¹ the composition of the piece,² and was, besides, in such favour,³ that he would not have been involved;⁴ but he voluntarily accompanied his two friends to prison, determined to share their fate. They were not tried,⁵ and when Jonson was set at liberty, he gave an entertainment⁶ to his friends. His mother was present on this joyous occasion, and she produced⁷ a paper of poison, which, she said, she⁸ intended to have given⁹ her son in his liquor¹⁰ rather than he should submit to personal mutilation and disgrace, and another dose, which she intended afterwards to have taken herself.¹¹

IX.

A MAIDEN SPEECH.¹²

The season¹³ had hardly commenced when the "Bill¹⁴ for regulating Trials in Cases of High Treason"¹⁵ was

therefore not be used in the passive voice. But this verb can assume a transitive meaning by means of the prefix *be*.

¹ *To have a share in anything*, an einer Sache Anteil haben; *composition*, here *Übaffung*.

² The piece alluded to was called *Eastward Hoe*.

³ The idiomatic expression is, in German, 'to stand in favour.'

⁴ *Involved*, in die Sache verwickelt, to be used here in the passive voice.

⁵ *To try*, here vor Gericht stellen.

⁶ *Entertainment* being here synonymous with 'feast, banquet,' transl. *Gästmaßl*.

⁷ *To produce*, here *zügen*; *of* = with.

⁸ Turn *which—she* by 'which she, as she said.'

⁹ *Intended—given*, hätte geben wollen.

¹⁰ *Liquor*, here *Getränk*. Supply 'that' after than; *to submit*, sich unterwerfen.

¹¹ Turn *to—herself* briefly by 'herself to take.'

¹² As the nearest approach to the idiomatic English expression *maiden speech*, there has been coined the term *Gräflingsrede*, i.e. 'firstling-speech,' in the same way as we say *Gräflingslied* for the first song written by a poet or set to music by a composer. Some dictionaries translate *maiden speech* by *erste Rete* only, which is neither characteristic nor a convenient general expression. The literal translation, *Jungfernrede*, coined by some contemporary German writers, does not grammatically convey the same meaning as the English expression.

¹³ The 'Parliamentary' *season* is called in German *Sessiun*.

¹⁴ Retain the English expression.

¹⁵ *For—Treason*, um das Gerichtsverfahren in Hochverratsachen zu reguliren; *Commons* = House.

again laid on the table of the Commons. Of the debates to which it gave occasion¹ nothing is known except one interesting circumstance,² which has been preserved³ by tradition. Among those who supported the Bill appeared conspicuous⁴ a young Whig of high rank, of ample⁵ fortune, and of great abilities, which had been assiduously improved by study.⁶ This was Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord⁷ Ashley, eldest son of the second Earl of Shaftesbury, and grandson of that renowned politician⁸ who had, in the days of Charles the Second, been at one time the most unprincipled of ministers,⁹ and at another the most unprincipled of demagogues.¹⁰ Ashley had just been returned to Parliament¹¹ for the borough of Poole, and was¹² in his twenty-fifth year. In the course of his speech¹³ he faltered, stammered, and seemed to lose the thread of his reasoning.¹⁴ The House—then, as now, indulgent to¹⁵ novices, and then, as now, well aware that, on a first appearance,¹⁶ the hesitation which is the effect¹⁷ of modesty and sensibility¹⁸ is quite as promising a¹⁹ sign as volubility of utterance and ease of manner²⁰—

¹ *Occasion*, here Veranlassung.

² The term *circumstance* being here a synonym of 'incident,' we must render it by *Umständenfall*.

³ *Has been preserved*, transl. auf uns gekommen ist.

⁴ *Appeared conspicuous*, zeichnete sich besonders . . . aus.

⁵ Turn *ample* by 'great,' and the subsequent adjective *great* by *beinent*. Intelligent students will soon find out that it is not always possible or advisable to use the same epithets in all languages.

⁶ Turn *which—study* by 'which had been improved (gerügt waren) through industry and study.'

⁷ Titles like *Lord*, *Lady*, *Earl*, &c., should remain untranslated.

⁸ *Politician* = statesman.

⁹ Use in both cases the nominative singular.

¹⁰ *To be returned to Parliament*, ins Parlament gemäßigt werden.

¹¹ Turn *was* by 'stood.'

¹² When the term *speech* is a synonym of 'discourse,' 'oration,' it must be rendered by *Rede*; but when denoting the 'faculty of uttering articulate sounds,' it is in German *Sprache*. *To falter*, *stottern*.

¹³ For *reasoning* we may use here the expressive term *Grundgang*; *then*, here *damals*.

¹⁴ *To, gegen; well aware, überzeugt.*

¹⁵ *On—appearance, beim ersten Aufreten; hesitation, Stottern.*

¹⁶ Turn *effect* by 'consequence,' and use the indefinite article.

¹⁷ *Sensibility*, here *Schüchternheit*, i.e. 'timidity.'

¹⁸ Whenever the article is used with an attributive adjective, it must, in German, precede the same. *Quite as* is here to be rendered by *eben so*, and *promising* by *versprechend*.

¹⁹ Translate *volubility of utterance* by the compound expression *Sungeläufigkeit*, and *ease of manner*

encouraged him to proceed. "How can I, Sir,"¹ said the young orator, recovering himself,² "produce³ a stronger argument in favour of this Bill than my own failure?⁴ My fortune,⁵ my character, my life, are not at stake. I am speaking to an audience⁶ whose kindness might well inspire me *with* courage. And yet, from⁷ mere nervousness, from mere want of practice in addressing⁸ large assemblies, I have lost my recollection;⁹ I am unable¹⁰ to go on with my argument. How helpless, then, must be a poor man who, never having opened his lips in public,¹¹ is called upon¹² to reply, without a moment's preparation,¹³ to the ablest and most experienced advocates in the kingdom, and whose faculties¹⁴ are paralysed by the thought, that if he fails¹⁵ to convince his hearers, he will in a few hours die on a gallows, and leave beggary and infamy to those who are dearest to him!"¹⁶ It may

by *Rechtigkeit im Vortrag*; *to proceed, fortzufahren.*

¹ Retain the English word, or say *Gerr Präsident*, which expression would be used in a German Parliament.

² *To recover oneself, sich sammeln.*

³ *To produce, here vorbringen.* The term *argument*—*to be pronounced as a German word*—may be retained.

⁴ The term *failure*, in its comprehensive signification, has no single equivalent, neither in German nor, I think, in most other modern languages. Here the word *Witjegschid*, i.e. 'ill-fate,' might properly be used.

⁵ *Fortune* standing here for 'possessions, wealth,' is to be rendered by *Bermögen*; *character*, transl. *Ruf*.

⁶ When the word *audience* refers, as is the case here, to an assembly consisting of regularly appointed members, we generally use the word *Versammlung*; when referring to an assembly of miscellaneous listeners, it may also be rendered by *Publikum*, and an assembly consisting more particu-

larly of students, &c. is called *Autitorium* or *Zuhörerkraft*.

⁷ *From, aus; nervousness, transl. Nervosität.*

⁸ *In addressing*—*to speak before.*

⁹ *My recollection, transl. Gaffung, or, less literally, den Faden, i.e. the thread.*

¹⁰ *To be unable, nicht im Stande sein; argument, here Gegenstand.*

¹¹ *Who—public.* Turn the whole clause briefly by 'who has never spoken publicly,' connecting it with the following clause by *und nun*.

¹² *To be called upon, aufgefordert werden.*

¹³ In order to translate the phrase *without a moment's preparation* with literal faithfulness, we should be obliged to spin it out to 'without that one grants him even (auch nur) a moment to his preparation;' but we can easily avoid this turn by simply saying *ohne irgend welche Vorbereitung.*

¹⁴ *Faculties, Geisteskräfte.*

¹⁵ Turn *if he fails* by 'if it should not succeed to him.'

¹⁶ *And—him.* The whole phrase will best be turned by 'and leave behind those who are the dearest

reasonably be suspected¹ that Ashley's confusion and the ingenious² use which he made of it had been carefully premeditated.³ His speech,⁴ however, made a great impression.—MACAULAY, *History of England*.

X.

A SELF-DUBBED⁵ MESSENGER.

On the evening of the battle an officer⁶ of the Ziethen Hussars, who were forward⁷ in the pursuit, rode as far as⁸ the gates of Königgrätz,⁹ and, finding¹⁰ there were no sentries outside, rode in; the guard, immediately on seeing¹¹ him in his Prussian uniform, turned out¹² and seized him, when,¹³ with a ready presence, he declared he had¹⁴ come to demand¹⁵ the capitulation of the fortress. He was conducted to the commandant, and made the same demand to¹⁶ him, adding that¹⁷ the town would

to him in poverty and disgrace.' The superlative *dearest* is to be used substantively.

¹ *It—suspected.* Turn here by 'one can well assume with reason' (Grund).

² *Ingenious*, here genial.

³ *Had—premeditated*, planmäßig vorbereitet war.

⁴ See page 31, note 12.

⁵ *Self-dubbed*, selbsternannt.

⁶ Officer is here the subject of the sentence, and *rode* the inflected verb. See page 6, note 19.

⁷ *Who were forward*, transl. die sich vorgewagt hatten. To the term *pursuit* add 'of the enemy.'

⁸ The literal translation of *as far as* would here be an Anglicism; transl. the same by *bis zu*.

⁹ Königgrätz is a fortress on the Elbe, in Bohemia. The battle alluded to was fought near that place on 3rd July, 1866.

¹⁰ See page 15, note 13, and supply the conj. daß before *there*.

¹¹ Turn *the—seeing* by 'as soon as (so wie) the guard saw.'

¹² *Turned out*, trat sie ins Gewehr.

¹³ *When*, here morauf; *a ready presence*, rasche Geistesgegenwart.

¹⁴ Use the perfect conjunctive, and remember that *to come* is a verb denoting motion.

¹⁵ *To demand*, fordern.

¹⁶ *To make a demand to any one*, an Jemand eine Forderung stellen.

¹⁷ By omitting here the conjunction *that* we obtain a more rhythmical construction, since the sentence assumed by this omission the form of a direct principal clause, and the inharmonious accumulation of verbs is thus avoided. Good writers have often recourse to this expedient, a circumstance which the student of German should bear in mind.

be bombarded if not surrendered¹ within an hour; the commandant, unconscious² that he was not dealing³ with a legitimate messenger, courteously refused to capitulate; but⁴ the Hussar was conducted out of the⁵ town, passed through the guard at the entrance, and got off safely⁶ without being made a prisoner.—H. M. HOZIER, *The Seven Weeks' War.*

XL.

DON JOHN OF AUSTRIA⁷ AT LOUVAIN.

Meantime Don John of Austria came to Louvain. * * * The object⁸ with which Philip had sent him to the Netherlands,⁹ that he might¹⁰ conciliate the hearts of the inhabitants by the personal graces¹¹ which he had inherited from his imperial father, seemed in a fair way of accomplishment;¹² for it was¹³ not only the venal applause of titled¹⁴ sycophants that he strove to merit, but he mingled gaily and familiarly with¹⁵ all classes of citizens.

¹ *If not surrendered*, wenn die Übergabe nicht . . . erfolgte.

² *Unconscious*, transl. nicht ahnen, i.e. 'not anticipating.'

³ *To deal*, here unterhandeln; *legitimate*, gesetzmäßig.

⁴ By placing *but* after *Hussar* the assertion becomes more emphatic.

⁵ *Out of the*, zur . . . hinaus.

⁶ *To get off safely*, glücklich davon kommen. See page 36, note 4.

⁷ Don John of Austria, frequently called Don Juan d'Austria, son of the Emperor Charles V., was born at Ratisbonne in 1546, and died at the fortified camp of Namur in 1578. In 1576 he had been appointed Governor to the disaffected Netherlands by his brother, Philip II.

⁸ *Object*, here *Absicht*.

⁹ Insert the expletive 'namely.'

¹⁰ Use the pres. cond. of mögen, and turn *conciliate* by *ein*.

¹¹ *Graces*, transl. Evidenzwürdigkeit.

¹² Turn *in*—*accomplishment* by 'upon a good way to be accomplished.' *To accomplish*, erfüllen.

¹³ The English usage of making a *verb* emphatic by *it is, was, &c.*, *that*, is not required in German, where the emphasis can be sufficiently marked by inverting the regular order of words, and beginning with the term to be emphasized.

¹⁴ *Titled*, transl. vornehm.

¹⁵ *To mingle—with*, here *sich an-schließen*. See page 24, note 8; *gaily*, fröhlich; *familiarly*, vertraulich.

Everywhere his handsome face and charming manner¹ produced their natural effect. He dined and supped² with the magistrates in the Town-house ; honoured³ general banquets of the burghers with his presence ; and was affable and dignified, witty, fascinating, and commanding,⁴ by turns.

At Louvain the five military guilds⁵ held a solemn festival. The usual invitations were sent to the other societies and to all the martial brotherhoods the country round.⁶ Gay and gaudy processions, sumptuous banquets, military sports, rapidly succeeded each other.⁷ Upon the day of the great trial of skill⁸ all the high functionaries⁹ of the land were, according to custom, invited, and the Governor was graciously pleased¹⁰ to honour¹¹ the solemnity with his presence. Great was the joy of the multitude when Don John, complying with the habit¹² of imperial and princely personages in former days, enrolled himself,¹³ cross-bow¹⁴ in hand, among the

¹ Charming manner, einnehmendes Wesen.

² He—supped, er speiste zu Mittag und zu Abend.

³ To honour means both ehren and beehren ; but there is a very nice distinction between these two verbs. Ehren signifies 'to entertain feelings of respect,' i.e. to revere, to esteem, &c., as Honour thy father and thy mother, Ehre Vater und Mutter. Beehren means 'to show marks of civility and respect,' i.e. to favour a person or thing by any outward distinction, as 'Favour me with a visit,' Beehren Sie mich mit einem Besuch. Here the Prince favoured the burghers with his presence : we must therefore say, Er beehrte die Banfette, since er ehrt, &c. would signify 'he revered the banquets.' The present case may aptly serve to illustrate the great advantage which the German language derives from the inseparable prefixes, there having been achieved here, as in innumerable other instances, a characteris-

tic nicety by means of a simple prefix.

⁴ Commanding, ehrfurchtgebietend ; by turns, abwechselnd.

⁵ Military guild, Schützengilde ; to hold (a festival), begehen.

⁶ The country round, in der Umgegend ; gay, heiter ; gaudy, bunt.

⁷ To succeed each other, aufeinander folgen.

⁸ Trial of skill, Kunstdprobe.

⁹ Functionary, Beamte.

¹⁰ Was graciously pleased, ließ sich gnädig herab.

¹¹ See above, note 3. Solemnity, here Feierlichkeit.

¹² Complying with the habit, dem Gebrauche . . . nachkommen.

¹³ Enrolled himself, transl. sich aufnehmen ließ.

¹⁴ Use the definite article both with cross-bow and hand, and retain the elliptical construction, which is generally used in German when the accusative is followed, as is the case here, by an adverbial expression of place: e.g. Die Hand am Schwerte sehen sie sich drohend an.

competitors. Greater still was the enthusiasm when the conqueror¹ of Lepanto² brought down³ the bird, and was proclaimed⁴ king of the year amid the tumultuous hilarity of the crowd. According to custom, the captains of the guild suspended a golden popinjay⁵ around the neck of his Highness, and, placing themselves in procession,⁶ followed⁷ him to the great church. Thence,⁸ after the customary religious exercises,⁹ the multitude proceeded⁹ to the banquet, where the health of the new king of the cross-bowmen¹⁰ was pledged in deep potations.¹¹—MOTLEY, *Rise of the Dutch Republic.*

XII.

WORSE THAN HIS REPUTATION.

I have, while¹² in England, heard and read more than once of the “docile¹³ camel.” If “docile” means stupid,

¹ When the word *conqueror* is synonymous with ‘victor,’ it is rendered by *Sieger*.

² Don John gained the great naval battle of Lepanto against the Turks in 1572.

³ *Brought down*, transl. *herab-* *schob*.

⁴ Transl. *was proclaimed* by *wurte* *ausgerufen* *zum*, in accordance with the rule that verbs of choosing, appointing, declaring, considering, and the like, do not govern in German, as is the case in English, Latin, and Greek, *two* accusatives, but express the office or dignity to which a person has been appointed, &c. by *zu* with the dative. The person appointed alone is put in the accusative, unless the passive construction be employed—as is the case in the above sentence—when the nominative is used.

⁵ Turn here *popinjay* simply by ‘bird.’

⁶ *Placing—procession*, transl. *in* *bem* *sie* *ein* *Procession* *bildeten*.

⁷ The third person plural of the personal pronoun must here be inserted. *Thence*, *von* *da* *aus*.

⁸ *Religious exercises*, *Umachtü-* *bung*.

⁹ *To proceed*, here *sich* *hegeben*.

¹⁰ *Cross-bowmen*, *Armbrustschützen*.

¹¹ *Was—potations*, in *starken* *Zügen*

getrunfen *wurde*.

¹² If the word *while* is translated, we must give the sentence in a complete form, i.e. ‘while I was in England.’ We can, however, construe the clause in a still more elliptical manner by omitting that adverb altogether, since the adverbial expression of place is in similar cases quite sufficient in German.

¹³ When *docile* refers to the temper of animals, it is rendered by *sanft*; to mean, here *beateen*.

well and good;¹ in such a² case the camel is the very³ model of docility. But if the epithet is intended⁴ to designate an animal that takes an interest in⁵ its rider, so far as a beast can;⁶ that in some way⁷ understands his intentions, or shares them in a subordinate fashion;⁸ that obeys from⁹ a sort of submissive or half fellow-feeling with his master, like the horse and elephant; then I say that the camel is by no means docile: very much the contrary.¹⁰ He takes no heed of¹¹ his rider; pays no attention¹² whether he be on his back¹³ or not; walks straight on when once set a-going, merely because he is too stupid to turn aside;¹⁴ and then, should some tempting thorn¹⁵ or green branch allure him out of¹⁶ the path, continues¹⁷ to walk on in this new direction simply¹⁸ because he is too dull to turn back into the right road. His only care is to cross¹⁹ as much pasture as he conveniently can while pacing mechanically onwards, and for effecting²⁰ this his long flexible neck sets him at great advantage;²¹ and a

¹ *Well and good*, here *so mag es* hingen. —

² *Turn here such a* by 'this.'

³ Here the word *very* is synonymous with 'real,' 'true' — the French *vrai*. In German the adjective must here be preceded by the indefinite article.

⁴ *If*—intended may briefly be rendered in German by *soll*. The supine is not used after the auxiliary verbs of mood.

⁵ The preposition *in*, referring to *take interest*, is rendered by *an*.

⁶ *Turn as*—can by 'it is possible to a beast.'

⁷ *In some way*, gewissermaßen.

⁸ The above clause will best be rendered idiomatically by translating *shares them* by *auf dieselben* eingeh. and *fashion* by *Grab*.

⁹ *From*, transl. aus. The term *fellow* may here be rendered by the adjective *famerschaftlich*; but then *with* should be turned by 'for.'

¹⁰ *Very*—*contrary*, ganz im Ge- genheil.

¹¹ *To take heed of*, here *sich ihm-*

men um. *Camel* being neuter in German, the corresponding pronoun should be used throughout.

¹² *Pays no attention*, render *achtet nicht darauf*.

¹³ *Be*—*back*, ihm auf *dem Rücken* sitze; *set a-going*, in *Bewegung* gebracht.

¹⁴ *To turn aside*, um abzulenken.

¹⁵ *Thorn* = thorn-bush.

¹⁶ *To allure out of*, ablocken von.

¹⁷ The verb *to continue*, referring to an infinitive, as above, is generally expressed by the adverb *weiter*, and sometimes by *soll*. The infinitive is in this case used in the same tense as the verb *to continue*. Supply 'it' after the finite verb.

¹⁸ *Simply* = merely; *dull* = stupid; *into*, here 'upon.'

¹⁹ Transl. to cross by über... gehen; *pasture*, *Weideplatz*, to be used here in the plural; *conveniently*, mit Bequemlichkeit.

²⁰ *To effect*, bewerkstelligen. See page 2, note 8.

²¹ *To set at advantage*, Vortheile gewähren.

hard¹ blow or a downright² kick alone has any influence *on him* whether³ to direct or impel. He will never attempt to throw you⁴ off his back,⁵ such a trick being far beyond⁶ his limited comprehension; but if you fall off, he will never dream⁷ of stopping⁸ *for you*, and walks on just the same,⁹ grazing while he goes,¹⁰ without knowing or caring an atom¹¹ what has become of you.¹² *If* turned loose,¹³ it is a thousand to¹⁴ one that he will never find his¹⁵ way back to his accustomed home or pasture, and the first comer¹⁶ who picks him up¹⁷ will have no particular shyness to get over;¹⁸ Jack or Tom are all the same¹⁹ to him; and the loss of his old master and of his former cameline²⁰ companions gives him no regret,²¹ and occasions no endeavour to find them again. One only symptom will²² he give that he is aware²³ of his rider, and that is²⁴ when the

¹ The literal translation of *hard* with reference to *blow* is also used in German, but mostly when the word is employed figuratively; used in the primitive sense, the usual German epithet is 'strong.'

² *Downright*, here entschieden, i.e. 'decided.'

³ Turn *whether* by 'be it,' and transl. to *impel* by *anfordern*.

⁴ The pronoun *you*, used in English colloquial speech, indefinitely for 'one, any one,' is usually rendered in German by *man*, *Jemand*, or *Niemands*; by the two latter, more generally, when *you* occurs in the accusative, as is the case here.

⁵ Suppress in German the words *his back*, the verb *to throw off* fully indicating the action. *Trick*, *Streich*.

⁶ Turn *far beyond* by 'much too high for;' *comprehension*, here *Verstand*.

⁷ *He—dream*. We use in German the idiomatic expression *es fällt ihm nicht im Traume ein*.

⁸ *To stop*, here *stehen bleiben*.

⁹ *And—same*, *sondern es schreitet rubig weiter*.

¹⁰ *While he goes* may be briefly

turned in German by *im Grasen*, to be placed before *grazing*. See page 14, note 7.

¹¹ *Caring an atom*, translate *sich im Gringsten darum zu kümmern*.

¹² Turn here *of you* by 'of (ans) his rider.'

¹³ *Turned loose*, *losgelassen*.

¹⁴ *To*, here *gegen*.

¹⁵ See page 7, note 6. *Accustomed home*, here *gewöhnlichen Aufenthaltsort*.

¹⁶ *The first comer* is idiomatically rendered in German by *der Erste Besitzer*.

¹⁷ *To pick up*, here *aufgreifen*.

¹⁸ *To get over*, figuratively *überwinden*.

¹⁹ *All the same*, *gilt ihm gleich*.

²⁰ Omit the adjective *cameline*. Generally it would be rendered by the noun *Ram*, which is, however, not applicable here.

²¹ *To give regret*, *Rummer machen*.

²² This emphatic future not being used in German, the principal verbs must be rendered by the present indicative.

²³ *To be aware*, here *sich bewusst sein*.

²⁴ Turn *and that is* by 'namely.'

latter is about to mount¹ him; for on such an² occasion he will bend back his long snaky neck towards his master, open his enormous jaws to bite, if he³ dared, and roar out a tremendous sort of groan,⁴ as if to complain of⁵ some entirely new and unparalleled injustice about to be done him.⁶ In a word,⁷ he is from first to last an undomesticated⁸ animal.—W. G. PALGRAVE, *Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia.*

XIII.

SPEEDY⁹ PROMOTION.

A remarkable anecdote is related¹⁰ by Voltaire of¹¹ the circumstance that obtained for Leonard Torstenson¹² his first commission.¹³ He had been in close attendance on¹⁴ the King of Sweden during the campaign in Livonia in 1624,¹⁵ and it happened,¹⁶ at a moment of importance,¹⁷

¹ *To mount* is rendered by steigen when it is used intransitively, but it assumes a transitive meaning by means of the inseparable prefix *be*, which possesses the faculty of transforming intransitive verbs into transitive ones.

² *On such an*, bei dieser.

³ Insert the indef. pron. 'it.'

⁴ *And—groan, und stößt eine Art schrecklicher Gestöhnes aus.*

⁵ *As — of, als ob es sich befallen wollte über.* When the infinitive is preceded by *as if*, we generally express the condition by *als ob...* *wollte* or *wollten*, i.e. *as if...wanted*.

⁶ *About — him, die man ihm au-thun will.*

⁷ We say in German 'with one word; ' *from—last*, transl. durch-aus.

⁸ *Undomesticated, ungeselliges, i.e. unsociable.*

⁹ *Speedy* = quick.

¹⁰ *Related* = narrated. See page 2, note 7.

¹¹ Translate here *of* by *in Bezug auf*, i.e. 'in reference to.'

¹² Turn *that*—*Torstenson* by 'through which L. T. obtained.' General Torstenson, born 1603 at Forstena, in Sweden, was one of the principal generals in the Thirty Years' War. He particularly excelled as a strategist, of which quality he gave, as related above, an early proof under the command of Gustavus Adolphus.

¹³ *Commission* (in military affairs), *Offizierstelle*. Less briefly, but more elegantly, we might render it here by *Ernennung zum Offizier*.

¹⁴ *In — on*, transl. stets um die Person.

¹⁵ Adverbial expressions of time precede those of place.

¹⁶ *To happen*, here *sich fügen*.

¹⁷ Turn in German the above

that his Majesty had no staff officer near him.¹ Accordingly he entrusted² an order for an important movement to the hands of his squire, who, seeing a change in the enemy's plan of attack as he rode along,³ took upon himself⁴ the bold responsibility of making a corresponding⁵ change in the directions that his sovereign directed him to give.⁶

"Sire,"⁷ said the youth on⁸ his return to his royal master's side, "forgive me for what⁹ I have done; but when I saw the enemy was changing his line, I made a corresponding change in your¹⁰ Majesty's orders."

Gustavus made no answer at the time;¹¹ but in the evening, when the page was about¹² to serve the table,¹³ as was his wont,¹⁴ he was commanded to sit down at the king's side,¹⁵ when the good-humoured monarch, threatening¹⁶ him with the hand, said: "Young man, what you

expression by 'in an important moment.' The pronoun *his* before names of titles, as *Majesty*, *Excellency*, &c., is in German turned by the abbreviated form *Se.* = *Seine*: the pronoun *They*, however, is in such cases rendered in full.

¹ *Near him*, *bei sich*.

² Render here to *entrust* by *anvertrauen*, *for* by *zu*, and *squire* by *Page*; in which last word the letter *g* is pronounced soft, as in French, and the *e* short, as in *Grube*.

³ Turn the clause *who—along* by 'who, when he as he rode along (beim Dahinreiten) a change in the plan of attack (*Angriifeplan*) of the enemy saw.'

⁴ *Took upon himself*, *übernahm*.

⁵ *Corresponding*, *entsprechend*.

⁶ Turn *in* — *give* by 'in the order which the king had given him for delivery' (*zur Bestellung*).

⁷ This term, derived from the Latin *senior*, is also used in German in addressing kings, &c.; the *i* is pronounced as in German, but the *e* is mute.

⁸ Render here *on* by the prep. *bei*, and *to... side* simply by *zu*.

⁹ Turn *for what* by 'that which,'

and supply the conjunction 'that' after *saw*. *Line*, here *Stellung*.

¹⁰ The pronoun *Eu* was formerly written *Euer*; which obsolete mode of spelling is still officially retained before titles, but is generally given in the abbreviated form *Ew.*, which stands for all the respective forms of *Eu*.

¹¹ Turn *made* — *time* by 'answered nothing in the moment'; *in the*, here *am*.

¹² The phrase *to be about*, denoting near futurity, is rendered in German by *im Begriff sein*, and sometimes by *wollte*, which latter expression corresponds, in this sense, to the English *wanted*.

¹³ *To serve the table*, *bei Tafel aufzufüllen*.

¹⁴ Turn *as was his wont* simply by 'as usual,' and *was commanded* by 'received the order.' Why the verb *befehlen*, which governs the dative of the person and the accusative of the thing, cannot be used in the passive voice will be seen from page 4, note 14.

¹⁵ *At... side*, *neben*; *when*, here *worauf*; *good-humoured*, *gutgelaunt*.

¹⁶ See page 7, note 6.

did this¹ morning might have cost you your life ; but I see in you that you have the qualities of a great general, and I make you an ensign² in a company of my Guards.”³
—SIR EDW. CUST, *The Warriors of the Thirty Years' War.*

XIV.

GOETHE AT THE AGE OF TWENTY.⁴

Goethe reached Strasburg on the 2nd April, 1770. He was now turned⁵ twenty ; and a more magnificent youth never, perhaps,⁶ entered the Strasburg⁷ gates. Long before celebrity⁸ had fixed all eyes upon him he was likened to an Apollo ; and once, when⁹ he entered¹⁰ a dining-room, people¹¹ laid down their knives and forks to stare at¹² the beautiful youth. Pictures and busts, even when most resembling,¹³ give but¹⁴ a feeble indication of that which was most¹⁵ striking in his appearance : they give the form

¹ Render this by *heute*, the time of morning having already passed ; and render *might* by the infinitive *fürchten*.

² See page 36, note 4.

³ *Guards*, here *Leibwache*.

⁴ Supply the word 'years.'

⁵ Transl. turned by *über* ; *magnificent*, *herrlich*.

⁶ Use here the adverb *wohl*, which indicates more forcibly than *wie leicht* the probability of an event. That adverb is generally placed before the word which has the principal accent,—here the term *never*. *Entered*, *ein... eindrückt*.

⁷ Use the genitive case, and see page 2, note 11.

⁸ *Celebrity*, *der Ruhm*. Turn *fixed* — *him* by 'drawn the eyes of all (Aller) upon him.'

⁹ *When* can, as a rule, be rendered in four different ways :—1st, by *als*, when it denotes an occurrence that has once taken place, —in this sense it corresponds to the

French *lorsque*; 2nd, by *wenn*, when it denotes an indefinite or habitual occurrence,—in this sense *wenn* is equivalent to 'whenever'; 3rd, by *wann*, in questions, signifying 'at what time ;' 4th, by *worauf*, when standing for 'upon or after which.'

¹⁰ *To enter*, *treten* (in).

¹¹ When *people* signifies persons in general, in the sense in which it is used here, we render it in German by *Leute*; when, however, it denotes the 'commonalty,' we translate it by *Volk*, as in French by *peuple*, and in Latin by *populus*.

¹² *To stare at*, *hier anstaunen*.

¹³ *Even* — *resembling*, *selbst die ähnlichsten*.

¹⁴ When *but* is synonymous with *only*, it is rendered by *nur*; when with *merely*, by *bloß*. *Indication*, transl. *Begriff*.

¹⁵ *Most striking*, *am auffallendsten*.

of the features,¹ but not the play of features; nor² are they very accurate as to the form.

His features were large³ and liberally cut, as in the fine sweeping lines⁴ of Greek art. The brow was lofty and massive;⁵ and from beneath it shone large lustrous brown eyes of marvellous beauty, their pupils⁶ being of almost unexampled size. The slightly aquiline⁷ nose was large, and well cut. The mouth was full, with a short, arched, upper lip, very sensitive and expressive;⁸ the chin and jaw⁹ boldly proportioned; and the head rested on a handsome and muscular¹⁰ neck.

In stature¹¹ he was rather above the middle size: but although not really tall, he had the aspect¹² of a tall man; and is usually so described, because his presence¹³ was very imposing. His frame¹⁴ was strong, muscular, yet sensitive. Dante says this contrast is¹⁵ in the nature of things, for

“Quanto la cosa è più perfetta,
Più senta 'l bene, e così la doglienza.” *

¹ Feature (of a face), Zug; play of features, Mienenspiel.

² When *nor* introduces a sentence, it is rendered by *auf...* nicht; and when it follows the negative *neither*, by *noch*. Accurate, genau; as to, was...betrifft.

³ Render here *large* by *füñ*, and liberally by *etw.*

⁴ The — lines, den schön geschwungenen Linien.

⁵ Massive, here gewölbt; from beneath it, unter derselben hervor; of, here von.

⁶ Pupil (of the eye) is in German *Augapfel*. We have also two genuine Teutonic words for the same thing, —viz. the homely *Augapfel*, i.e. the apple of the eye; and the poetical *Augenstern*, i.e. star of the eye. Size, here Größe.

⁷ There is in German no exact equivalent for the adjective *aquiline*.

line. The expression *aquiline nose* would be rendered by *Absternase*, whilst *a slightly aquiline nose* must be somewhat freely translated by *eine leichtgebogene Nase*. Well, here *sein*.

⁸ Very—expressive, duñerst sensitiv und ausdrucksstark.

⁹ The article must be repeated before *Kinnladen* (*jaw*), since it differs in number and gender from the preceding noun. Boldly proportioned, in *füñnen Proportionen*.

¹⁰ Muscular, muskulös.

¹¹ In stature, von *Gestalt*; rather, here etwas; middle size, *Mittelgröße*.

¹² Aspect, *Aussehen*; turn *tall* by ‘tall-grown;’ transl. so by als solcher.

¹³ Presence, here *persönliche Erscheinung*; imposing, imponent.

¹⁴ Frame, in the sense in which it is used here, means in German *Körperbau*. Transl. yet by *um dog.*

¹⁵ Use here the verb *liegen*.

* Longfellow translates the above with literal faithfulness by—

“As the thing more perfect is,
The more it feels of pleasure and of pain.”

DANTE'S *Inferno*, Canto VI. v. 107, &c.

Excelling¹ in all active sports,² he was almost a barometer in sensitiveness³ to atmospheric influences.

Such, externally, was⁴ the youth who descended at⁵ the hotel *Zum Geist*, in Strasburg, this⁶ 2nd April, and who, ridding himself of⁷ the dust and "ennui" of a long imprisonment in the diligence,⁸ sallied forth⁹ to gaze at the famous cathedral,¹⁰ which made a wonderful impression on him as¹¹ he came up to it¹² through the narrow streets.—

G. H. LEWES, *Life of Goethe.*

¹ The present participle implying here a concession, turn it by 'though he excelled'; and insert in the principal clause, to be given in an inverted form, the conj. doch after *he*. *To excel*, here *sich auszeichnen*.

² There does not exist in most continental languages a single equivalent for the comprehensive term *sport*. The English term has been adopted abroad, but more in reference to horse races. Render here *active sports* by *Übungen*, and see page 2, note 6.

³ Transl. *in sensitiveness* by in *seiner Empfindlichkeit*, and turn to by 'against.'

⁴ Transl. *such — was* by *so war das* *Neujahr*, and put *youth* in the genitive case.

⁵ *To descend at* (an hotel, &c.), *absteigen in*. Goethe makes use of this identical verb in relating his arrival at Strasburg in his autobiography, *Wahrheit und Dichtung*. "The hotel alluded to he simply calls *Wirthshaus*.

⁶ Transl. here *this* by *an dem befragten*; and see for the construction of the above sentences page 39, note 15.

⁷ Render here *ridding himself of* by *abstütteln*, i.e. 'shaking off.'

⁸ The expression *diligence* is also

used, with the French pronunciation, in German. The words *Gil*, or *Spinnwagen* are also employed as equivalents for that term.

⁹ *Sallied forth*, transl. *fort eilte*; *to gaze at*, here *besiehen*.

¹⁰ *The cathedral* (of Strasburg) is commonly called in German *der (Straßburger) Münster*; which term being derived from the Greco-Latin expression *monasterium*, is sometimes also used in the neuter gender.

¹¹ The conjunction *as* may generally be translated in the following ways:—1st, in comparisons by *als* or *wie*; by the latter more generally when perfect equality is to be expressed. In this case *as* is frequently rendered by *so wie*, more particularly when two actions are compared: e.g. *He acts as he speaks*, *Er handelt so wie er spricht*. 2nd, when it occurs twice—before and after an adjective—the first *as* is generally rendered by *so*: e.g. *As cold as ice*, *So falt wie Eis*. 3rd, when it stands for 'if' it is rendered by *wenn*; when for 'since' by *da*; when for 'because' by *weil*; and, finally, by *intem*, and sometimes also by *wie*, when it is synonymous with 'whilst.'

¹² Turn *came up to it* by 'arrived before the same.'

XV.

THE PILGRIMS.¹

The² next day they rose at five: their morning prayers³ were finished, when,⁴ as the day dawned, a war-whoop and a flight⁵ of arrows announced an attack from Indians.⁶ They were⁷ of the tribe of the Nausites, who knew the English⁸ as kidnappers; but the encounter⁹ was without further result. Again¹⁰ the boat's crew give thanks to God, and steer their bark along the coast for the distance of¹¹ fifteen leagues. But no convenient harbour is¹² discovered. The pilot of the boat, who had been in these regions before, gives assurance of a good one,¹³ which may be reached before night; and they follow his guidance.

¹ The Pilgrims alluded to in the above extract were a number of Covenanters who, being persecuted under James I. for their opposition to the Church of England, emigrated to Holland. But being desirous to remain under English rule, and to do service to their native country as loyal citizens, they left Holland in 1620, in order to found an English settlement in America.

² Use the accusative case.

³ Render *morning prayers* by the compound *Morgenandacht*, to be used in the singular only; *finished*, here *verrichtet*.

⁴ *When* is here to be rendered by *da*, and the verb *announced* placed immediately after that adverb; as—*dawned*, bei *Taganbruch*.

⁵ The term *flight*, referring to arrows, is rendered by *Schauer*, i.e. 'shower.'

⁶ There exists in German a very convenient mode of distinguishing the aborigines of East India from those of the West Indies or of the American continent. The former are called *Indier* or *Inden*, and the

latter *Indianer*. As regards the adjectives *indisch* and *indianisch*, the same distinction is made, but is not quite so strictly adhered to.

⁷ Turn *were* by 'belonged to.' The proper name *Nausites* follows in German the weak declension.

⁸ Turn *who knew the English* by 'to whom the English were known'; *kidnapper*, here *Menschenräuber*.

⁹ Transl. *encounter* by the frequentative noun formed from *sehien*, and turn *was without further result* by 'had no further consequences.'

¹⁰ Again, von *Neuem*. Turn *give thanks* to by the verb 'thanks,' the expression *boat's crew* being used in German in the singular only.

¹¹ Translate for the distance of simply by *weit*, placing this adverb at the end of the sentence. The term *league* may here be turned by 'mile,' though, arithmetically speaking, a German mile is longer than a *league* by 1·63 of an English mile.

¹² See page 2, note 7, and use the third person plural.

¹³ The above elliptical construction is not admissible in German,

After some hours' sailing,¹ a storm of snow and rain² begins ; the sea swells;³ the rudder breaks—the boat must now be steered⁴ with oars. The storm increases ; night⁵ is at hand : to⁶ reach the harbour before dark, as much sail⁷ as possible is borne ; the mast breaks into three pieces ; the sail falls overboard ; but the tide is favourable. The pilot, in⁸ dismay, would have run the boat on shore⁹ in a cove¹⁰ full of breakers. "About with her,"¹¹ exclaimed a sailor, "or we are cast away!"¹² They get her about¹³ immediately, and passing¹⁴ the surf, they enter¹⁵ a fair sound, and shelter themselves¹⁶ under the lee of a small rise of land.¹⁷ It is dark, and the rain beats furiously ;¹⁸ yet the men are so wet *and* cold and weak, they¹⁹ slight the danger to be apprehended²⁰ from the savages, and after great difficulty²¹ kindle a fire on shore.

where it would be necessary to supply before *a good one* the words 'that there was ;' but we can contract the above clause with the following one, turning them briefly by 'assures that they could reach (erridien) a good one before night.'

¹ Use the third person plural of *to sail* in the pluperfect tense.

² The expression *Schneesturm* sounds like an Anglicism, though we use *Schneefurm*, and some modern German writers have coined the word *Regensturm*. Turn, therefore, the above clause by 'a storm rises, accompanied by snow and rain.'

³ *Swells, geht hoch.*

⁴ *To steer, here lenfen.*

⁵ See page 1, note 1, and render *at hand* by *nüdt heran*.

⁶ See page 2, note 8. *Dark, here Dunkelwerden.*

⁷ Use in German the plural number, and render here *to bear* by *aufspannen*. See also page 1, note 7.

⁸ Supply here the pronoun *his*, and see for the construction of the clause page 2, note 3.

⁹ Render the clause *would—shore* by *hätte das Boot stranden lassen.*

¹⁰ *Cove = bay ; of breakers, bran- bender Wogen.*

¹¹ *About with her, wendet!*

¹² The nautical expression *to cast or to be cast away* is rendered in German *an den Strand trüben*.

¹³ Translate *to get about* by *umwenden, immediately* by *sofort*, and omit the pronoun *her*.

¹⁴ Render here *passing* by *indem sie . . . durchschiffen.*

¹⁵ *To enter, here gelangen (in) ; fair sound, ruhige Witterunge.*

¹⁶ *To shelter oneself, Schutz finden ; lee, Lee Seite, pronounced entirely as a German word, it being a genuine Teutonic expression.*

¹⁷ *Small rise of land, sanfte Er- höhung.*

¹⁸ *Beats furiously, here strömt heftig nieder.*

¹⁹ In similar constructions the conjunction that cannot be omitted in German. *To slight, here ver- achten.*

²⁰ The English passive participial constructions, expressing relations of possibility or necessity, are generally changed in German into the active form by means of the supine. Here *to be apprehended* = *which was to apprehend* (*befürchten*).

²¹ Turn *after great difficulty* by 'with great trouble' (*Mühe*).

Morning, as it dawned, showed the place to be¹ a small island within the entrance² of a harbour. The day was required³ for rest and⁴ preparations. Time was precious; the season advancing;⁵ their companions were left in suspense.⁶ The next⁷ day was the "Christian Sabbath." Nothing marks⁸ the character of the Pilgrims more fully, than that they kept it sacredly,⁹ though every consideration demanded haste.¹⁰

On Monday the¹¹ 11th *day* of December, old style,¹² the exploring party¹³ of the forefathers land at Plymouth.* * * The spot, when examined,¹⁴ seemed to invite a settlement;¹⁵ and in¹⁶ a few days the *Mayflower* was safely moored¹⁷ in its harbour. In memory of¹⁸ the hospitalities¹⁹ which the company had received at²⁰ the last English port from which they had sailed, this oldest New England colony²¹ obtained the name of Plymouth.—GEORGE BANCROFT, *History of the United States.*

¹ Turn *Morning*—*be* by 'when the morning dawned (wraute) it was discovered (sagte es sic) that the place was.'

² *Within the entrance, am Gingang.*

³ *Required* may here be rendered by the predicative adjective nötig.

⁴ Since the term *Aufruhen* (*rest*) requires the definite article, here contracted with the preposition *zu*, and the word *Vorbereitungen* (*preparations*) does not require the article, on account of its being used in a general sense in the plural number, the preposition *zu* must be repeated before *preparations*.

⁵ We should use here in German the past participle, *vorgeschritten*, i.e. advanced.

⁶ *Left in suspense*, in banger Un- gewißheit zurückgelassen.

⁷ The word *next* should in the above phrase be turned by 'following.'

⁸ *Marks*, here bezeichnet; *more fully* = better.

⁹ *To keep sacredly* might be rendered literally, or in accordance

with Luther's translation of the Fourth Commandment, by heiligen.

¹⁰ Turn *every*—*haste* by 'all considerations (Rücksichten) urged to haste.'

¹¹ See page 44, note 2.

¹² Retain the corresponding foreign term, and use the genitive case.

¹³ *Exploring party*, Gruppe.

¹⁴ When examined, bei genauer Unterfuchung. For the construction of the whole clause see page 2, note 3.

¹⁵ In German the accusative case would not be used here; we must therefore supply the preposition *zu* after *invite*.

¹⁶ Turn *here in* by 'after.'

¹⁷ *Was*... *moored*, lag... vor Anfer. *Mayflower* was the name of the boat, and need not be translated.

¹⁸ *In memory of*, zur Erinnerung an.

¹⁹ Use the singular of *hospitalities*, and turn *received* by 'enjoyed.'

²⁰ *At* = in; *port* = haven.

²¹ Turn *this*—*colony* by 'this oldest colony in New England.'

XVI.

THE SLAVE-MAKING¹ INSTINCT OF ANTS.

This remarkable instinct was first discovered in the *Formica (Polyerges) rufescens*² by Pierre Huber, a better observer even³ than his celebrated father.⁴ This ant is absolutely dependent on its slaves; without their aid the species⁵ would certainly become extinct in a single year. The workers, though most energetic and courageous in capturing slaves,⁶ do no other work. They are incapable of making⁷ their own nests, or of feeding their own larvæ.

When⁸ the old nest is found inconvenient, and they have to⁹ migrate, it is the slaves which determine¹⁰ the migration, and actually¹¹ carry their masters in their jaws. So utterly helpless are the masters, that when Huber shut up¹² thirty of them without a slave, but with plenty¹³ of the food which they like best, and with their larvæ and pupæ to stimulate¹⁴ them to work, they did nothing; they would not even feed themselves, and many perished¹⁵ of

¹ A literal translation of the epithet *slave-making* would here be inapplicable; we must therefore turn the above by 'the instinct of ants to make slaves.'

² The *Formica rufescens*, or 'red ant,' is called *die röthliche Ameise*. The suffix *isch* modifies, like the English *ish*, the intensity of colours.

³ Turn *a—even by a* (use dative) *yet sharper observer.*'

⁴ Supply here *was*. The father of the naturalist Pierre Huber was Francis Huber, born at Geneva in 1750.

⁵ *Species, Gattung; become extinct = die out.*

⁶ *In capturing slaves, im Sklaven-fange.*

⁷ We say in German 'to build a nest.' See page 6, note 8.

⁸ See page 41, note 9.

⁹ *Have to* = must.

¹⁰ Supply here the preposition *über*, and see for the construction of *it is*, &c. page 34, note 13.

¹¹ *Actually, tatsächlich, or, more idiomatically, faktisch. Use for jaws the singular of 'mouth.'*

¹² *To shut up, einüberren; of them = of the same.*

¹³ *With plenty, mit einer Menge; food = nourishment.*

¹⁴ *To stimulate, anregen. See page 2, note 8. To work, zum Arbeiten.*

¹⁵ *Perished = died; of in the above phrase is rendered by vor, or it may be omitted in the transla-*

hunger. Huber then introduced¹ a single slave² (*Formica fusca*³), and she instantly set to work,⁴ fed and saved the survivors, made⁵ some cells and tended the larvæ, and put all to rights.⁶ What can be⁷ more extraordinary than these well-ascertained⁸ facts. If we had⁹ not known of¹⁰ any other slave-making¹¹ ant, it¹² would have been hopeless to have speculated¹³ how so wonderful an¹⁴ instinct could have been perfected.¹⁵—DARWIN, *The Origin of Species*.

tion, and the term *hunger* put in the genitive case.

¹ Render here *introduced by* *gesetzte kann zu ihnen.*

² Use the masculine form of *slave*, but retain the feminine pronoun *she*, the same referring to 'ant' in general.

³ The *Formica fusca* is called in German *die schwärzgrauen Ameise*.

⁴ *To set to work*, *sich an die Arbeit machen.*

⁵ Turn *made*, as with nests, by the verb 'to build'; *to tend*, here *pflegen.*

⁶ *To put all to rights*, *brachte Alles in Ordnung.*

⁷ Turn here *be* by 'give,' supposing the pronoun *es* before it.

⁸ *Well-ascertained*, *wöllig erwiesen.* When the word *fact* denotes 'a deed or action,' it must be rendered in German by *Tat*; and when it is synonymous with 'event,' as is the case here, by *Thatfache*. The term *Factum*, which has in the plural the two forms *Facta* and *Facten*, is sometimes used for *fact* in both significations.

⁹ It is a matter of course that the conditional mood is also to be used here in German, because a supposition is expressed which is contrary to reality. The conjunction *if*, however, may in similar cases be omitted in German (as also in English), and the condi-

tional clause given in an inverted form: e.g. *Wären diese Lords wie Ihr sie schiltet, verstummen müßt ich; hoffnungslos verloren wär meine Sache, sprächen sie mich schuldig.*—*Schiller.* *If these Lords were as you represent them, I must remain silent; my cause would be hopelessly lost if they pronounced me guilty.* From the two last clauses will also be seen that the hypothetical clause may be placed after the principal one.

¹⁰ *To know of* means here 'to have a knowledge of,' and may, therefore, be rendered by *wissen von.*

¹¹ Here we might employ for *slave-making* the expression *Freudentent*, i.e. to enslave, to enthrall, or turn the expression by 'an ant which makes slaves.'

¹² See page 2, note 6.

¹³ In German we can avoid the frequent repetition of the auxiliary verb *have* by using the supine of *nachdenken*, preceded by the adverbial compound *darüber*.

¹⁴ The words *so wonderful* qualify in the above clause the term *instinct*. See, therefore, page 31, note 18.

¹⁵ The agent performing the action not being expressly mentioned, we ought to use here, according to the rule mentioned page 9, note 5, the reflective form of *to perfect*—here *austübben*—in the infinitive.

XVII.

THE BATTLE OF¹ THE ALMA.²

The French seized³ the empty ground which divided⁴ the enemy from the sea, and then undertook to assail the enemy's⁵ left wing ; but were baffled⁶ by the want of a road for Canrobert's artillery, and by the exceeding cogency⁷ of the rule which forbids them⁸ from engaging⁹ their infantry on open ground without the support of cannon.¹⁰ Their failure¹¹ placed them in jeopardy ; for they had committed¹² so large a¹³ proportion of their force to the distant part of the West Cliff¹⁴ and the sea-shore, that

¹ The preposition *of* before the name of a place near which a battle was fought is generally rendered by the preposition *bei* when the place is a town, village, island, &c. ; by the preposition *an* when the place is a mountain, hill, stream, river, &c. : e.g. *the battle of Leipzig*, *die Schlacht bei Leipzig* ; *the battle of the Katzbach*, *die Schlacht an der Katzbach*.

² The proper name *Alma* is feminine.

³ *To seize*, used as a military expression, is in German *sich be-mächtigen*. *Empty* = free.

⁴ When *to divide* is synonymous with 'to keep apart,' it is rendered by *trennen*.

⁵ See page 14, note 1.

⁶ The verb *to baffle*, in the sense in which it is used here, cannot be applied in German to persons, since *wirtheit* is applicable to actions only, and not to the agents performing them. We can, therefore, say of a plan that it has been *wirtheit*, but not of a person. For this reason we should supply here the words 'their plans' before the verb.

⁷ *Exceeding cogency*, *übermäßiger*

Wüng. For the translation of the preposition *by*, occurring above twice, see page 10, note 13.

⁸ The German construction of the above sentence will be greatly simplified by omitting the pronoun *them*, and referring the verb *for-bids* to *their infantry*.

⁹ *From engaging*, *sich auf einen Kampf eingulassen* ; *open ground* = free field.

¹⁰ When *cannon* denotes artillery in general, it is rendered by the collective noun *Gefüll*, and by *Kanone* when it signifies the guns considered singly.

¹¹ One rendering of the comprehensive term *failure* has been given page 32, note 4. Here, however, it must be rendered by *wirtheit* ; *Berüch*.

¹² *Committed* = sent.

¹³ The article must in German be placed before the adjective, and also before the word qualifying the same. *Proportion*, here *Anteil* ; *force* = troops.

¹⁴ The expression *West Cliff* forms in German a compound term. The Cliff, which lies near the sea-shore, is a height measuring 350 feet.

for¹ nearly an hour they lay much at the mercy² of any³ Russian general who might have chosen⁴ to take advantage of their severed condition.⁵

But instead of turning to his own glory⁶ the mistake the French had been making, Prince Mentschikoff hastened⁷ to copy it, wasting⁸ time and strength in a march towards the sea-shore and a counter-march⁹ back to the Telegraph.¹⁰ Still the sense¹¹ the French had of their failure,¹² and the galling fire which Kiriakoff's two batteries were by this time bringing to bear on them,¹³ began to create¹⁴ in their army a grave discontent and sensations scarce short of despondency.¹⁵ Seeing¹⁶ the danger to which¹⁷ this condition¹⁸ of things was leading, and becoming for¹⁹ other reasons impatient, Lord Raglan determined to order the²⁰ final advance of the English infantry, without waiting any longer for²¹ the time when²² Canrobert and Prince Napoleon should be established on

¹ Turn for by 'during.'

² Lay—mercy, sich ganz in der Gewalt...befanden.

³ When the pronoun *any* is used in the sense of 'every,' it must be rendered by *jeder*.

⁴ Who—chosen, dem es beigefallen wäre.

⁵ Severed condition, isolirte Stellung.

⁶ Place the clause of turning (auszubeuften) to his own glory after had been making.

⁷ To hasten, here sich beeilen; to copy=to repeat.

⁸ To waste, vergeuden. See page 3, note 8, and use the imperfect.

⁹ We use also in German the military expression Contremaréé.

¹⁰ The Telegraph or Telegraph Height is a height joined on to the West Cliff, which was crowned during the time of the war by an unfinished turret, intended for a telegraph.

¹¹ Sense = consciousness. See page 5, note 1, and, further on, note 13.

¹² Turn here their failure by 'the

ill success of their plan; *galling*, lästig.

¹³ Were—them, jetzt auf sie richteten. The imperfect *began* is here the principal verb, and since the sentence does not begin with the subject itself, it should be placed after *still*.

¹⁴ To create (feelings), hervorrufen, erwecken.

¹⁵ Turn sensations—despondency by 'feelings which nearly bordered on despondency.'

¹⁶ See page 15, note 13, and page 3, note 7.

¹⁷ To which, wohin.

¹⁸ We should use in German in phrases like the above the term *Zeage* for *condition*.

¹⁹ Render the preposition *for* in the above phrase by *aus*, before which the adverb *auch* should be placed by way of expletive.

²⁰ Turn to order the by 'to give the order to the.'

²¹ To wait for, here abwarten.

²² The adverb *when*, referring in general to any period of time, may also be rendered by *wo*.

the plateau.¹ So the English infantry went forward,² and in a few minutes³ the battalions which followed Codrington had not only defeated one of the two heavy "columns of attack"⁴ which marched down to assail them, but had stormed and carried⁵ the Great Redoubt.

From that moment the hill-sides⁶ on the Alma were⁷ no longer a fortified position; but they were still a battle-field, and a battle-field on which, for a time,⁸ the combatants were destined to meet⁹ with checkered fortune: for not having¹⁰ been supported at the right minute, and being encompassed¹¹ by great organized numbers, Codrington's disordered force was made to fall back¹² under the weight¹³ of the Vladimir column; and its retreat involved¹⁴ the centre battalion of the brigade of Guards.¹⁵

Nearly at the same time Kiriakoff, with his great "column of the eight battalions," pushed¹⁶ Canrobert down from the crest¹⁷ he had got to, obliging or causing him¹⁸ for a time to hang back¹⁹ under the cover of the steep.

At that time the prospects of the Allies were overcast.²⁰ But then the whole face of the battle was suddenly changed²¹ by the two guns which Lord Raglan had brought

¹ Should — plateau, das Plateau besetzt hätten.

² So... went forward, demgemäß rückte... vor.

³ The clause does not begin here with the subject.

⁴ Column of attack, Angriffs-colonne.

⁵ To carry (a place, &c.), einnehmen. The Great Redoubt — Große Redoute — was a breastwork thrown up by Prince Menschikoff at a distance of about 300 yards from the river, on the jutting rib which goes round the front of the Kowrgané hill.

⁶ Hill-sides, Hügelabhänge.

⁷ Turn here were by 'formed,' and fortified by 'firm.' The term position may be retained in German.

⁸ For a time, eine Zeitlang.

⁹ Were — meet, zusammentreffen sollten; checkered, here abwechseln.

¹⁰ See page 15, note 13, and insert the words Codrington's disordered force, which form the subject of the above sentence, after the required adverb.

¹¹ To encompass, einschließen; great... numbers = numerous... masses. For organized see page 2, note 5.

¹² Was — back, so wurden sie (i.e. the troops) zurückgedrängt.

¹³ Under the weight, durch die Wucht.

¹⁴ Involved, transl. jog auch... mit hinein; centre battalion, here Centrum.

¹⁵ Brigade of Guards, Leibgarden-Brigade.

¹⁶ Pushed, transl. drängte.

¹⁷ Crest, Gipfel; to get to, erreichen. ¹⁸ Obliging — him, und zwang, oder veranlaßte, ihn.

¹⁹ To hang back, zu jögern; cover, Schutz.

²⁰ Overcast, trübe.

²¹ Turn the clause But — changed

up¹ to the knoll ; for not only did their fire extirpate² the Causeway batteries,³ and so lay open the pass,⁴ but it tore through⁵ the columns of Prince Menschikoff's infantry reserves, and drove them at once from the field. This discomfiture of the Russian centre could not but govern the policy of Kiriakoff,⁶ obliging him to conform⁷ to its movement of retreat ; and he must have been the more ready to acknowledge to himself⁸ the necessity of the step he was taking,⁹ since by this time¹⁰ he had suffered the disaster¹¹ which was inflicted upon¹² his great "column of the eight battalions" by the French artillery. He retreated without being molested by the French infantry, and took up¹³ a position at a distance of two miles from the Alma. Meanwhile, after a sheer¹⁴ fight of infantry, the whole strength¹⁵ that the enemy had on the Kowrgané hill¹⁶ was broken and turned to ruin¹⁷ by the Guards and the Highlanders. Thenceforth the

by 'but suddenly the battle assumed another face' (Gestalt).

¹ Had brought up, hatte... bringen lassen. We use here lassen for gelassen, in accordance with the rule that the auxiliary verbs of mood—dürfen, mögen, können, müssen, wollen, sollen, and lassen—are generally used in the infinitive instead of in the past participle when immediately following another infinitive.

² To extirpate, here vernichten.

³ Causeway batteries, Chaussée-Batterien. This refers to the two batteries which were placed by Prince Menschikoff "astride the great road, and disposed along the chain of hillocks which runs across the pass, looking down on the bridge."

⁴ So—pass, machte auf diese Weise den Paß frei.

⁵ Tore through, zerstreckte; infantry reserves, Infanteriereserve.

⁶ Could—Kiriakoff, musste natürlich Kiriakoffs Strategie beeinflussen.

⁷ To conform, here sich anschließen; movement of retreat, rückwärtige Bewegung.

⁸ To acknowledge to himself, sich eingestehen.

⁹ The whole of the above sentence might in German be condensed by turning it by 'and he must the more readily (um so eher) acknowledge to himself the necessity of this step.'

¹⁰ See page 17, note 8.

¹¹ He—disaster, von dem Unheil schon betroffen worden.

¹² To inflict upon, zufügen, to be followed by the dative.

¹³ To take up, here einnehmen; at—from, zwei Meilen weit von... entfernt.

¹⁴ Sheer, here bloß. The two following nouns form in German a compound term.

¹⁵ Strength = might.

¹⁶ The troops stationed on the Kowrgané hill were to oppose the Guards, the Highlanders, and the Light Division.

¹⁷ To turn to ruin, here vernichten. The preposition by is rendered by von when it refers to the agent or cause from which an action or effect proceeds.

slaughter¹ that is wrought by artillery upon retreating² masses was all that remained to be fulfilled.³—KINGLAKE,
The Crimean War.

XVIII.

THE APOSTLE OF THE GOTHS.

Ulpilas,⁴ the Bishop and Apostle of the Goths, acquired their love and reverence by his blameless life and⁵ indefatigable zeal; and they received with implicit⁶ confidence the doctrines of truth and virtue which he preached and practised.⁷ He executed the arduous task of translating⁸ the Scriptures⁹ into their native tongue,¹⁰ a dialect of the German, or Teutonic, language; but he prudently¹¹ suppressed the four Books of Kings, as¹² they might¹³ tend to irritate the fierce and sanguinary¹⁴ spirit of the barbarians.

The rude, imperfect idiom¹⁵ of soldiers and shepherds, so ill qualified¹⁶ to communicate any spiritual ideas, was improved and modulated¹⁷ by this genius; and Ulpilas,¹⁸

¹ *Slaughter* (in fights, &c.), *Ge-
metel*; *is wrought*...upon, unter...
angestellt mit. For the rendering
of *by* see page 52, note 17.

² *Retreating* = *fleeing*.

³ *That* — *fulfilled*, was noch zu
thun übrig war.

⁴ Ulpilas, the son of Christian
captives from Cappadocia, was born
about the year 318. Ulpilas, signi-
fying in Gothic 'LittleWolf,' is spelt
in German as in English, but some-
times the letter f is substituted for
þ. The Gothic spelling was, to
judge from Jornandes, *Vulfilia*.

⁵ It is almost a matter of course
that the possessive pronoun must
here be repeated, on account of the
difference of gender of the qualified
nouns.

⁶ *Implicit*, unbefingt.

⁷ *To practise*, here ausüben.

⁸ See page 6, note 8.

⁹ *The Scriptures*, die heilige Schrift,
or die Bibel.

¹⁰ *Native tongue*, Muttersprache.

¹¹ *Prudently*, vorsichtiger Weise.

¹² See page 43, note 11.

¹³ See page 7, note 20; *to tend*,
beitragen; *to irritate*, aufregen.

¹⁴ *Sanguinary*, lit. blutig, blut-
gierig; transl. here kriegerisch.

¹⁵ We use the same expression
in German.

¹⁶ *So ill qualified*, daß sich so schlecht
baju eignet; *to communicate* = to
express; *spiritual*, here abstract.

¹⁷ *To modulate*, here verfeinern.

¹⁸ Insert here the verb *was*, and
turn *frame* by 'make.'

before he could frame his version, was obliged to compose¹ a new alphabet of twenty-four letters, four² of which he invented to express the peculiar sounds³ that were unknown to the Greek and Latin pronunciation.

The character of Ulphilas recommended him to⁴ the esteem of the Eastern Court, where he twice appeared as the minister of peace,⁵ he pleaded the cause⁶ of the distressed Goths who implored the protection of Valens,⁷ and the name of Moses was applied⁸ to this spiritual guide, who conducted his people⁹ through the deep waters of the Danube to the Land of Promise.¹⁰ The devout shepherds, who were attached to his person and tractable to his voice,¹¹ acquiesced in their settlement at the foot of the Mæsian¹² mountains, in a country of woodlands and pastures,¹³ which supported¹⁴ their flocks and herds,¹⁵ and enabled¹⁶ them to purchase the corn and wine of the more plentiful provinces.¹⁷ These harmless barbarians multiplied¹⁸ in obscure peace and the profession¹⁹ of Christianity.—GIBBON, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

¹ *To compose*, here *bilben*.

² Place the numeral *four* after *he*.

³ *Peculiar sounds*, eigenhümliche *Läute*; *unknown*, *savrbm*.

⁴ Turn *The*—*to* briefly by ‘Ulphilas gained by his character.’

⁵ *Translate minister of peace* by *Grienshöbte*.

⁶ *To plead a cause*, *eine Sache* *fibren*; *distressed*, *hier bebrängt*.

⁷ Proper names—especially those of foreign origin—terminating in a sibilant, *i. e.* *t*, *þ*, *x*, *sch*, *j*, are not declined, but have the case pointed out by the definite article.

⁸ *To apply* (a name), *beilegen*; *spiritual*, *hier geistlich*.

⁹ See page 41, note 11. *Waters*, *Gewässer*.

¹⁰ The Biblical expression for the *Land of Promise* is in German *das gelobte Land*; *devout* = *pious*.

¹¹ *Tractable—voice*, *translate auf seine Stimme hörten*; *acquiesce—the*, *liegen sich ruhig nieder am*.

¹² *Mæsian*, *mössisch*.

¹³ The expression of *woodlands* and *pastures* may be rendered by the terms *walbig* und *wiesentrich*, used as attributive adjectives before the noun *country*.

¹⁴ *To support*, *hier nähren*.

¹⁵ The two synonyms *flocks* and *herds* might here be rendered by the single expression *Herde*, though the term *Rübel* is also used for *herd*, especially when referring to deer and pigs.

¹⁶ *To enable*, *hier in den Stand setzen*.

¹⁷ *Plentiful provinces* = *blessed countries*.

¹⁸ *To multiply*, *hier sich vermehren*; *obscure*, *unbedacht*.

¹⁹ *Profession*, *Bekenntniß*.

XIX.

THE PRAIRIE.¹

In truth there is nothing² to describe about the prairie except its vastness, and that is indescribable. * * * East,³ west, north, and south—on the right hand and on the left—in front and behind—stretched⁴ the broken, woodless upland. Underneath the foot a springy⁵ turf, covered with scentless violets and wild prairie roses; overhead⁶ a bright, cloudless sky, whence the sun shot down beams that would have scorched up the soil long *ago* but for⁷ the fresh, soft prairie breeze blowing from across the Rocky Mountains;⁸ low, grassy slopes on every side, looking like waves of turf⁹ rising and falling gently. Not a tree to be seen¹⁰ in the far distance; not a house in sight,¹¹ far or near; not a drove¹² of sheep or a herd of cattle; no sign of life except the dun-coloured prairie chickens¹³ whirring through the heather as we drove along,¹⁴—nothing but the broken, woodless upland.

¹ The term *prairie* is also used in German, where it retains the original feminine gender.

² *There is nothing*, transl. es läßt sich...nichts; *about*, here von.

³ Supply the word *nach* before *East*.

⁴ *To stretch*, here sich ausdehnen; *broken*, with reference to land, uneven; *woodless*, waldlos.

⁵ Turn *underneath—springy* by ‘under the feet elastic.’

⁶ *Overhead* = over the head.

⁷ The expression *but for*, referring to a present participle, must be turned by ‘if not,’ and the present participle changed into the conditional. The sense of the passage must determine which tense is to be employed. Here we should use the present conditional, i.e. ‘if ...did not blow.’

⁸ *From — Mountains*, von dem

Geisengebirge her. The original English name *Rocky Mountains* is not unfrequently met with in German books. Humboldt employs it in his „Ansichten der Natur.”

⁹ Turn *waves of turf* by the compound ‘grass-waves,’ using *rising and falling gently* (sanft auf. und niederabgängig) as an attributive clause.

¹⁰ Turn *to be seen* by ‘is to see.’

¹¹ *In sight*, sichtbar. For *far and near* we use in German the alliterative expression weit und breit, to which the English ‘far and wide’ corresponds.

¹² *Drove*, *trieb*, from *treiben*, to drive.

¹³ *Prairie chickens*, *amerikanische Feldhühner*. The word *coloured* need not be translated, unless *dun* be rendered by *dunel*.

¹⁴ *To drive along* and, further on, *to pass on*, *dahinfahren*.

So we passed on, coming from time to time upon¹ some break² in the monotony of the vast, dreamlike³ solitude. Sometimes it was a prairie stream, running⁴ clear as crystal between its low, sedgy banks, through⁵ which our horses forded knee-deep, and then again the broken, woodless upland; sometimes it was a lone Irish shanty,⁶ knocked up roughly with⁷ planks and logs, and wearing a look⁸ as though it had been built by shipwrecked settlers⁹ stranded on the shore of the prairie-sea. Farther on we came upon¹⁰ a herd of half-wild horses, who as we approached dashed away¹¹ in a wild stampede; then upon a knot of trees,¹² whose¹³ seeds had been wafted from the distant forest, and taken root¹⁴ kindly on the rich prairie soil; now upon an emigrant's team, with the women and children under the canvas awning,¹⁵ and the red-shirted and brigand-looking miners¹⁶ at its side, travelling across the prairie in search of¹⁷ the land of

¹ *To come upon* (anything), *stossen auf*. See page 3, note 3.

² *Break*, here *Abwechslung*.

³ *Dreamlike*, *traumhaft*.

⁴ *Running* may here be rendered by the present participle *fließend*, placing it after *banks*.

⁵ *Through*...*forded*, *durchwateten*.

⁶ *Shanty*, *Blockhaus* or *Hütte*. Some German writers employ the English expression. *Knocked up*, translate *zusammen geszimmert*. The verb *jimmern* is applied to work done by carpenters.

⁷ Turn here *with* by 'of,' and see page 1, note 6.

⁸ *To wear a look*, *aussehen*.

⁹ The German for *settler* is *Anfänger*, but the English word is also used. See page 5, note 1.

¹⁰ See above, note 1.

¹¹ *To dash away*, *fortstürzen*. Render the Americanism *stampede*—from the Spanish *estampido*—denoting a sudden scamper of large bodies of cattle or horses on the prairies, by *Stürzt*.

¹² *Knot of trees*, *Baumgruppe*.

¹³ In German we could not use

here the relative pronoun, because it would imply that it was the seeds which the trees themselves had produced that were wafted from the distant forest. We must therefore, in order to avoid an ambiguity, supply some other terms, and turn by a clause like 'which owe their existence to the seed which.'

¹⁴ *To take root*, *Wurzel fassen*; *kindly* may here be rendered by *sympathetic*, and *rich* by *reiche*.

¹⁵ *Canvas awning* (of vehicles), *Plane*. In some parts of Germany people say *Blau*.

¹⁶ There are no single equivalents for the adjectives *red-shirted* and *brigand-looking*, and the expression *miners* could not be rendered here by *Bergleute*, as this term is generally applied to professional miners only. The whole clause must, therefore, be turned by 'the gold-diggers with their red shirts and brigand-like appearance' (*räuberhaftem Aussehen*).

¹⁷ *In search of*, *um... aufzufinden*; *land of gold* forms in German a compound term.

gold ; and then again the silent solitude and the broken, woodless upland.—E. DICKEY, *Six Months in the Federal States.*

XX.

CHIVALRY¹ IN SPAIN.

Spain was indeed the land of chivalry. The respect for the sex² which had descended³ from the Visigoths⁴ was mingled⁵ with the religious enthusiasm which had been⁶ kindled in the long wars with the Infidel.⁷ The apotheosis⁸ of chivalry in the person of their apostle and patron, St. James,⁹ contributed still further to this exaltation of sentiment,¹⁰ which was maintained¹¹ by the various military orders, who devoted themselves, in the bold language of the age, to the service “of God and the ladies.” So that the Spaniard may be said to have put in action¹²

¹ *Chivalry*, here *das Ritterthum*, or *das Ritterwesen*, and not *die Ritter-
schaft*; for the latter denotes the
‘body or order of knights,’ whilst
the former expressions signify the
‘system or practice of knighthood.’

² The expression *sex*, alone, cannot be used in German, as is done in English, to denote ‘womankind’; the adjectives ‘female’ or ‘fair’ must, therefore, be supplied before the noun.

³ *To descend*, *herabstammen*.

⁴ The Visigoths have, like all other members of the great German family, at all times displayed the deepest respect towards women, to whom they attributed an almost sacred character.

⁵ Turn *was mingled* by the reflexive form ‘united itself.’

⁶ See page 1, note 7; *to kindle*, *anfachen*.

⁷ The term *Infidel*, used here collectively for unbelievers, is in

German employed in the plural.

⁸ Retain here the corresponding foreign term.

⁹ *St. James* standing here in apposition to the preceding nouns, we must render it by *Saint Jago* or *der heilige Jacob*. The patron of the Spanish knights was the Apostle Jacobus (Spanish *Jago*), said to be buried in the Spanish town called after him *Santjago di Compostella*. The knights of St. Jago originated there in 1170.

¹⁰ The whole clause *contributed — sentiment* must in German be rather freely paraphrased by *trug noch mehr dazu bei, diesem Gefühl einen höheren Aufschwung zu verleihen*.

¹¹ *To maintain*, here *nähren*; *orders*, in the sense in which it is used here, *Orden*.

¹² Turn *so*—action by ‘so that one can say that the Spaniard put in action.’ *To put in action*, *tat-
sächlich ausführen*.

what, in other countries, passed for the extravagances¹ of the minstrel. An example of this² occurs in the fifteenth century, when³ a passage of arms was defended⁴ at Orbigo, not far from the shrine of Compostella, by⁴ a Castilian knight, named Suero de Quefones, and his nine companions, against all comers,⁵ in the presence of John the Second and his court.

The object was⁶ to release the knight from the obligation, imposed on him by his mistress,⁷ of publicly wearing an iron collar round his neck⁸ every Thursday. The jousts⁹ continued for thirty days, and the doughty champions¹⁰ fought, without shield or target,¹¹ with weapons bearing points¹² of Milan steel. Six hundred and twenty-seven encounters¹³ took place, and one hundred and sixty-six lances were broken,¹⁴ when the emprise¹⁵ was declared to be fairly achieved. The whole affair¹⁶ is narrated with becoming¹⁷ gravity by an eye-witness, and the reader may fancy himself¹⁸ perusing the adventures of a Launcelot or an Amadis.—PRESCOTT, *History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella*.

¹ Passed—extravagances, für die Ueberförmlichkeiten...galt.

² Of this, hie von; to occur, vor-
kommen. See page 50, note 22.

³ A—defended, ein Ritterkampf...
aufgenommen wurde.

⁴ See page 52, note 17.

⁵ Transl. all comers by alle Welt.

⁶ The object was, dies hatte gum-
Swed.

⁷ Turn the clause the—mistress by 'the on him by his lady imposed obligation.' Cf. page 10, note 16.

⁸ Collar round his neck, say simply Halsbant.

⁹ Joust, Turnier. Use here the singular only. Continued = lasted.

¹⁰ Champion, here Rämpf.

¹¹ The term target denoting here a shield, formerly used as a defen-
sive weapon, must be rendered by Rätsche.

¹² Turn bearing points by 'whose points consisted of.'

¹³ Encounter, here Rämpf.

¹⁴ To break, here brechen.

¹⁵ Turn here emprise by 'task'; and transl. to be fairly achieved by für vollständig gelöst.

¹⁶ When the expression affair is synonymous with 'incident,' it is rendered by Ereignis; when with 'occurrence,' by Vorfall; and when with 'event,' as is the case here, by Begebenheit.

¹⁷ Becoming, here gejienemb. The corresponding foreign term of gravity may here be retained.

¹⁸ Transl. may fancy himself by könnte glauben, and turn the present part. perusing by 'that he reads.'

XXI.

CHARLES THE GREAT.

1.

CORONATION OF CHARLES¹ AT ROME.

Charles remained in the city for² some weeks; and on Christmas-day, A.D. 800, he heard mass in the basilica of St. Peter.³ On the spot where now the gigantic dome of Bramante and Michael Angelo towers⁴ over the buildings of the modern city, the spot⁵ which tradition had hallowed as that of the Apostle's martyrdom,⁶ Constantine the Great had erected the oldest and stateliest⁷ temple of Christian Rome.

Out of⁸ the transept a flight of steps led up to the high altar,⁹ underneath and just beyond the great arch, the Arch of Triumph,¹⁰ as it was¹¹ called: behind in the semi circular apse¹² sat the clergy, rising tier above tier

¹ See page 2, note 11.

² The literal translation of the preposition *für* would here be an Anglicism, duration of time being generally expressed in German, as in Latin, by the accusative only. Sometimes the word *lang* is added, if the length of time is to be denoted emphatically, as: *Die Treue, vierzig Jahre lang bewahrt, The fidelity, preserved for forty years. (Sch.)*

³ Turn *the—St. Peter* simply by 'St. Peter's Church.' The abbreviation *St.* is in accordance with the Latin *sanctus*, for which it stands, pronounced in German 'Sanct.'

⁴ *To tower*, emporragen.

⁵ Use the dative case.

⁶ Turn *as—martyrdom* by 'as that...where the martyrdom of the Apostle has taken place,' and see page 11, note 9. According to tra-

dition, the Apostle Peter was crucified on that spot A.D. 67.

⁷ *Stately*, here *prächtig*.

⁸ *Out of* = from; *up* = *hinauf*.

⁹ *High altar* is in German a compound substantive; and the principal member—that is, the component which determines the other—being an adjective, it is joined without any inflection to the subordinate member—that is, the component which is determined by the principal member.

¹⁰ Turn *Arch of Triumph* by the compound term 'triumph-arch.' In German compound expressions the principal, or qualifying, member always precedes the other, as is also the case with the English compounds, forming one word.

¹¹ See page 1, note 7.

¹² *Semi circular apse*, *Halbkreisförmige Apsis*. The word *apsis* is

around its walls ;¹ in the midst, high above the rest,² and looking down, past the altar, over³ the multitude, was placed the Bishop's throne, itself⁴ the curule chair of some⁵ forgotten magistrate.⁶ From that chair the Pope now rose,⁷ as the reading of the Gospel ended,⁸ advanced to⁹ where Charles—who had exchanged his simple Frankish dress for the sandals and the chlamys¹⁰ of a Roman patrician—knelt in prayer by¹¹ the high altar; and as in the sight¹² of all he placed upon the brow¹³ of the barbarian¹⁴ chieftain the diadem of the Cæsars, then bent in obeisance¹⁵ before him, the church rang to the shout¹⁶ of the multitude,¹⁷ again free, again the lords¹⁸ and centre of the world : “*Karolo Augusto, a Deo coronato, magno et pacifico Imperatori, vita et Victoria.*”¹⁹

In that shout, echoed by the Franks without,²⁰ was

sometimes rendered by *Ghōrnische*, i.e. niche of the choir, or by *Abseite*, i.e. the off-side.

¹ Render the clause *rising—walls* by *in aufsteigenden Reihen an den Wänden herum.*

² Translate *high above the rest* by *alle Untere übertragend.*

³ *Looking—over, über den Altar hinweg... übersehen.*

⁴ The pronoun *itself* should here be rendered freely by *ehmalsig*, ‘former,’ to be used as an attributive adjective, with the definite article. *Curule, curulisch.*

⁵ *Some* is here synonymous with ‘any one,’ and is to be rendered by *irgent ein.*

⁶ Translate here *magistrate* by *Staatsbeamten*, the *curule chair* having been the seat of honour of the highest dignitaries of the ancient Roman State.

⁷ *To rise*, in the sense of ‘to get up from a seat, &c.’ is rendered in the more elevated style by *sich erheben*, instead of *auffstehen*.

⁸ *As—ended*, transl. *so wie das Evangelium gelesen war.*

⁹ *Turn advanced to* by ‘advanced (*fortrit vor*) until the place.’

¹⁰ There is no exact and single

German equivalent for the Greek term *chlamys*. We may retain the original expression, *die Chlamis*, or render it by *Staatsmantel*.

¹¹ Turn *knelt*—by by ‘praying, knelt at.’

¹² *Sight*, here *Angesicht*.

¹³ *Brow*, transl. *Haupt*, which is the more dignified expression for *Kopf, head.*

¹⁴ The adjective *barbarian* would in German be too strong an epithet here: use, therefore, the less harsh expression *Barbarenhauptling* for *barbarian chieftain*. Turn *diadem* by ‘crown.’ *Cæsars*, denoting ‘Emperors,’ is in German *Edsaren*.

¹⁵ *Bent* is *obeisance, sich tief... verneigte.*

¹⁶ *To ring to the shout, von dem Rufe erschallen.*

¹⁷ Turn *multitude* by ‘people,’ and add ‘which was.’

¹⁸ For *lords* use *Beherrscher*, in the singular only.

¹⁹ Turn the above Latin phrase by ‘Long life and victory to Charles Augustus, the crowned by God, great and peace-loving Emperor.’ *Vita* might also be rendered here by *Fröh*, i.e. hail.

²⁰ *Echoed—without, in welchen die*

pronounced the union, so long in preparation,¹ so mighty in its consequences, of the Roman and the Teuton, of the memories² and the civilization of the South with the fresh energy of the North, and from that moment modern³ history begins.

2.

CHARACTER OF CHARLES THE GREAT.

No claim can be more groundless⁴ than that which the modern French, the sons of the Latinised Kelt, set up to⁵ the Teutonic Charles. At Rome he might⁶ assume the chlamys⁷ and the sandals, but at the head⁸ of his Frankish host he strictly adhered to⁹ the customs of his country, and was beloved by his people as the very¹⁰ ideal of their own character and habits. Of strength and stature almost superhuman,¹¹ in swimming and hunting¹² unsurpassed, steadfast¹³ and terrible in fight, to¹⁴ his friends gentle and condescending, he was¹⁵ a Roman, much less a Gaul, in

Franken von außen einflimmen. The literal wiederhallen, for to echo, cannot be used with reference to persons.

¹ Turn in preparation by 'prepared,' and render so mighty in its consequences by the expressive compound term folgerichtig; and see for the construction of the whole sentence page 7, note 13.

² The term memories will best be turned in German by 'historical past.'

³ See for modern page 12, note 2, and transl. here begins by butirt, i.e. dates.

⁴ Groundless, here unbegründet; Latinised, Latinisiert.

⁵ To set up a claim to anything, einen Anspruch auf etwas machen. Recent historical investigations have conclusively proved that Charles the Great was born in the country formerly called *Austrasia*; consequently, on genuine German soil.

⁶ Use here for might the imperfect of mögen; to assume, here anführen.

⁷ See page 60, note 10.

⁸ We say in German, in the above and similar phrases, an der Spize; host = army.

⁹ To adhere strictly to anything, streng an etwas halten.

¹⁰ Very may here be rendered by the expressive term verhöpft, i.e. embodied.

¹¹ Turn of—superhuman by 'of nearly superhuman strength and stature.'

¹² See page 14, note 9.

¹³ Steadfast, standhaft.

¹⁴ To is here to be rendered by the preposition gegenüber, which is put after the noun to which it refers; gentle, milde.

¹⁵ The expression in nothing is to be placed in the translation after he was, and the indefinite article before Roman and Gaul omitted.

nothing but¹ his culture and his width of view,²—otherwise a Teuton. The centre of his realm was the Rhine; his capitals Aachen and Engilenheim;³ his army German; his sympathies, as they are shown⁴ in the gathering of the old hero-lays,⁵ the composition⁶ of a German grammar, the ordinance against confining prayer to⁷ the three languages—Hebrew, Greek, and Latin—were all for the race from which he sprang,⁸ and whose advance,⁹ represented by the victory of Austrasia, the true Frankish fatherland,¹⁰ over Neustria and Aquitaine, spread a second Germanic wave¹¹ over the conquered countries.—JAMES BRYCE, *The Holy Roman Empire.*

XXII.

LOVE OF¹² FLOWERS.

Perhaps it may be thought, if we understood flowers better, we might love them less.¹³ We do not love them

¹ But, referring here to the term *nothing*, is to be rendered by *als*, and the preposition *in* repeated after it.

² *Width of view*, umfassende Ueberschauungsweise.

³ *Engilenheim*, now called *Ingelheim*, lies between Ments and Bingen, not far from the left bank of the Rhine.

⁴ *Are shown*, transl. *sich fundgeben*.

⁵ *Hero-lay*, *Heilengesang*.

⁶ *Composition*, transl. *Ausarbeitung*, i.e. elaboration. We might also use the infinitive *verfassen* substantively, and render *the* by *im*. It may not be quite superfluous to remark here, that although the verb *to compose* (a book) is rendered 'by *verfassen*', we rarely use the noun *Verfassung* for *the composition* (of a book), but employ it for the 'state or mood of the mind,' and more particularly for the political *constitution* of a country.

⁷ *The—to*, in der Verordnung das Gebet nicht bloß auf... zu beschränken.

⁸ *To spring from*, in the sense of 'to descend,' *stammen aus*.

⁹ Translate *advance* by *Ausdehnung*, and *represented* by *wie sie...* bezeichnet wird. *Austrasia*, *Austrasien*.

¹⁰ *The—fatherland*, dem eigentlichen Heimatland der Franken. *Neustria*, *Neustrien*; *Aquitaine*, *Aquitanien*.

¹¹ *Wave*, in the sense in which it is used here, *Woge*.

¹² The objective genitive, i.e. the genitive which stands as an object of some action or feeling, is frequently expressed in German by a preposition, in order to avoid all ambiguity. The governing substantive or the verb from which it is derived will in such instances show which preposition is required. The noun *love* is in German followed by the preposition *zu*.

¹³ Turn *Perhaps—less* by 'one

much as it is.¹ Few people care about² flowers. * * * I have never heard³ of a piece of land which would let well on a building lease remaining unlet because it was⁴ a flowery piece. I have never heard of parks being kept for⁵ wild hyacinths, though often of their being kept⁶ for wild beasts. And the blossoming time⁷ of the year being principally spring, I perceive it to be the mind of most people⁸ during that period to stay in towns.

A year or two ago⁹ a keen-sighted and eccentrically-minded friend of mine¹⁰ having taken it into his head¹¹ to violate this national custom, and go to the Tyrol in spring, was passing through a valley near Landeck with several similarly headstrong companions. A strange mountain appeared¹² in the distance, belted about its breast with a zone of blue,¹³ like our English Queen. Was it a blue cloud ? * * * Was it a mirage—a meteor ? Would it stay to be approached ?¹⁴ (Ten miles of winding road¹⁵ yet

could perhaps believe, that we should love the flowers less if we understood more of them.)

¹ Translate *as it is* by *such so*, and place the same at the beginning of the clause.

² *Care about*, in the above sense, *machen sich etwas aus*.

³ Supply here *down*, and turn of *—unlet* by ‘that a piece of land which would let well on a building lease (das sich zu Bauzwecken gut vermieten ließ) remained unlet.’

⁴ Use here the present tense, and translate *a flowery piece* by *ein blumenträchtiger Boden*.

⁵ Turn here *for* by ‘on account of,’ and construe the clause according to note 3 above.

⁶ Turn *of their being kept* by ‘that one kept them.’

⁷ *Blossoming time*, *Blüthezeit*. See page 15, note 13, and supply *in before spring*.

⁸ Turn *it—people* by ‘that most people like’ (*mögen*).

⁹ Turn the above clause by ‘before one or two years,’ and in construing the following clauses remember that the sentence does not begin

with the subject, and that the expression *was passing through* (fam... bürd) contains the principal verb.

¹⁰ The English genitive is rendered in German in phrases like the above by the dative of the respective personal pronoun.

¹¹ *To take anything into one's head*, *sich etwas vornehmen*; *to violate*, *hier entgegen hanbein*.

¹² *To appear*, *hier sich zeigen*.

¹³ *Belted—blue*, *in der Wüste mit einem blauen Gürtel geschmückt*; *like*, *here wie*.

¹⁴ *Would—approached*, *wird es bei der Annäherung nicht verschwinden*? i.e. will it not disappear at our approaching it? Some free version of the kind is necessary in German, partly because *to approach* is an intransitive verb, and cannot be used in the passive voice, and partly because it seems more in accordance with the genius of the German language to ask whether the *blue zone* will not disappear, as a rainbow would, than to inquire whether it would stay, since this verb would imply a voluntary action.

¹⁵ *Of—road*, *einer sich hinwinkenden*

between them and the foot of its mountain.) Such questioning¹ had they concerning it. My keen-sighted friend alone maintained it to be substantial ;² whatever it might be, it was not air, and would not vanish. The ten miles of road³ were overpassed, the carriage left,⁴ the mountain climbed. It stayed⁵ patiently, expanding⁶ still into richer breadth and heavenlier glow⁷—a belt of gentians. Such things⁸ may verily be seen among the Alps in spring, and in spring only.⁹ Which being so,¹⁰ I observe most people prefer going in autumn.—JOHN RUSKIN, *Modern Painters*.

XXIII.

LIFE¹¹ AMONG THE BEDOUINS.

1.

If a Bedouin tribe¹² be moving in great haste before an enemy,¹³ and should be unable¹⁴ to stop for many hours,¹⁴ or be making a forced march¹⁵ to avoid pursuit over a desert where the wells are very distant from each other, the

Strafe. Supply the verb 'lay' before *yet*, and turn *its* by 'of the.'

¹ Questioning = questions ; had — it, stellten sie darüber auf.

² Substantial, transl. etwas Wirk- liches. See for the construction of the above clause page 8, note 11.

³ Turn *road* by 'way,' putting it in the genitive case without any article ; *overpassed*, zurückgelegt. Here the action may be considered as quite past.

⁴ Supply here the imperfect of merken ; *to climb*, erklommen. The prefix *er* denotes here the achievement of an action.

⁵ Stayed, transl. lag...da.

⁶ Use in German the reflective form, retaining the present participle ; *into richer*, je voller.

⁷ Heavenlier glow, transl. tieferer Himmelstblüde.

⁸ Such things, Dergleichen ; may verily be seen = can one verily see.

⁹ Only should be placed before spring.

¹⁰ Which being so, unt da dies bei Fall ist ; supply 'that' before most and 'it' before prefer ; *going*, ja reisen.

¹¹ Life, here Lebensweise ; among = of.

¹² Form in German a compound expression by means of the plural of *Bedouin* and the noun *tribe*.

¹³ Turn *be moving... before an enemy* by 'flees before the enemy.'

¹⁴ Be unable = cannot ; *to stop*, hält machen. See page 59, note 2.

¹⁵ Forced march, Eilmarsch ; over = through.

women sometimes prepare¹ bread whilst riding on camels. The fire is then lighted in an earthen vessel. One woman kneads the flour, a second rolls out the dough, and a third bakes, boys or women on foot passing the materials, as required,² from one to the other. But it is very rare that the Bedouins are obliged to have recourse to this process,³ and I have only once witnessed⁴ it.

2.

The common Bedouin can rarely get⁵ meat. His food⁶ consists almost exclusively of wheaten bread⁷ with truffles, which are found in great abundance during the spring, a few wild⁸ herbs, such as asparagus, onions, and garlic, fresh butter, curds,⁹ and sour milk.

But at certain seasons even these luxuries¹⁰ cannot be obtained : for months together¹¹ he often eats bread alone. The Sheikhs¹² usually slay¹³ a sheep every day, of which their guests, a few of their relatives, and their immediate adherents partake.¹⁴ The women prepare the food,¹⁵ and always eat after the men,¹⁶ who rarely leave them much wherewith to satisfy¹⁷ their hunger.

¹ See page 2, note 6.

² *Passing* — *required*, bringen die Sachen so wie sie gebraucht werden.

³ *Process* being here synonymous with 'proceeding,' is to be rendered by *Wegfahrt*.

⁴ Turn here *witnessed* by 'seen.'

⁵ *To get*, here *bekommen*.

⁶ When *food* expresses in a general sense all that is eaten for nourishment, we use in German *Nahrung*; but when it is a synonym of *dish*, denoting a particular kind of food, the German equivalent is *Speise*.

⁷ Form here a compound expression from *wheat* and *bread*.

⁸ *A few wild*, aus einigen wild-wachsenden; such as, wie.

⁹ *Curds*, *Quarg*, for which the

expression *Räsebutter* is used in some parts of Germany.

¹⁰ *Luxuries*, here *Lederbissen*; *cannot be obtained* = are not to, &c.

¹¹ Substitute in the translation 'long' for *together*, and omit *for*.

¹² *Sheikh* is written in German either *Schäif* or *Schäich*, and pronounced as a German word.

¹³ *To slay* (an animal for eating), *schlächten*.

¹⁴ *Of which...partake*, transl. an *denen Genüß...Theil nehmen*.

¹⁵ See above, note 6.

¹⁶ *Men* denotes here male individuals; we must therefore use the plural of *Mann*. Compare the Latin *vir* and the Greek *τύπος*.

¹⁷ Turn *wherewith to satisfy* by 'with which they could satisfy.'

3.

The dish¹ usually seen in a Bedouin tent² is a mess³ of boiled meat, sometimes mixed with onions, upon which a lump of fresh butter is placed and allowed to melt.⁴ The broad tail of the Mesopotamian⁵ sheep is used for grease when there is no butter. Sometimes cakes of bread⁶ are laid under the meat, and the entertainer,⁷ tearing up the thin loaves into small pieces, soaks⁸ them in the gravy⁹ with his hands. The Anezza¹⁰ make very savoury dishes of chopped meat and bread mixed with sour curds, over which when the huge platter¹¹ is placed before the guest is poured a flood of melted butter. Roasted meat is very rarely seen in a Bedouin tent. Rice is only eaten by the Sheikhs, except among¹² the tribes who encamp¹³ in the marshes of Southern Mesopotamia,¹⁴ where rice of an inferior quality¹⁵ is very largely cultivated.¹⁶ There it is boiled with meat and made into pilaws.¹⁷

¹ See page 65, note 6. *Usually* seen = which one usually sees.

² See page 64, note 12.

³ *Mess*, here *Brüdt*; *lump* = piece.

⁴ Turn and—melt by 'which one melts.'

⁵ *Mesopotamian*, mesopotamisch. By means of the suffix *isch*—the English *ish*—we form in German adjectives from the proper names of countries, nations, persons, &c. *For*, here *als*.

⁶ *Cakes of bread*, transl. *platte Brodtchen*.

⁷ *Entertainer*, *Birth*; *tearing up*, *brüdt*.

⁸ *To soak*, here *tunfsen*. Supply the conjunction *und* before *soaks*.

⁹ The equivalent for *gravy* is not the same in all parts of Germany. It is called *Sauce*, *Brühe*, or *Zus*. The first term, in which *au* has the sound of *o* in *größ*, and the *e* is also pronounced, is the more usual. The last expres-

sion is pronounced as in French.

¹⁰ The plural is in German *Anezzas*. *Savoury*, *schmackhaft*.

¹¹ *Huge platter*, *riesige Schüssel*; *flood*, here *Strom*.

¹² See page 4, note 11.

¹³ *To encamp* may here be rendered by the corresponding foreign term, *campiren*.

¹⁴ Proper names of countries preceded by adjectives generally require in German the definite article. The names themselves are by some authors not declined in this case, in analogy with the rule that proper names of persons preceded by the definite article are not declined.

¹⁵ Render *an inferior quality* by *eine schlechtere Art*, placing this expression before the term *rice*, and omitting the preposition *of*.

¹⁶ *Is—cultivated*, in großer Menge *gebaut* wird.

¹⁷ *Made into pilaws*, *Pilaws dar-aus zubereitet*.

4.

The Bedouins are acquainted with¹ few medicines. The desert yields² some valuable simples, which are, however, rarely used.

Dr. Sandwith hearing from Suttum³ that the Arabs had no opiates, asked what they did with one⁴ who could⁵ not sleep. "Do!"⁶ answered the Sheikh: "why,⁷ we make use of him, and set⁸ him to watch the camels."—*LAYARD, Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon.*

XXIV.

SIR SIDNEY SMITH AT BATH.

Not even a rumour of Sir Sidney's⁹ escape had or could have run before him,¹⁰ for at the moment of¹¹ reaching the coast of England¹¹ he had started with post-horses¹² to Bath. It was about dusk when he arrived,¹³ the postilions were directed¹⁴ to the square¹⁵ in which his mother lived;

¹ *Are acquainted with*, kennen.

² *To yield*, here liefern.

³ This was the name of the Sheikh who accompanied the author of the Discoveries.

⁴ Use the present conditional; *one*, transl. Jemand.

⁵ *Could* is here the conditional of 'can,' and not the imperfect. This remark may seem superfluous; still the distinction between fönnte, the imperfect, and fönnt, the conditional, of fönnen is very often neglected even by advanced students of German.

⁶ Supply 'with him' before *do*.

⁷ *Why*, here nun.

⁸ Turn here *set* by 'let'; 'watch, hütten.'

⁹ That famous Admiral had been

taken prisoner by the French in a naval combat near Havre in 1796.

¹⁰ *Had—him*, war ihm vorangegangen oder hätte ihm vorangehen können. In German the repetition of the verb vorangehen is preferable on account of the different auxiliary verbs which are required in the above clause.

¹¹ Turn *of—England* by 'when (wo) he reached the English coast.'

¹² *Post-horses*, here Extrapeß.

¹³ Begin the German version by *he arrived*, and transl. it—when by ungefähr in der Dämmerstunde.

¹⁴ Render *were directed* by er ließ ... fahren.

¹⁵ The term *square* denoting a thing peculiar to England, may

in a few minutes he was in his mother's arms,¹ and in fifty minutes more² the news had flown to the remotest suburb of *the city*.

The agitation³ of Bath on this occasion was indescribable. All the⁴ troops of the line then quartered⁵ in that city and a whole regiment of volunteers immediately got under arms,⁶ and marched to the quarter in which Sir Sidney lived. The small square overflowed with⁷ the soldiery; Sir Sidney went out,⁸ and was immediately lost to us⁹ who¹⁰ were watching for him in the closing¹¹ ranks of the troops. Next¹² morning, however, I, my younger brother, and a schoolfellow of my *own* age, called formally upon¹³ the naval hero. Why, I know not, unless as *alumni*¹⁴ of the school at which Sir Sidney Smith¹⁵ had received his own education, we were admitted without question or demur;¹⁶ and I may record¹⁷ it as an amiable

be retained in German, and used as a masculine noun. *Blas* would not be the exact equivalent.

¹ See page 14, note 1.

² Turn *in . . . more* by 'after'; *flown*, transl. *fließ verbreitet*.

³ *Agitation* = excitement.

⁴ The definite article after the numeral *all* is not required in German, except in emphatic speech. For *troops* of the *line* form in German the compound expression 'lines-troops,' and supply the words 'which were.'

⁵ *To quarter*, here *einquartieren*. Compare page 18, note 6.

⁶ *To get under arms*, ins *Gewehr treten*; *quarter*, here *Stadtteil* or *Stadtviertel*.

⁷ *Overflowed with*, war *gebrängt* voll von; *soldiery* = *soldiers*.

⁸ *Went out*, trat *heraus*.

⁹ Turn to *us* by 'for us.' The author refers here to himself and his schoolfellow at the Bath Grammar School.

¹⁰ When a relative pronoun refers to a personal pronoun of the first or second person — singular or plural — the personal pronoun must, for the sake of grammatical dis-

tinctness, be repeated after the relative which, in this case, is never to be rendered by *welcher*, *welche*, *welches*, but by *der*, *die*, *das*. The verb in the relative clause agrees in such cases, generally, with the personal pronoun. Supply, therefore, after *who* the pronoun 'we.' *Were watching for*, *aus . . . mariteten*.

¹¹ *Closing*, transl. *geschlossen*.

¹² When *next* refers, as is the case here, to a period of time past, it is usually rendered by *folgend*, and when referring to the future by *nächst*. See also page 59, note 2.

¹³ *To call formally upon*, *einen formlichen Besuch machen*. For *naval hero* use the compound expression 'sea-hero.'

¹⁴ *Unless as alumni*, es sei denn daß wir *Alumnen . . . waren*.

¹⁵ Supply the word *selbst*, which will convey the meaning of the word *own* occurring in the original.

¹⁶ *Demur*, *Widerholt*. The words *we*—*demur* forming the principal clause, the German version will become more clear and intelligible by placing them at the beginning of the sentence.

¹⁷ *May record*, *fann . . . anführen*.

trait in¹ Sir Sidney, that he received us then with great kindness, and took us down with him² to the pump-room.³ Considering, however,⁴ that we must have been most afflicting bores⁵ to Sir Sidney—a fact which no self-esteem could even then disguise from us⁶—it puzzled me at first to understand the principle⁷ of his conduct. Having⁸ already done more than enough in courteous acknowledgment⁹ of our fraternal claims as fellow-students at the Bath Grammar School,¹⁰ why should he think it necessary¹¹ to burden himself further¹² with our worshipful¹³ society? I found out¹⁴ the secret, and will explain it. A very slight¹⁵ attention to Sir Sidney's deportment in public revealed to me that he was morbidly afflicted¹⁶ with nervous sensibility and with *mauvaise honte*.¹⁷ * * *

And yet there was a¹⁸ necessity that Sir Sidney should gratify¹⁹ the public interest, so warmly expressed, by presenting himself somewhere or other to the public eye.²⁰ * * *

¹ *In* = from; *kindness*, *Freundlichkeit*.

² Turn *took*—*him* briefly by 'went with us.'

³ The expression *pump-room* may be considered as a proper name of the place where the mineral waters at Bath are drunk. The corresponding designation for similar places is in German *Trinkhalle*, or simply *Brunnen*.

⁴ *Considering, however, da ich aber in Erwagung zog.*

⁵ *Must-bores*, *ausserst lästig gefallen sein mussten*, or, *wie entsetzlich langweilig...sein mussten*.

⁶ Turn *which—us* by 'which we, with (bei) the best opinion of ourselves, even then could not conceal from ourselves.'

⁷ *It—principle*, *so zerbrach ich mir zweckten Kopf darüber* (i.e. I racked my brains about) *den Gründ...zu entbeden*.

⁸ See page 15, note 13.

⁹ See page 1, note 1.

¹⁰ The English *Grammar School* corresponds in a great measure to the German *Gelehrtenhöfe*, which term should here be followed by the words *at Bath*.

¹¹ *To think anything necessary, eine Sache für nöthig halten.*

¹² *Further* = still longer. *To burden himself* may be rendered literally, or by *sich aufzürden lassen*.

¹³ The expression *worshipful*, used here ironically, may be rendered in German by *hochachtbarlich* or *hochachtbarlich*.

¹⁴ Turn *found out*, and further on *revealed*, by 'discovered.'

¹⁵ Supply 'degree of,' *to, auf; deportment in public* = *public deportment* (*Benahmen*).

¹⁶ *Was morbidly afflicted*, *auf fränkische Weise...litt*; *with*, here an.

¹⁷ The French expression *mauvaise honte* corresponds to the German *falsche Scham*. The term *Entfangenheit* would here be equally applicable.

¹⁸ Use here the definite article, and place the adverb *there* after *necessity*.

¹⁹ *To gratify*, here *Genüge thun*, which governs the dative. The expression *so warmly expressed* (*feurige*) qualifies the term *interest* (*Theilnahme*). See page 7, note 13.

²⁰ Turn the whole clause by

The thing¹ was unavoidable, and the sole palliation² that it admitted was to break³ the concentration of the public gaze⁴ by associating Sir Sidney with some alien⁵ group, no matter of what cattle.⁶ We, the schoolboys, being three,⁷ intercepted and absorbed⁸ part of the enemy's fire.
—DE QUINCY, *Autobiographic Sketches*.

XXV.

OF STYLE.⁹

The eloquent Buffon says that the style is the man;¹⁰ by which he means that we may see what the man is when we see his style. If this is true, every man should think¹¹ well what he is before he begins to write, and whether it is wise to expose himself.¹² It is true that nobody may¹³ read his book, and that is often the best¹⁴ luck that may befall him.

The first rule in good writing¹⁵ is to know what you¹⁶ are

'whilst he showed himself publicly in (an) the one or the other place.'

¹ There are two terms in German for the word *thing*, viz. *Ding* and *Sache*. For the present purpose it will suffice to mention one characteristic distinction between these synonyms — namely, that when *thing* is synonymous with 'matter, affair,' &c. as is the case here, it must be rendered by *Sache*, and not by *Ding*.

² *Palliation*, here *Erleichterung*.

³ Translate to *break* by *ablenken*, and retain the term *concentration*, pronouncing it like a German word.

⁴ The expression *public gaze* may be rendered somewhat freely by *allgemeine Angafferei*; *to associate*, *sich begegnen*.

⁵ *With some alien*, *einer fremden* *tigen*.

⁶ *No — cattle*, transl. *von welcher Art sie auch sei*.

⁷ Use the imperfect, and see page 68, note 10.

⁸ *To absorb*, *absorben*; *supply a before part*; *enemy's* = *hostile*.

⁹ We should in German say *lieber* *ben Stil*, as in French *sur le style*.

¹⁰ See page 15, note 1; *may* = *can*.

¹¹ *To think*, here *erwden*.

¹² *To expose oneself*, here *sich bloßstellen*.

¹³ Use here the present conditional of *dürfen*, and in the last clause that of *können*.

¹⁴ Turn here *best* by 'greatest'; *to befall*, here *widerfahren*.

¹⁵ *In good writing*, *einer guten Schreibweise*.

¹⁶ See page 38, note 4, and render *are going by will*; *to go*, expressing futurity, is generally translated by the corresponding tense of *wollen*.

going to write about,¹—a plain,² simple rule, but one that³ is very much neglected. If a man makes a good choice of his subject,⁴ he will not fail⁵ to have the best words at his command,⁶ and to put all in the best order.⁷ So Horace says,⁸ and he may be right; but it strikes me⁹ that a man might¹⁰ choose a good subject and yet¹¹ spoil it, of which we have notable¹² examples in our own days. The Roman, however, tells us that we must well consider¹³ what our shoulders will bear, and what they will not;¹⁴ and so¹⁵ the rule is this: choose a good subject, if you¹⁶ are able to handle it. If you are not,¹⁷ need I tell you that you had¹⁸ better let it alone?¹⁹—*An Old Man's Thoughts about Many Things.**

¹ *What...about, worüber.*

² *Plain, schlicht.*

³ *Render but one that by die aber. Much = often.*

⁴ Turn *if—subject* by 'if any one chooses a good subject.'

⁵ The verb *to fail* cannot, in the sense in which it is used here, be employed personally; we must therefore turn the clause *he will not fail* by 'so it is certain.'

⁶ *To have...at his command, daß ihm...zu Gebote stehen werden.*

⁷ *To—order, er Alles aufs besté zusammenstellen wird.*

⁸ The above and the following allusions refer to the verses of Horace:—

*Sumite materia matris, qui scribitis, aequam
Viribus; et versate diu quid ferre
recusent,
Quid valeant humeri. Cui lecta potenter erit res,
Nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo.*

(Epist. ii. 8, v. 38.)

⁹ The idiomatic phrase *it strikes me* may be rendered here by *es will mir schreinen.*

¹⁰ When *might* expresses a supposed possibility, it is translated

by the indicative of *können* or by the present conditional of *dürfen.*

¹¹ When *yet* is used as a conjunction, and synonymous with 'nevertheless,' it is generally translated by *dennoch.*

¹² The term *notable* will here best be rendered by the corresponding foreign expression *notorisches*, derived from the Latin *notorius*.

¹³ When *to consider* is a synonym of 'to reflect, to deliberate,' it is usually rendered by *überlegen*, or by *erwägen*; the latter expression is here preferable.

¹⁴ Turn *what—not* by 'what our shoulders can bear, and what not.'

¹⁵ Render here *so* by *demnach*; and transl. *this* by *folgenden*, placing it before the rule.

¹⁶ In similar apostrophes we use in German the familiar second person singular, unless an author addresses his readers collectively. *To handle* (a subject), *behändern.*

¹⁷ Turn *If—not* by 'if thou canst it not; to need, here *brauchen.*

¹⁸ Use for *had* the present conditional of *thun.*

¹⁹ The idiomatic phrase *to let a thing alone* is rendered in German by *eine Sache sein or bleiben lassen, i.e. to let it be, or remain, what it is.*

* The above extract is taken from a work full of wit, humour, and original thought, which has been published anonymously, but is attributed to Professor George Long.

XXVI.

THE BORDER FEUDS.¹

For² twenty miles on either side of the Border *there* grew up a population who were³ trained from their⁴ cradles in licensed marauding.⁵ Nominal amity between the countries operated as but a slight check upon⁶ habits inveterately lawless; and though the Governments affected⁷ to keep order, they could not afford⁸ to be severe upon offences committed⁹ in time of peace¹⁰ by men on whom they chiefly depended for the defence¹¹ of the frontiers in time of war. The scanty¹² families in the fortified farms

¹ In analogy with the expressions *Landkrieg*, *war on land*, *Seekrieg*, *naval war*, &c. we may also form a compound term of the words *Grenze*, *border*, and *Fröste*, *feud*, by simply joining them together without any connecting link, after suppressing the final vowel of *Grenze*.

² *For*, here *auf*; *either* = both.

³ Collective nouns occurring without any sign of the plural require in German, as a rule, the verb and pronoun referring to them in the singular only. *Trained*, *erzogen*; *from*, *von...an*.

⁴ See page 7, note 6, and use *cradles* in the singular.

⁵ *In licensed marauding*, *zu autorisieter Blümerung*. *Nominal*, no minus.

⁶ *Operated — upon*, that *ten... nur geringen* *Gehalt*. Turn the adverb *inveterately* by the adjective 'inveterate,' and place the same, together with *lawless*, as attributes before *habits*.

⁷ *Affected* being here synonymous with 'pretended,' is to be rendered by *sich stellen*; *to keep* = as if (ob) they kept.

⁸ The verb *to afford* is one of

those comprehensive English expressions which can be hardly in any other modern idiom rendered by a single equivalent. In German it must here be turned by 'venture.' See page 17, note 7.

⁹ Turn *to — committed* by 'to punish severely offences (Bergreben) which were committed.'

¹⁰ The expressions *time of peace* and *time of war* are to be rendered here by compound substantives formed by adding in the first instance the term *times* to the genitive of *peace*, and in the second instance by adding the term *times* to the genitive of *war*. The first mode of forming compound expressions, i.e. by simply joining them together—especially when both members are substantives—has been pointed out before; and the present instances furnish an example of the second mode, which consists in adding the subordinate member to the genitive of the principal one.

¹¹ *On — defence*, *auf welche sie sich... als Vertheidiger... vorzüglich verlassen mussten*.

¹² *Scanty* = few.

and granges¹ in Roxburgh and Northumberland slept with their² swords under their pillows,³ and their horses saddled⁴ in their stables. The⁵ blood of the children by the fireside was stirred by tales of wild adventure in song and story ;⁶ and perhaps⁶ for two centuries no boy *ever* grew to man's estate⁷ along a strip of land forty miles across and joining the two seas⁸ who had not known the midnight⁹ terror of a blazing homestead,¹⁰ who had not seen his father or brother ride out¹¹ at dusk harnessed and belted for some night foray, to be brought back before morning,¹² gory and stark, across the saddle, and¹³ been roused from *his* bed by his mother to swear with his child's lips¹⁴ a vow of revenge over the corpse.

And the fierce feuds of the Mosstroopers¹⁵ were but an expression in its¹⁶ extreme form of the animosity between the two nations. The English¹⁷ hated Scotland because Scotland had successfully¹⁸ defied them : the Scots hated

¹ Farms, *Garmhäuser*; *granges*, *Gehöft*.

² See page 35, note 14.

³ Use the singular, and see for the possessive pronouns page 7, note 6.

⁴ *Saddled*, transl. *spannen gesattelt*.

⁵ Turn *The—story* by 'the blood of the children was through narrations by the fire-side (am Herde) of wild adventures in song and story (Sage) stirred up.'

⁶ *Perhaps* is to be placed after *centuries*, and *for* turned by 'during.'

⁷ *Grew to man's estate*, *erwuchs...* zum *Mannesalter*.

⁸ Turn *along—seas* by 'upon a forty miles wide and on the two seas bordering strip of land' (*zwei-* *Strichen*).

⁹ Use for *midnight* the attributive adjective *mitternächtlich*.

¹⁰ *Homestead*, transl. *Heimstätte*.

¹¹ *Ride out*, *hers fortreiten*; *har-* *nessed—for*, *geharnischt und gerüstet* *zu* *night* = *nightly*.

¹² *Before morning*, *hers vor* *Zagesanbruch*; *across*, transl. *über...* *liegend*.

¹³ Supply 'who had not.' The verb *aufweden*, for *to rouse*, would be here hardly expressive enough. Besides, we should then have to paraphrase the words *from his bed* by 'from his sleep.' But we may properly use here the very expressive and poetical term *aufstrecken*, somewhat corresponding to the verb *to startle*.

¹⁴ *Child's lips*, *Kindliche Lippen* *vow of revenge*, *Radgeltüber*.

¹⁵ The only adequate expression for the term *Mosstrooper*, peculiar to Scotland of bygone times, seems to be *Grenzräuber*.

¹⁶ Turn *its* by 'the,' and retain the expression *form*; *of*, here *von*; *animosity*, *Fröbitzung*.

¹⁷ When the term *English* stands for 'the people of England,' we must render it by the equivalent of the word 'Englishmen' when it is used adjectively, however, it is translated by *englisch*. The rule applies to the names of other nations.

¹⁸ Turn *successfully* by 'with success'; *to defy*, *drog bieten*.

England as an enemy on the watch¹ to make² them slaves. The hereditary hostility strengthened³ with time, and each generation⁴ added fresh injuries to the accumulation of bitterness.

Fortunately for mankind,⁵ however, the relations between nations are not eventually⁶ determined by sentiment and passion.⁷ The⁸ mutual sufferings inflicted by the existing condition of things⁹ produced its effect¹⁰ in minds where reason was admitted to influence.¹¹—FROUDE, *History of England*.

XXVII.

A GERMAN HAUTBOY-PLAYER.¹²

About¹³ the year 1760, as Miller¹⁴ was dining at Pontefract with the officers¹⁵ of the Durham militia, one¹⁶ of them, knowing his love of music, told him they had¹⁷ a

¹ *On the watch*, translate *der auf die Gelegenheit lauerte*.

² See page 36, note 4.

³ Turn strengthened by 'became stronger.'

⁴ Retain here the term *generation*, pronouncing the same as a German word; *to—bitterness*, *der aufgesammelten Erbitterung... hinzu*.

⁵ *Mankind*, here *Menschheit*, to be used with the definite article.

⁶ *Eventually* being here used in the sense of 'ultimately,' is to be rendered by *schließlich*.

⁷ Turn *sentiment and passion* by 'feelings and passions.'

⁸ The contracted construction of the above clause *The—things* makes it in German necessary to give it in a completely different form. Turn therefore by 'the sufferings which through the existing order (Thatbestand) of things were inflicted upon (gejügt) both parties.'

⁹ *To produce an effect*, *eine Wirkung hervorbringen (auf)*; *mind*, here *Gemüth*.

¹⁰ *Was—Influence*, *Gingang fand*.

¹¹ *Hautboy-player* and, further on, *performer on the hautboy*, *Hobenbläser*, or simply *Hobelst*.

¹² The preposition 'in,' understood in English, must be expressed in German.

¹³ The above refers to Dr. Miller, organist at Pontefract, known as the historian of Doncaster.

¹⁴ Military and naval *officers* are called *Offiziere*, and civil *officers* *Beamte*. *Durham militia* = militia of Durham.

¹⁵ The subordinate clause of the above sentence preceding the principal one, we must give the latter in an inverted form, i.e. begin with the principal verb, *told (him)*. For *love of music* see page 62, note 12.

¹⁶ According to the rule mentioned page 29, note 8, we should

young German in their band,¹ as performer on the hautboy, who had only² been a few months in England, and yet spoke³ English almost as well as⁴ a native, and who was also an excellent performer on the violin:⁵ the officer added⁶ that if Miller would⁷ come into another room this German should entertain him with⁸ a solo.

The invitation was gladly⁹ accepted, and Miller heard a solo of Giardini's¹⁰ executed in¹¹ a manner that surprised him. He afterwards took¹² an opportunity of having some private conversation with the young musician, and asked him whether he had engaged¹³ himself for any long period to the Durham militia. The answer was,¹⁴ "Only from month to month."¹⁵ "Leave them then," said the organist,

use here the present conjunctive: the preference ought, however, to be given to the present conditional, which is frequently used in dependent clauses containing the quotation, when the verb of the principal clause is employed in the imperfect or pluperfect.

¹ A regimental band is called in German *Musikkorps* or *Musikbänke*.

² Insert here the preposition *für*, since, which denotes in German 'the whole period of an event, including the present time,' and use the auxiliary verb in the present conditional. *Only*, here *erst*.

³ See preceding page, note 16.

⁴ *As well as*, *eben so gut wie*. It may here be mentioned as a caution that the general similarity between the English words *good*, *well*, and the German *gut*, *wohl*, very frequently misleads the students of German in their translations. It will in this place be sufficient to point out in general that the German adverb *wohl* does by no means stand in the same relation to the adjective *gut* as the English *well* does to the adjective *good*. *Gut* is in German, like every other adjective, also used as an adverb, and the use of *wohl* in its adverbial capacity is limited

to a few verbs only, more particularly to those relating to the moral and physical condition of a person; as, *jetzt wohl befinden*, *es ist mir wohl*, &c. The adverb *wohl* is, besides, used in compound terms, and still more frequently as an expletive.

⁵ *Performer on the violin* = *violin-player*.

⁶ *To add*, here *hinzusetzen*.

⁷ Use the present conditional of *wollen*.

⁸ *Entertain him with*, transl. *ihm ein... vorspielen*.

⁹ *Gladly*, here *mit Freuden*.

¹⁰ The genitive relation being in German expressed with sufficient distinctness by means of the preposition *von*, *of*, the proper name itself need not be put in the genitive case.

¹¹ We use in German, in the above phrase, the preposition *auf* with the accusative.

¹² *To take* (an opportunity), *ergriffen*; *some private conversation*, *eine Privatunterhaltung*.

¹³ *To engage*, here *engagiren*; *for—period*, *auf längere Zeit*; *to*, here *bei*.

¹⁴ *Was*, transl. *Iautete*. Cf. page 23, note 14.

¹⁵ *Turn from month to month* simply by 'monthly.'

"*and come and live¹* with me. I am a single man,² and think we shall be happy together; and doubtless your merit will soon entitle³ you to a more eligible situation."

The offer was accepted as frankly⁴ as it was made: and the reader may imagine⁵ with what satisfaction⁶ Dr. Miller must have remembered⁷ this act of generous feeling when he hears that this young German was Herschel the astronomer.⁸—SOUTHEY, *The Doctor*.

XXVIII.

CRANFORD.

In the first place⁹ Cranford is in possession of the¹⁰ Amazons: all the holders¹¹ of houses above a certain rent

¹ When *to live* is synonymous with *to reside*, it is translated by *wohnen*; *here bei*.

² *Single man*, *Junggesell*. Supply after *and* the first personal pronoun, and turn *think* by 'believe,' as in most cases when it stands for 'to conclude, imagine,' &c.

³ *Entitle*, transl. *verhelfen*; *eligible situation*, *passende Stelle*.

⁴ *Frankly*, *freimüthig*. Construe 'the offer was as frankly accepted as it was made.' When *as...as* is used to express an equality of two compared actions, we must translate it by *so* or *eben so...als*. When the equality refers to nouns, we generally use *wie* instead of *als*.

⁵ Turn *here imagine* by the reflective form of 'to think.'

⁶ *Satisfaction*, *Befriedigung*, i.e. gratification.

⁷ *To remember*, *sich erinnern*, governs the genitive; *act—feeling*, transl. *großmütige Handlung*.

⁸ Place *the astronomer* before *Herschel*. The celebrated astronomer, Wilhelm Herschel, was born at Hanover in 1738. His

father, himself a musician, gave him instruction in music, and sent him over to this country to seek his fortune. The Earl of Darlington engaged him for the regimental band of the Durham militia, and afterwards Herschel settled in the neighbourhood of Leeds, Pontefract, and Durham as a teacher of music, devoting himself at the same time to that science which has made his name so illustrious.

⁹ *In—place*, *vor Allem*.

¹⁰ The above clause may serve to illustrate a characteristic difference in the use of the article in German and in English. The term *possession* requires the definite article, in accordance with the rule mentioned page 1, note 1, whilst the expression *Amazons* does not require it, because the statement does not refer to them in a definite manner, but only in a general way, in which case the preposition *von* is quite sufficient.

¹¹ *Holders*, transl. *Bewohner*; *ren* (of houses, &c.), *Wieder Wiedhöfins*.

are women. If a married couple¹ come to settle in the town, somehow the gentleman² disappears : he is either fairly frightened to death³ by being the only man in the Cranford evening parties,⁴ or he is accounted for⁵ by being with his regiment, his ship, or closely engaged in business⁶ all the week in the great neighbouring commercial town⁷ of Drumble, distant only twenty miles on a railroad.⁸ In short,⁹ whatever does become of the gentlemen, they are not at Cranford : what could they¹⁰ do if they were there?

The surgeon¹¹ has his round of thirty miles,¹² and sleeps at Cranford ; but every man cannot be a surgeon. For keeping¹³ the trim gardens full of choice flowers, without a weed to speck them,¹⁴ for frightening away¹⁵ little boys who look wistfully at the said¹⁶ flowers through the railings, for rushing out at¹⁷ the geese that occasionally venture into the gardens if the gates are left open, for deciding all questions of literature and politics¹⁸ without

¹ *Married couple*, Ehepaar; *come to settle*, briefly *sich niederläßt*.

² Translate the word *gentleman*, standing here for *Chemann*, *husband*, simply by *Mann*. Further on it should be translated by *Herr*.

³ *He—death*, entweder es überfällt ihn eine wahre Lodesangst; *by being* = because he is.

⁴ *Evening parties* = evening-societies.

⁵ *He—for*, transl. es heißt. The words *by being* must here be turned by 'that he is'; *with*, here bei.

⁶ *Closely—business*, von *Geschäften* sehr stark in *Anspruch* genommen; *all the* = the whole.

⁷ *Commercial town*, Handelsstadt.

⁸ *Distant—railroad*, die nur zwanzig Meilen weit an der Eisenbahn liegt.

⁹ *In short*, kurz; *whatever*, was auch immer. The adverb auch is here an expletive. The emphatic *does* remains in German untranslated.

¹⁰ Here, too, we should make use of the expletive auch.

¹¹ When the noun 'surgeon' is

used, as is the case here, in a *general* sense for a 'medical man,' it must be rendered simply by *Arzt*, and not by *Wundarzt*, which latter term corresponds to the word *surgeon* in its primary sense only, viz. 'one who cures by manual operation.' The more dignified expression for the latter signification is now in German *Chirurg*.

¹² The clause *his—miles* may be freely rendered by *eine Praxis* die sich auf dreißig Meilen in die Runde erstreckt.

¹³ *To keep, erhalten*. The present participle expresses here a purpose. *Trim*, zierlich; *of choice*, transl. *der schönsten*.

¹⁴ Turn *without—them* by 'free from every weed.'

¹⁵ *To frighten away, verscheuchen*; *wistfully*, here *sehnlich*.

¹⁶ *Said*, in the sense of 'before-mentioned,' besagt.

¹⁷ *To rush out at, losstürzen auf*; *venture*, here *sich wagen*; *gate*, *Thüre*.

¹⁸ Turn *of literature and politics* by 'literary and political,' employ-

troubling themselves with¹ unnecessary reasons or arguments, for obtaining clear² and correct knowledge of everybody's affairs in the parish, for keeping their neat maid-servants³ in admirable order, for kindness (somewhat dictatorial) to the poor,⁴ and real, tender, good offices to each other⁵ whenever they are in distress,⁶ the ladies of Cranford are quite sufficient.⁷ "A man," as one of them observed to me once, "is *so* in the way⁸ in the house!"

Although the ladies of Cranford know all⁹ each other's proceedings, they are exceedingly indifferent to each other's¹⁰ opinions. Indeed, as each has her own individuality, not to say eccentricity,¹¹ pretty strongly developed, nothing is so easy¹² as verbal retaliation; but somehow¹³ good-will reigns among them, to a considerable degree. The Cranford ladies have only an occasional¹⁴ little quarrel, spirited out¹⁵ in a few peppery words and angry jerks of the head; just enough to prevent the even tenor¹⁶ of their lives from becoming too flat.¹⁷ Their dress¹⁸ is very

ing these terms as attributive adjectives to questions.

¹ *To trouble oneself with*, here sich beschäftigen um; *reason*, Grund; *argument*, Beweis.

² *Clear*, here genau; *affair*, Angelegenheit.

³ *Maid-servant*, Dienstmädchen; *admirable*, transl. musterhaft.

⁴ The clause *for—poor* must be rendered somewhat freely, viz. um den Armen (wenn auch auf etwas dictatorische Weise) Gutes zu thun.

⁵ *Real—other*, um sich gegenseitig wahrhaft freundschafliche Dienste zu leisten.

⁶ *Distress*, Not.

⁷ *To be sufficient*, ausreichen, which verb is to be preceded here by the expletive *dazu*. *To observe (to)*, bemerken (gegen).

⁸ *Is—way*, ist einem...so sehr im Wege. The adverb *so* has been italicised by the author, and not by the editor: it has therefore been translated.

⁹ *All—proceedings*, sämtlich ihr gegenseitiges Thun und Lassen.

¹⁰ *To each other's*, gegen ihre gegenseitigen.

¹¹ Turn *as—eccentricity* by 'since the individuality, not to say eccentricity, of each (einer Jeden) is.' The corresponding foreign forms of *individuality* and *eccentricity* may be retained in German.

¹² Render *so easy* by ihnen nichts leichter, and *as verbal retaliation* by als mündliche Repressalien (reprisals) zu nehmen.

¹³ *But somehow*, transl. dennoch fügt es sich so; *good-will*, Wohlwollen; *to a considerable* = in a high.

¹⁴ *Occasional*, gelegentlich.

¹⁵ *Spirited out*, transl. der sich... Luft macht; *peppery* = sharp; *jerks of the head*, Kopfbewegungen.

¹⁶ *Even tenor*, ruhige Gang. For the expression *lives* see page 5, note 10.

¹⁷ Turn *from—flat* by 'that...becomes too flat' (sich).

¹⁸ When the term *dress* stands, as is the case here, for 'clothing in general,' we render it by *kleidung*, somewhat corresponding to the

independent of fashion, as they observe, "What does it signify¹ how we dress² here at Cranford, where everybody knows us?" And if they go from home,³ their reason is equally cogent: "What does it signify how we dress here, where nobody knows us?"—MRS. GASKELL, *Cranford*.

XXIX.

BEFORE THE BATTLE OF⁴ KÖNIGGRÄTZ.

Long before midnight the troops were all in motion, and at half-past one in the morning⁵ the general staff⁶ left Kamenitz. The moon occasionally⁷ shone *out* brightly, but was generally hidden behind clouds, and then could be distinctly seen⁸ the decaying⁹ bivouac fires in the places which had been occupied¹⁰ by the troops along the road.

These fires looked like large will-o'-the-wisps as¹¹ their flames flickered about¹² in the wind, and stretched for many a mile,¹³ for there were 100,000 soldiers with the

French *habillement*; but when it signifies a single garment, it is to be rendered by *Kleid*.

¹ Does it signify, liegt daran.

² To dress, *sich kleiden*. In German the reflexive form occurs far more frequently than in English, there being but few German verbs which can be used both in a transitive and intransitive sense.

³ Go from home, *verreisen*; *cogent*, triffig.

⁴ See page 49, note 1.

⁵ Use for the adverbial expression *in the morning* the genitive *des Morgens*, which case is generally used, with or without the article, when the point of time is indicated in an indefinite manner.

⁶ General staff, *Generalstab*.

⁷ The idiomatic rendering for

occasionally is here *tann und wann*.

⁸ The agent from whom the activity proceeds, not being expressed, we should not employ here the passive voice in German; but since the reflexive form is not applicable in the present instance (see page 9, note 5), the active voice, with the indefinite pronoun *man*, ought to be used.

⁹ Decaying, here *erlöschen*. *Bivouac fires* is in German a compound term.

¹⁰ To occupy (used as a military expression), *befestigen*.

¹¹ A, da. See page 7, note 6.

¹² To flicker about, *hin und her* flackern.

¹³ For many a mile, transl. *meilenweit*. Turn *soldiers* by 'men,' and see page 6, note 18.

First Army alone, and the bivouacs of so great a force¹ spread over a wide extent of country. Day gradually began to break,² but with the first symptoms³ of dawn a drizzling rain came on, which lasted⁴ until late in the afternoon. The wind increased and blew coldly upon the soldiers,⁵ for they were short of both sleep and food,⁶ while frequent gusts⁷ bore down to the ground the water-laden corn in the wide fields alongside⁸ the way.

The main road⁹ from Horitz to Königgrätz sinks into a deep hollow near the village of Milowitz. On the side of this hollow furthest from¹⁰ Horitz is placed near the road the village of that name,¹¹ and on the left of the road, on the same bank, stands a thick fir-wood. A little after¹² midnight the army of Prince¹³ Frederick Charles was entirely concealed in this hollow, ready to issue¹⁴ from its ambush and attack the Austrians if they should advance.

Soon after dawn a person¹⁵ standing between the village of Milowitz and the further hill of Dub could see no

¹ Force will here best be rendered by *Kruppenmasse*; to spread, sich ausbreiten; extent of country, *Landstrecken* (pl.).

² To break (referring to day), anbrechen. Use the imperfect.

³ Symptoms, Zeichen; drizzling rain, feiner Regen or Nebelregen; came on = began.

⁴ To last, here anhalten; in the, am.

⁵ The phrase *blew coldly upon the soldiers* must in German be rather freely rendered by *und die Soldaten fühlten seine Schärfe*, in order to express distinctly that the soldiers felt the wind the more keenly in consequence of want of sleep and food.

⁶ The clause *they—food* may be turned by 'they had had neither enough sleep nor food' (*Verlahmung*).

⁷ Gust, Windstoß; to bear down to the ground, briefly zu Boden werfen.

⁸ Alongside, längs.

⁹ Main road, *Hauptstraße*; to sink, here sich senken; hollow, *Hohlweg*.

¹⁰ Furthest from, die von... am weitesten entfernt liegt; is placed, befindet sich.

¹¹ Render of that name by genannte, placing it before *village*. Stands = is; thick, here dicht.

¹² Translate a little in the above phrase by bald.

¹³ The German language has two expressions for the word *prince*, viz. *Prinz* and *Fürst*. The former title, to be used here, is given to descendants of sovereign princes as long as they do not exercise any sovereign power; and the latter, in a general sense, to all sovereign rulers, as kings, emperors, dukes, &c., and, in a more limited sense, to rulers of principalities, and to those who have been raised to the titular dignity of prince.

¹⁴ To issue, hervorbrechen.

¹⁵ See next page, note 1.

armed men¹ except a few Prussian vedettes² posted along the Dub ridge,³ whose lances stood in relief⁴ above the summit against the murky sky. A few dismounted⁵ officers were standing below a fruit-tree in front of Milowitz, with their horses held by some orderlies behind them.⁶ These were Prince Frederick Charles and his staff. All was still except when⁷ the neigh of a horse or a loud word of command,⁸ as the last division formed, rose mysteriously from the hollow of Milowitz.

Until nearly four o'clock the army remained concealed. * * * To hold the Austrian army in front⁹ of the Elbe was absolutely necessary for the success of the Prussian plans,¹⁰ and Prince Frederick Charles resolved with his own army alone¹¹ to engage the whole of Beneck's forces,¹² and, clinging to¹³ the Austrian commander,

¹ *4-men.* The whole of the above clause must be given in German, where we should use the conditional, in a different form. *Could see* is to be rendered by *hätte sehen können*, placing the auxiliary verb *hätte* before the words *a person* (*Jemand*), since the sentence does not begin with the subject itself: *standing* should be rendered by *der gestanden* (omitting the auxiliary verb), and *men* by *Mannschaft*.

² We use also in German the foreign military expressions *Vedette* for 'a sentinel on horseback,' and *postiert* for *posted*.

³ *Dub ridge*, Rüden des Dubhügels.

⁴ *Stood in relief*, starr abstehen; *murky*, trüb.

⁵ The adjective *dismounted* must in German be turned into a regular clause with a finite verb, *viz.* *die von ihren Pferden abgestiegen waren*. We also use the foreign military expression *demontieren*, but more in its transitive meaning, *i.e.* 'to unhorse soldiers,' or 'to disable cannon.'

⁶ Turn *with*—*them* by 'whilst some orderlies (*Ordonnanz*) held their horses behind them.'

⁷ See page 41, note 9.

⁸ *Word of command*, Commandwort; *as*, während; *to form*, sich aufstellen; *rose*, here herausföhren.

⁹ *In front*, transl. *die seitens*.

¹⁰ The German version of the above clause can be made more emphatic by employing the grammatical subject *es*, which, besides with impersonal verbs—as *es regnet*, &c.—is used for the sake of emphasis, or to impart more poetic colouring to a construction,—as *es feucht der Sturm, es braucht das Meer*. The real subject follows in such a case the inflected verb, and sometimes even other far less important parts of the sentence. Turn, therefore, the above clause by 'it was for the success of the Prussian plans absolutely (durchaus) necessary to hold,' &c.

¹¹ The adverb *alone*, *bloß*, has in the above clause the emphasis: place it, therefore, at the beginning of the clause, *viz. alone with*, &c. *To engage* = to attack.

¹² *The whole of... forces*, *die Gesamtmacht*.

¹³ *To cling (to)*, *sich klammern (an)*. The preposition *an* governs here the accusative case.

to hold¹ him on the Bistritz until the Prussian flank attacks² could be developed. A few short words passed³ from the commander of the First Army to the chief of his staff; a few aides-de-camp, mounting⁴ silently, rode quietly away; and, as it were by the utterance of a magician's spell,⁵ one hundred thousand Prussian warriors springing into sight, as if from the bowels⁶ of the armed earth, swept⁷ over the southern edge⁸ of the Milowitz ravine towards the hill of Dub.—H. M. HOZIER, *The Seven Weeks' War.*

XXX.

A DISPUTED⁹ BOUNDARY.

A peculiar¹⁰ interest attaches itself at the present time to¹¹ everything which throws light upon the debated question of¹² the boundary between the two kingdoms;¹³ a question which is not less keenly debated¹⁴ among naturalists than that of many a disputed frontier *has been* between adjacent nations.

¹ *To hold*, here *festhalten* or *beschäftigen*. *Bistritz* is in German feminine, most names of rivers belonging to the feminine gender.

² *Flank attacks*, *Flankenangriffe*; *to develop*, *entfalten*.

³ *Passed*, *transl.* *wurben...an...* *gerichtet*; *chief of his staff*, *Chef seines Generalstabes*.

⁴ *Mounting*, *bestiegen...ihre Pferde*.

⁵ *As—spell*, *wie auf den Ausdruck eines Sauberwortes*; after which clause ought to be placed the words *springing into sight*, to be turned by 'appeared suddenly.'

⁶ *As—bowels*, *gleichsam aus dem Schöpfe*.

⁷ *Transl. swept* by *strömten*, connecting it with the preceding clause by means of the conjunction 'and.'

⁸ *lge*, *hero Abhang*; *towards—Dub*, *dem Dubhügel zu*.

⁹ *Disputed*, *streitig*.

¹⁰ *Peculiar*, *hier besonderes*.

¹¹ *Attaches* — *to*, *knüpft sich jetzt* (or *gegenwärtig*)...*an*.

¹² *Debated question of*, *Streitfrage in Bezug auf*.

¹³ *Kingdoms*, *transl.* *Naturreiche*, the expression referring here to the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

¹⁴ *Which—debated*, *über die...nicht* minder *lebhaft* *disputirt* *wird*. *That* of must, in accordance with the

translation given of the preceding clause, be rendered by *über*; *disputed*, *streitig gemacht*; *adjacent* = neighbouring. The auxiliary verb *has been* need not be expressed in the German translation. If it were retained, it would be necessary to supply the verb *gestritten*, which would make the sentence much too long.

For many parts of this border-country¹ have been taken and retaken several times ; their inhabitants, so to speak,² having³ first been considered on account of their general⁴ appearance to belong to the⁵ vegetable kingdom ; then in consequence of some movements being observed in⁶ them being⁷ claimed by the zoologists ; then, on *the* ground of their evidently plant-like⁸ mode of growth, being transferred back⁹ to the botanical side ; then, owing to the supposed¹⁰ detection of some new feature in their structure or¹¹ physiology, being again claimed as members of the animal kingdom ; and lastly,¹² on the discovery of a fallacy in these arguments, being once more turned over¹³ to the botanist, with¹⁴ whom for the most part they remain. For the attention which has been given¹⁵ of late years to the study of the humblest¹⁶ forms of vegetation has led to the knowledge among¹⁷ what must be ‘un-

¹ *Border-country*, Grenzland ; transl. here *taken* by *erobert*, and *retaken* by *jurüderobert*. See page 1, note 7.

² Turn here *speak* by ‘say.’

³ See page 15, note 13. The frequent occurrence of the present participle in the above extract will afford the student an excellent opportunity for practice in the construction so commonly occurring in English, and so very rarely in German.

⁴ Render *general* by *im Allgemeinen*, to be placed after the term *appearance* (*Aussehen*).

⁵ *To belong to the*, transl. als zum ... gehörig.

⁶ *To observe in*, *wahrnehmen an*. Turn *being observed* by ‘which one observed.

⁷ The present participle *being*, referring to *claimed* (*reclamirt*), should be turned by a finite verb, viz. *wurten sie*, and inserted after *then*.

⁸ The term *like*, joined to another expression and employed in its compound form as an attributive adjective, is frequently rendered by *mäsig* or *artig*. The latter expression added to the plural of *plant*

ought to be used here. *Mode of growth*, *Wachsthum*.

⁹ *To transfer back*, *jurüderbringen*. The present participle *being* may be omitted in the translation, both in this clause and the next.

¹⁰ *Owing—supposed*, *in Folge der vermeintlichen*; *feature*, *Umwand*, i.e. *circumstance*.

¹¹ The possessive pronoun must here be repeated on account of the difference of the gender of the nouns *structure* and *physiology*. Cf. page 42, note 9.

¹² *Lastly*, *schliesslich*. The following present participle should here be inserted according to note 7, above. *On*, *bei*; *fallacy*, *Trugschluss*.

¹³ *To turn over*, *überliefern*.

¹⁴ Translate with by the preposition *bei*, and for the most part by *gründlichkeit*.

¹⁵ Render *has been given* by *man ... schenkte*, and of *late* by *in letzteren*.

¹⁶ *Humblest*, here *untertan*. The words *led to the knowledge* (*Erkenntniß*) are to be placed after *plants*.

¹⁷ *Among*, transl. *bei dem*. The singular number being distinctly expressed in German by the ter-

doubtedly' regarded as plants of so many phenomena¹ which would formerly have been considered² unquestionable marks³ of animality, that the discovery of the like phenomena among⁴ the doubtful beings in question,⁵ so far from being evidence⁶ of THEIR animality, really affords⁷ a probability of the opposite kind.—DR. W. B. CARPENTER, *The Microscope and its Revelations*.

XXXI.

THOMAS CARLYLE TO GOETHE*

Craigenputtoch, Sept. 25. 1828.

You inquire⁸ with such warm interest⁹ respecting our present abode and occupations that I am obliged to say a few words¹⁰ about both while there is still room left.¹¹

mination of the demonstrative pronoun, use the term *plants* in the singular.

¹ Retain here the corresponding foreign expression.

² See page 85, note 2.

³ *Mark*, here *Wortmark*; *animality*, *Animalismus*.

⁴ *Among*, here *bei*. Cf. page 4, note 11.

⁵ Translate *in question* by *befremdet*, placing it as an attributive adjective before *doubtful*; *so far from*, *weit entfernt*.

⁶ *Being evidence*, *zu beweisen*. The word *animality* being used after this verb in the accusative case, the preposition *of* must, as a matter

of course, be omitted in the translation.

⁷ *Affords*, here *darbietet*; *of—kind*, *bes Gegenstheils*. Compare with the above extract sentence 27, page 5.

⁸ *To inquire... respecting*, *for-schen...nach*.

⁹ *Interest*, here *Theilnahme*; *occupation*, *beschäftigung*, to be used here in the singular only.

¹⁰ When the expression *words* denotes 'single, unconnected terms,' it is translated by *Wörter*, and when it stands for 'connected terms, having a coherent meaning,' as is the case here, by *Worte*.

¹¹ *While—left*, *da noch Raum dazu* *überig bleibt*.

* Goethe took such a lively interest in Carlyle, on account of his being one of the first to make his British countrymen acquainted with modern German literature, that the veteran poet wrote a preface to the German edition of his "Life of Schiller," inserting at the same time a translation—of which some use has been made in the notes—of the above letter, chiefly, as it would seem, in explanation of a woodcut, representing the writer's secluded residence in Scotland, which was added to the German edition.

Dumfries is a pleasant town, containing¹ about 15,000 inhabitants, and is to be considered² the centre of the trade and judicial system³ of a district which possesses some importance in the sphere of Scottish activity.⁴ Our residence⁵ is not in the town itself, but fifteen miles to the north-west,⁶ among the granite hills and the black morasses which stretch⁷ westward through Galloway almost to the Irish Sea. In this wilderness of heath and rock our estate⁸ stands forth a green oasis, a tract⁹ of ploughed, partly enclosed,¹⁰ and planted¹¹ ground, where corn ripens and trees afford¹² a shade, although surrounded by sea-mews and rough-woolled¹³ sheep. Here, with no small¹⁴ effort, have we¹⁵ built and furnished¹⁶ a neat, substantial dwelling; here,¹⁷ in the absence of

¹ This present participle might here be rendered according to note 4, page 4, or simply by *mit*.

² *To consider*, here *ansehen*, to be followed by *als*, as is the case with *betrachten*, to consider, and *darstellen*, to represent, when used in the signification pointed out page 36, note 4.

³ These verbs require the accusative; but this case is changed into the nominative in passive constructions and after the supine. See page 45, note 20.

⁴ *Judicial system*, *Gerichtsbarkeit*.

⁴ *Activity*, here *Betriebsamkeit*.

⁵ When the expression *residence* refers to the private dwelling of an individual, it is rendered by *Wohnort*, *Wohnst*, or *Wohnung*; but when signifying the capital of a ruling sovereign, it is in German *Residenz* or *Residenzstadt*.

⁶ *North-west*, *nordwestlich*, which is to be followed by *davon entfernt*, as an equivalent for the words *to the*. *Granite hills* forms in German a compound expression.

⁷ *To stretch*, here *sich ziehen*.

⁸ Render here *estate* by *Besitzthum*, and *stands forth* by *bilbet*.

⁹ The noun *tract*, *Strecke* *Landes*, stands here in apposition to *oasis*, and should, therefore, be used in

the accusative, in accordance with the rule that the apposition always agrees with the term which it qualifies in number and case: the apposition agrees also in gender when the qualifying expression is the name of a person, the gender of which is distinctly marked.

¹⁰ *Enclosed*, here *umzäunt*, compounded from the noun *Zaun*, *hedge*, and the preposition *um*, *round*.

¹¹ Use here the past participle of *bebauen* as an attributive adjective.

¹² *To afford*, *gewähren*, forms here with *Schatten* a kind of compound verbal expression, thus making the indefinite article superfluous.

¹³ *Rough-woolled*, *hartwollig*.

¹⁴ The epithet *small*, referring to *effort*, is to be rendered by *gering*.

¹⁵ It is an idiomatic peculiarity of the German language to point out distinctly the subject to the advantage of which an action has been done, by means of the dative of the personal pronoun. Supply here, therefore, the dative *uns*.

¹⁶ *To furnish* (a house, &c.), *einrichten*. The expression *substantial* may here be rendered by *dauerhaft*, or still better by *fest*.

¹⁷ The words *we live* are to be inserted here.

professional or other office,¹ we live to cultivate² literature according to our³ strength, and in our peculiar way. We wish a joyful growth⁴ to the rose and flowers of our garden; we hope for health and peaceful thoughts⁵ to further our aims. The roses, indeed, are still in part⁶ to be planted, but they blossom already in anticipation.⁷

Two ponies,⁸ which carry⁹ us everywhere, and the mountain air,¹⁰ are the best medicines¹¹ for weak¹² nerves. This daily exercise, to which I am much devoted,¹³ is my only recreation; for this nook of ours is the loneliest in Britain—six miles removed from any one likely to visit me.¹⁴ * * *

I came hither solely with the design¹⁵ to simplify my way of life,¹⁶ and to secure the independence through which I could be enabled¹⁷ to remain true to myself. This bit¹⁸ of earth is our own: here we can live, write, and think,

¹ The above clause, *in—office*, must in German be rendered freely by *in Ermanglung irgend eines Berufs oder Amtes*, where we take the expression *Beruf* in the sense of 'professional occupation,' and not in that of 'vocation.'

² *To cultivate* (a science, &c.), *sich beschäftigen*, or *sich beschäftigen*, which belongs to that class of reflective verbs which govern the genitive of the thing, having the reflective pronoun in the accusative.

³ *According to our*, transl. nach *eigenen*, and use in German the plural of *Kraft* for *strength*.

⁴ *Joyful growth*, *fröhliches Gebehen*.

⁵ *Peaceful thoughts*, *friedliche Gemüthsstimmung*; *aim*, *Streben*, to be used in the singular only.

⁶ *Still in part*, *zum Theil noch*.

⁷ Turn *anticipation* by 'hope.'

⁸ Goethe renders *ponies* by *leichte Pferde*, but we use now the word *Ponies* also in German.

⁹ The primary sense of *to carry* is in German simply *fragen*: here, however, we ought also to express the

direction of the action. See therefore page 16, note 13.

¹⁰ The words *mountain air* form in German a compound term.

¹¹ *Medicine*, *Arznei*. We use in German also the word *Ärzt*, physically in the sense in which *medicine* is employed above.

¹² Translate here *weak* by *jart*, and *exercise* by *Bewegung*.

¹³ *Devoted*, *hier ergeben*; *recreation*, *Berstreuung*.

¹⁴ *Removed—me*, *won einer jeden Person entfernt*, die mich allenfalls besuchen möchte.

¹⁵ *With the design*, *zu dem Zwecke*.

¹⁶ *Way of life*, *Lebensweise*. Translate here *to secure* by *erwerben*, and the by the demonstrative pronoun *jene*.

¹⁷ The clause *through—enabled* might be rendered with literal fidelity by *durch die ich in den Stand gesetzt werden könnte*, or, far more briefly, *die es mir möglich mache*. *True*, in the above sense, *treu*.

¹⁸ *Bit*, here *Stück*. The words *our own* may be simply turned by the possessive pronoun 'ours.'

as best¹ pleases ourselves, even though² Zoilus himself were to be³ crowned the monarch⁴ of literature.

Nor is the solitude of such great importance;⁵ for a stage-coach takes us speedily to Edinburgh, which we look upon as our British Weimar. And⁶ have I not, too, at this moment piled up⁷ upon the table of my little library a whole cart-load of⁸ French, German, American, and English journals⁹ and periodicals—whatever may be their worth. Of antiquarian studies, too, there is no lack.¹⁰ From some of our heights I can descry, about a day's journey¹¹ to the west, the hill where Agricola¹² and his Romans left a camp behind *them*. At the foot of it¹³ I was born, and there *both* father and mother still live to love me.

¹ The relative superlative (or superlative of comparison) of adverbs is formed by prefixing *am* = *at the*, and adding *en* to the simple form of the superlative: *e.g.* *He runs quickest of all*, *er läuft am schnellsten von allen*.

² *Even though*, transl. *umb wenn*. Zoilus lived in the time of Philip of Macedon. He was celebrated for his carping criticisms, and his name has become proverbial for a cynical, malignant critio.

³ *Were to be*, werden sollte.

⁴ Render here *monarch* by *König*, and see page 36, note 4.

⁵ *Of—importance*, transl. *so bedeutend*; *takes* = *brings*; *to look upon*, *anschén*.

⁶ The conjunction *and* may be omitted in translating the above exclamation, which can be made more expressive in German by

means of the expletive *dem*, to be inserted between *I* and *not*.

⁷ *To pile up*, *aufhäufen*; *cart-load*, *Karrenladung*.

⁸ The preposition *of* is here to be rendered by *von*, as is frequently the case with *partitive genitives*, viz. when an entire number or quantity, from which a part is taken, occurs in the genitive case.

⁹ *Journal*, *Journal*, pronounced as in French; *periodical*, *Zeitschrift*.

¹⁰ *There is no lack*, *fehlt es nicht*. The objective relation of verbs expressing *want* requires the preposition *an* with the dative.

¹¹ Form here the compound term 'day's-journey.' *To the west* = *westward*.

¹² The Roman Consul Cn. Julius Agricola was governor of Britain from 78 to 85 A.D.

¹³ Turn *of it* by 'of the same.'

XXXII.

A STURDY SQUIRE.¹

King David² was taken prisoner on his homeward³ retreat, but not without making⁴ the most gallant⁵ resistance. When the Queen of England heard that her army had⁶ gained the victory, she mounted on her white charger,⁷ and went to the battle-field. She was informed on the way⁸ that the King of Scots was⁹ the prisoner of a squire¹⁰ named John Copeland, who had rode off¹¹ with him, no one knew whither. The Queen ordered¹² him to be sought out, and told¹³ that he had done what was not agreeable to her in carrying off¹⁴ her prisoner without leave. Next¹⁵ day Philippa wrote with her own hand¹⁶

¹ *A sturdy squire*, transl. ein trogiger Bässall.

² The above extract refers to an incident which occurred in 1346, after the battle at Nevil's Cross, which was fought between the brave Philippa of Hainault (Hennegau), Queen of Edward III., and David Bruce, King of Scotland.

³ *Homeward*, transl. in die Heimat, to be placed after *retreat*.

⁴ In participial constructions like the above we frequently depart in German from the rule mentioned page 6, note 8, by translating *without* by *ohne daß*, and employing a regular sentence with a finite verb in the conditional mood. The sense of the passage will show which tense is to be used. In the present case the verb to *make*, here *leisten*, is to be employed in the perfect conditional.

⁵ *Gallant* = brave.

⁶ See page 11, note 9.

⁷ Translate *charger* by *Stolzentröß* or *Streitroß*; and use for *went* the imperfect of *sich begeben*; *to*, here *auf*.

⁸ Turn *She-way* by 'on the way was communicated to her.'

⁹ See page 29, note 3.

¹⁰ Render here *squire* by *Edelmann*, and turn *named* by the genitive singular of 'name.'

¹¹ *To ride off*, davonreiten. The assertions *had rode off* and *no one knew* are included in the indirect quotations.

¹² *To order*, here *den Befehl geben*, which is more dignified expression than *befehlen*. Use the two following verbs in the supine of the active voice.

¹³ The verb *sagen* governing the dative of the person, we must supply here the pronoun *ihm* before *told*.

¹⁴ *To carry off*, *wegführen*. See page 3, note 3.

¹⁵ The point of time of the predicated action may in German also be expressed by the preposition *an* with the dative. The definite article should here be used, whether the accusative or *an* with the dative be employed; but if the preference be given to the latter, the adjective *next* might be rendered here for euphony's sake by *folgend*.

¹⁶ The phrase *with her (his, &c.)*

to John Copeland, commanding him to surrender¹ the King of Scots to her. John answered in a manner most contumacious² to the female Majesty³ then swaying the sceptre⁴ of England with so much ability and glory.

He replied to Philippa that he would not give up⁵ his royal prisoner to woman⁶ or child, but only to his own lord⁷ King Edward, for⁸ to him he had sworn allegiance,⁹ and not to any woman.

Philippa wrote immediately to the King her husband,¹⁰ relating¹¹ all that had occurred.

When the King had read the Queen's letter, he ordered John Copeland to come to him at Calais, who, having placed¹² his prisoner in a strong¹³ castle in Northumberland, set out and landed near¹⁴ Calais.

When the King of England saw the squire, he took him by the hand, saying, "Ha! welcome, my squire,¹⁵ who¹⁶

own hand is, more briefly than in most other languages, expressed in German by the single term *eigenhändig*, which students of Greek will be able to compare with the compound *αὐτόχειρ*.

¹ *To surrender*, ausliefern. The verb *ausliefern* always requires the supine, since the verb to which it refers expresses the object of the sentence.

² The phrase *in a manner most contumacious* may be turned in German by 'in a most contumacious (*trotsige*) manner,' or rendered briefly and forcibly by the adverbial expression *ausfierst trotzig*.

³ The epithet *female* would, in German, not be applicable here, since it would not be considered, as is the case in English, as forming with the noun *majesty* one expression, equivalent to 'Queen,' but merely as an attribute qualifying the noun *majesty*. We may employ, however, the expression *förmliche* *frau* as an elegant equivalent for *female Majesty*.

⁴ *To sway the sceptre*, den Scepter führen. See page 5, note 1, and use the verb in the imperfect.

⁵ *To give up* = to surrender.

⁶ Use the indefinite article before this and the following noun.

⁷ Translate here *lord* by *Herrn*, and connect it with *King* by the conjunction 'and.'

⁸ *For* used as a conjunction—in which case it is synonymous with 'because'—is rendered by *denn*, but when occurring as a preposition—corresponding to the French *pour*—it is generally translated by *für*. The expletive *nur* may here be inserted after *for*.

⁹ *To swear allegiance*, den *Lehens*-*eid* leisten. Turn *any* by 'a.'

¹⁰ The term *husband*, here *Ge-*mäß**, stands in apposition to *King*: see therefore page 85, note 9.

¹¹ See page 3, note 3, and connect the finite verb with the preceding clause by the conjunction 'and.'

¹² *To place*, hier unterbringen. Use the pluperfect with the conjunction *nachdem*.

¹³ *Strong*, here *fest*.

¹⁴ *Near*, transl. *unweit* or in *der Nähe von*.

¹⁵ Translate here *squire* as given in page 88, note 1.

¹⁶ See page 68, note 10.

by thy valour hast captured¹ mine adversary, the King of Scots!" John Copeland fell² on one knee, and replied, "If God out of³ His great kindness has given⁴ me the King of Scotland, and permitted⁵ me to conquer him in arms, no one ought⁶ to be jealous⁷ of it; for God can, if He pleases,⁸ send His grace to a poor squire as well⁹ as to a great lord. Sire, do not take it amiss¹⁰ if I did not surrender King David to the¹¹ orders¹¹ of my *lady* Queen, for I hold my lands¹² of you, and not of her, and my oath is to you,¹³ and not to her—unless, indeed, through choice."¹⁴

King Edward answered, "John, the loyal¹⁵ service you have done¹⁶ us and our esteem for your valour is¹⁷ so great, that it¹⁸ may well serve you as¹⁹ an excuse; and shame fall on²⁰ those who bear you any ill-will!²¹ You will now return home, and take²² your prisoner, the King of Scotland, and convey him to my wife,²³ and by way

¹ *To capture*, gefangen nehmen.

² *Fell*, transl. ließ sich...nieder.

³ *Turn out of* by 'in'; *kindness*, here Gnade.

⁴ *Given*, transl. überlieferst.

⁵ *To permit*, gestatten; *in arms*, transl. die Waffen in der Hand.

⁶ See page 2, note 6.

⁷ *Jealous* requires in German the preposition auf. Cf. page 97, note 2.

⁸ *If He pleases*, wenn es ihm so gefällt. The verb *send* may here be rendered by angebieten lassen.

⁹ Place in German the adverbial expression *as well* before to a poor, &c.; *great lord*, vornehmer Herr.

¹⁰ The usual rendering for *to take amiss*, viz. übel nehmen, would not be in keeping with the elevated tone of the above speech: transl. the phrase *do—if* by jürgnet mir nicht darob, das.

¹¹ *To the orders*, auf Befehl.

¹² *I—lands*, ich trage meine Güter zu Sehen. The pronoun *you* should be rendered here by the second person plural, which pronoun was used from about the beginning of the thirteenth to about the middle

of the seventeenth century in addressing persons of rank.

¹³ *Is to you*, transl. Guch habe ich...geleistet.

¹⁴ Turn unless—choice by 'it be then out of (aus) free choice.'

¹⁵ Retain this identical expression also in German.

¹⁶ *To do* (a service), leisten.

¹⁷ Use here the plural, since the verb refers to two subjects, viz. *service* and *esteem*.

¹⁸ Render here *it* by *ties*, the abbreviated form of *bietet*, which is used indefinitely, without regard to the gender or number of the persons or things spoken of.

¹⁹ Render *as* in the above phrase by *als*, without any article, or by the preposition *zu* contracted with the definite article.

²⁰ *Fall on*, transl. treffen.

²¹ *To bear any one ill-will*, Semand übel wollen.

²² Suppress the verb *take* in the translation, supplying its place by the subsequent verb *convey* (überliefern).

²³ *Wife*, here Gemahlin.

of¹ remuneration I assign² lands as near your house as you can choose them to the amount³ of £500 a year for you and your heirs.—AGNES STRICKLAND, *Lives of the Queens of England*.

XXXIII.

THE HISTORY OF SCIENCES.

There is⁴ a certain uniformity⁵ in the history of most⁶ sciences. If we read such works as⁷ Whewell's "History of the Inductive⁸ Sciences" or Humboldt's "Kosmos," we⁹ find that the origin, the progress,¹⁰ the causes of failure¹¹ and success, have been the same for almost¹² every branch of human knowledge. There are¹³ three marked periods, or stages,¹⁴ in the history of every one of them,¹⁵ which we may call the 'empirical,' the 'classificatory,' and the 'theo-

¹ By way of, say briefly als.

² To assign, here anweisen; lands, Fünberten. The clause for—heirs ought to be placed in German after the verb, and for you rendered by the dative.

³ To the amount, zu dem Werthe.

⁴ Render here is by herrscht, i.e. reigns.

⁵ Uniformity, Gleichmäßigkeit, which must be distinguished from Einmäßigkeit; the latter expression indicating 'monotony,' or 'tedious sameness in all details.'

⁶ The superlative *most* requires in German, contrary to the usage in English, the definite article.

⁷ Render here as by wie.

⁸ We use also in German the neo-Latin expression *inductiv*, derived from the verb *inducere*.

⁹ See page 2, note 6.

¹⁰ The article must be repeated in German before all substantives, although they are of the same gender, whenever they are placed side by side in a kind of antitheti-

cal order. That it must be repeated here in German before *causes* is, besides, a matter of course, since it is not used in the same number as the preceding substantives.

¹¹ Translate here *failure* by Mißlingen, and *success* by Erfolg. The antithesis would greatly lose in force by rendering the latter expression by Erfolg.

¹² Place almost before the preposition for, and the same after knowledge (Wissen). See page 11, note 9.

¹³ See page 25, note 7. Marked, transl. bestimmt.

¹⁴ For the expression *stage*, denoting a 'degree of progression in any change of state,' we use the Latin word *Stadium*, from the Greek *στάδιον*, denoting fixedness, firmness, and also a fixed standard of length (about 600 ft.), and figuratively a race-course. Neuter nouns having the Latin termination *um* take in German *en* in the plural.

¹⁵ Render of them by the genitive plural of *terseße*.

retical.¹ However² humiliating it may sound,³ every one of our sciences, however grand⁴ their present titles, can be traced back to the⁵ most humble and homely⁶ occupations of half-savage tribes.

It was not the true,⁷ the good, and the beautiful which spurred⁸ the early philosophers to deep researches and bold discoveries. The foundation-stone of⁹ the most glorious structures of human ingenuity in ages to come¹⁰ was supplied¹¹ by the pressing wants of a patriarchal and semi-barbarous society.

The names of some of the most ancient departments¹² of human knowledge tell their own tale. Geometry,¹³ which at present declares itself free¹⁴ from all sensuous impressions, and treats of its points and lines and planes as¹⁵ purely

¹ The above terms are also used in German; viz. *empirical*, *empirisch*, *classificatory*, *classificent*, and *theoretical*, *theoretisch*.

² *However*, *so...auch*. The verb *may* in the preceding sentence is synonymous with 'can,' whilst here it corresponds to the German *mögen*.

³ *To sound*, *flingen*. The other usual equivalents of *to sound*, as *schallen*, *hallen*, *tönen*, would not be applicable here.

⁴ *However grand*, *wie großartig auch*; *titles* = *names*.

⁵ The whole of the above sentence might be rendered, almost literally, with grammatical correctness; but we should obtain a far more elegant version by turning it by 'the trace of all (*ammtlicher*) sciences, however grand their present names, can, however humiliating it may sound, be followed back (*verfolgt*) to the,' &c.

⁶ When two or more adjectives, placed side by side, occur in the comparative or superlative degree, the respective termination must be added to each of them.

⁷ Abstract substantives, or such as denote things, formed from adjectives, take in German the

neuter gender. For the construction *it was...* which see page 34 note 13.

⁸ *To spur* (*to*), *anspornen* (*zu*); Turn here *early* by 'the oldest.'

⁹ In phrases like the above we use in German the preposition *zu* with the dative, instead of the preposition *of*.

¹⁰ The clause *the—come* must be rendered somewhat freely, since the expression *in ages to come* makes it here necessary to supply in German a verb distinctly expressing 'the future glorious development of the structures of human ingenuity.' Translate therefore, *den glorreichsten Gedanken des menschlichen Geistes, die für alle künftige Zeiten da-stehen sollen.*

¹¹ *To supply*, *liefern*; *by*, *von*; *want*, *hier Bedürfnis*.

¹² *Department* (referring to sciences, &c.), *Sach*; *tell their own tale*, *sprechen für sich selbst*, i.e. speak for themselves.

¹³ See page 1, note 1.

¹⁴ Adjectives referring to the verb *erfüllen* (or to *halten*, *annehmen*, &c.) must be preceded by the preposition *für*. Cf. page 36, note 4.

¹⁵ The preposition *von* must here be repeated, in order to avoid a

ideal conceptions, not¹ to be confounded with the coarse and imperfect representations,² as they appear on paper to the human eye,—geometry, as its very name declares,³ began with measuring a garden or a field. It is derived⁴ from the Greek ‘gē,’ land, ground, earth, and ‘metron,’ measure. Botany, the science of plants, was originally the science of ‘botanē,’ which in Greek⁵ does not mean⁶ a plant in general, but fodder, from ‘boskein,’ to feed. The science of plants would have been called ‘phytology,’ from the Greek ‘phyton,’ a plant.

The founders⁷ of astronomy were not the poet or the philosopher, but the sailor and the farmer.⁸ The early⁹ poet may have admired the “mazy¹⁰ dance of planets,” and the philosopher may have speculated¹¹ on the heavenly harmonies,¹² but it was to¹³ the sailor alone that a knowledge of the glittering guides of¹⁴ heaven became a question of life and death.¹⁵ It was he who calculated their risings and settings¹⁶ with the accuracy of a merchant and the shrewdness of an adventurer; and the names that were given to single stars or constellations clearly¹⁷ show that they were invented by the ploughers of the sea and of the land. The moon, for instance, the golden hand¹⁸ on the

grammatical ambiguity. *Conception*, here *Begriff*.

¹ See page 5, note 1, and page 45, note 20. *To confound*, here *ver-mischen*.

² Transl. here *representations* by *Figuren*, and use the definite article before *paper*.

³ *As—declares*, wie der Name schon bezeugt; *with measuring a*, mit dem Ausmessen eines.

⁴ *Is derived*, stammt her. It is a matter of course that the following Greek terms need not be translated.

⁵ *In Greek*, im Griechischen.

⁶ *To mean*, here *bedeuten*.

⁷ *Founder*, here *Begründer*.

⁸ Translate here *sailor* by *See-fährer*, and *farmer* by *Landmann*.

⁹ Turn here *early* by ‘old.’

¹⁰ *Mazy*, *verflochten*.

¹¹ *To speculate*, here *grübeln* (über).

¹² The *heavenly harmonies* are called in German *Harmonie der Sphären*.

¹³ Translate here *to* by *für*, and place before it the word *erst* as an equivalent for *alone*.

¹⁴ Render here *of* by *am*.

¹⁵ Translate *a—death* briefly by *die Lebensfrage*.

¹⁶ *Their—settings*, *ihren Auf- und Untergang*. When two compound expressions having the same subordinate member are placed side by side, the latter is generally omitted in the first expression, the principal member of which is connected with the second compound term by means of hyphens.

¹⁷ *Clearly*, here *beutig*.

¹⁸ The word *hand*, denoting the ‘index of a watch,’ is rendered by *Zeiger* or *Weiser*; the latter ex-

dark dial of heaven, was called by them the measurer—the measurer of time; for time was measured by¹ nights and moons and winters long before it was reckoned by days and suns and years.—MAX MÜLLER, *The Science of Language.*

XXXIV.

THE WARTBURG.

In the midst of the wild upland tract which forms the centre of Germany, between Frankfort and Leipsic, is² one spot³ distinguished from all the surrounding country⁴ by its singular and romantic beauty. The unmeaning⁵ downs rise into bold, rocky hills; the patches of wood⁶ sink into unfathomable depths of forest;⁷ and from the midst of these⁸ towers the cluster of heights,⁹ on the highest of which¹⁰ stands the ancient castle of the Wartburg, or Watchtower, of Eisenach.

pression being more used in higher diction, should be employed in the above metaphor.

¹ *By*, referring to 'measure,' is rendered in German by *maß*.

² The verb *to be* is generally rendered by *sich befinden*, not only when it refers to the state of health of a person, but also when it denotes 'being in a place.' Compare the French *se trouver*.

³ *Spot*, here *Stelle*. Turn *distinguished* by 'which distinguishes itself.'

⁴ *The surrounding country*, briefly in German, *die Umgegend*. *Singular*, here *eigenthümlich*.

⁵ *Unmeaning*, *unbedeutend*; *downs*, here *Hügelland*, to be used in the singular only; *rise into*, transl. *geht...über*.

⁶ We say also in German *ein Stückchen Land* for *a patch of ground*;

but in the above clause the literal translation of *patch* would not be applicable; we must therefore render the expression *patches of wood* freely by *jerstreut liegende Gebüsche*. *To sink into*, here *sich entfalten zu*; *turn unfathomable* by 'impenetrable.'

⁷ *Depths of forest*, *Waldstiefligkeit*. Use the singular only.

⁸ Turn *of these* by the genitive singular of the pronoun 'the same'; *to tower*, here *emporragen*.

⁹ Turn *cluster of heights* by the compound term 'mountain-group.'

¹⁰ *On*—*which*, *auf deren höchster Spize*. The above clause offers an illustration of the second instance (compare page 68, note 10) in which we must use the relative pronoun *der*, *die*, *das*, instead of *welcher*, *welche*, *welches*—viz. when the pronoun occurs in the genitive case.

In that castle *there* lived at the beginning of the thirteenth century one of the most saintly characters¹ of the Middle Ages, Elizabeth, Duchess of Thuringia. Her life, which was consumed² partly in deeds³ of unbounded charity to the surrounding⁴ poor, partly in patient endurance of⁵ oppression and affliction of all kinds,⁶ is one of the most instructive records⁶ of those times that can be read.⁷ It abounds with⁸ all the extravagance and superstition which mark⁹ the lives of so many *Roman* Catholic saints; but¹⁰ it is also one of the best examples of¹¹ the character which marks¹² so many of the holy men, and especially of the holy women, of the *Roman* Catholic Church, and which is still to be seen¹³ in the hospitals of foreign countries¹⁴—that devotion,¹⁵ namely, which spends itself¹⁶ in the service and condition of the poor,¹⁷ the sick, and the afflicted. There she lived and suffered, and there her memory¹⁸ was long preserved in the grateful recollection¹⁹ of the Thuringian²⁰ peasants.

¹ *One—characters*, translate eine der stömmsten Persönlichkeiten. For the expression *Middle Ages* see page 5, note 14. *Thuringia*, Thüringen.

² Turn *which was consumed* by 'which she passed' (dahinbrachte). Why the preference is here given to the active voice will be seen from page 2, note 7.

³ *In deeds*, in der Ausübung.

⁴ The attribute *surrounding* cannot be translated literally in the above clause, which must be rendered by gegen die Armen in der Umgebung; *endurance*, here Ertragen.

⁵ *Of—kinds*, jeder Art von Unterdrückung und Verängstigung; *is* = forms.

⁶ *Records*, translate Schilderung. For *times* see page 12, note 2.

⁷ Turn *that—read* by 'which one can read.'

⁸ Turn *it abounds with* by 'it is full of;' *extravagance*, here Liebeschönwesenheit, to be used in the plural.

⁹ *To mark*, here charakterisiren. For *lives* see page 5, note 10.

¹⁰ The conjunction *but* is to be placed after *is*.

¹¹ *Of*, here von.

¹² The verb *to mark* may here be rendered by kennzeichnen.

¹³ Render here the verb *to see* by finben, and see page 45, note 20.

¹⁴ For the expression *foreign countries* we have in German the convenient single term Ausland, corresponding somewhat to the French *l'étranger*.

¹⁵ *Devotion*, here Hingebung.

¹⁶ *Spends itself*, sich erschöpft; condition, Lage.

¹⁷ For this and the two following adjectives, employed here substantively, use in German the plural; *afflicted*, *Betrübte*.

¹⁸ *Memory*, here Andenken.

¹⁹ *Recollection*, Erinnerung.

²⁰ *Thuringian*, Thüringer. Adjectives formed from the proper names of places frequently take the suffix *er*, instead of the usual adjective suffix, *isch*, more particularly if the name consists of more than one syllable.

Up¹ the rugged pathway to that same castle three hundred years afterwards² there rode at the dead of night a troop of five horsemen, leading behind them³ in custody a man closely muffled in a cavalier's cloak,⁴ who was brought in silence⁵ into the court of the fortress, and the gates closed⁶ immediately behind him. That⁷ man was Luther; those horsemen were the guard sent⁸ by the Elector of Saxony to carry him off on his return from Worms,⁹ and conceal him in this lonely and secluded spot¹⁰ till the fury of his enemies was¹¹ overpast: and there, in what¹² he called his Patmos,¹³ he lived¹⁴ unknown and in disguise¹⁵ for some of the most critical months of his career, and began that great work of his life—which¹⁶ alone would make his name famous to all after ages¹⁷—the translation of the Bible¹⁸ into the German *language*.

¹ *Up*, hinauf, to be placed after *castle*; *rugged*, rauh. Use in the above clause the accusative case, there being indicated direction together with motion, and turn *path* simply by 'way.'

² Turn *afterwards* by 'later,' and *at—night* by 'in the stillness of the night.' The German version will read far more elegantly if the clause *up—castle* is placed after the word *night*.

³ *Leading behind them*, transl. *die...mit sich führen*; *closely*, *richt*.

⁴ Turn *cavalier's cloak* by the compound term 'rider-cloak.' The clause *closely—cloak* qualifies the word *man*. See page 10, note 16.

⁵ *In silence*, stillschweigen.

⁶ *To close*, *sich schließen*.

⁷ Turn here *That* by 'this.'

⁸ See page 5, note 1, and use the pluperfect of the passive voice. *To carry...off*, *zu entführen*.

⁹ The above refers to a well-known incident in the life of Luther, whose personal safety was in danger after his memorable attendance at the Diet of Worms in 1521, before the Emperor Charles V.

¹⁰ *Spot*, here *Ort*.

¹¹ Use here the present condi-

tional of *sich*, this mood being generally required in adverbial clauses of time which are introduced by the conjunctions *bis*, *etc.*, *als*, *ob*, &c. The expression *overpast* may be translated literally by *verbet*, or was *overpast* by the free, but more idiomatic, term *sich gelegt hätte*.

¹² Turn *in what* by 'in the place which,' *called* = *named*.

¹³ *Patmos*, one of the islands called *Sporades*, is celebrated as the place where the Apostle John wrote the *Apocalypse*.

¹⁴ The verb *to live* may here be rendered by the expressive term *verbrücken*, which denotes 'to spend a certain time in living.' The prefix *ver* (compare the Latin *pro*, *pro*, and *per*), expresses 'a consuming, spending, destroying,' &c.

¹⁵ *In disguise*, *verborgen*.

¹⁶ Insert here the expletive *sich*, which gives greater force to the word *alone*.

¹⁷ *To—ages*, *für alle fünfzig Seiten*.

¹⁸ By means of his unsurpassed version of the Bible Luther became the founder of the glorious New-High-German idiom, which has since his times become the general literary language of Germany.

This castle, then,¹ is remarkable² as combining³ *in itself*, more than any other spot, the associations⁴ of the old and the new—of the Middle Ages and of the Reformation which destroyed⁵ them ; and, accordingly, in the popular tradition⁶ Luther and St. Elizabeth still hold divided sway.—
DEAN STANLEY, *The Reformation. (A Lecture.)*

¹ Render here *then* by *also*.

² Supply the adverb *baburh* before *remarkable*, in accordance with the rule that, if the adjective or verb upon which the objective clause or the supine depends be followed by a preposition, the latter is added to the demonstrative adverb *da* or *dar*, as *darin*, *darmit*, *daruf*, *dazu*, &c. These compound adverbs are always placed before the dependent clause ; and if a present participle occurs in the latter, it must be changed into a regular sentence with a finite verb : e.g. *We rely upon your keeping your word*, *wir verlassen uns darauf*, *dass Sie Ihr Wort halten werden*. The adjective *meßwürdig*, in the above clause, requires the preposition *durch* ; it must, therefore, be preceded by *baburh*. The reason of

the rule just pointed out lies in the characteristic feature of the German language, to give all constructions with unequivocal grammatical distinctness, and not to use, as a rule, participial constructions.

³ Render *as combining* by 'that it... combines' (*verbündet*), placing the verb after *new*.

⁴ *Association*, transl. *Erinnerung* (*an*) ; *the old*, *das Alte* ; *the new*, *das Neue*.

⁵ *To destroy*, *vernichten*.

⁶ *In—tradition*, transl. *das Reich* *der Volksfage*. We use here in German the accusative case, because the expression *hold... sway* will, in the above clause, best be translated by the transitive verb *beherrschen*. Translate *still* by *noch immer*, and *divided* by *geminisierend*.

PART III.

I.

A LETTER FROM CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

Brussels, March 6,¹ 1843.

I am settled² by this time, of course.³ I am not too much overloaded with occupation;⁴ and besides teaching English,⁵ I have time to improve⁶ myself in German. I ought to consider myself well off,⁷ and to be thankful for my good fortunes.⁸ I hope I am thankful; and if I could always keep up my spirits,⁹ and never feel¹⁰ lonely, or long for companionship¹¹ or friendship, or whatever they call it, I should do¹² very well. * * * I am a good deal by myself¹³ out of school hours; but that does not signify.¹⁴ I now regularly give English lessons¹⁵ to M. Héger and his brother-in-law. They get on with wonderful rapidity,¹⁶ especially the first.¹⁷ He already begins to speak English

¹ In German the date is generally placed before the name of the month.

² Use here the reflexive verb *sich einleben*, and for *by this time* see page 17, note 8.

³ Add here the expletive *schon*.

⁴ Occupation, here *Arbeit*.

⁵ Render *besides teaching English* by *außerdem daß ich Englisch unterrichte*.

⁶ *To improve* = to perfect.

⁷ Turn *to — off* by 'to esteem myself happy.'

⁸ *Good fortunes*, here *Glück*.

⁹ *Keep — spirits*, transl. *meine gute Faune bewahren*.

¹⁰ Use for *feel* the present conditional of *sich fühlen*, and for *long* that of *sich sehnen*.

¹¹ Translate here *companionship* by *Umgang*, i.e. intercourse; and *whatever* — it by *wie es sonst genannt wird*.

¹² *To do*, here *sich befinden*.

¹³ *By myself* = alone; *school hours* = the school time.

¹⁴ *To signify* in the above phrase is to be rendered by *machen*.

¹⁵ *Lesson*, here *Stunde*.

¹⁶ *Get — rapidity*, *machen mehrwürdige Fortschritte*.

¹⁷ Use the comparative of *erst*.

very decently.¹ If you could see and hear the efforts² I make to teach them to pronounce like Englishmen, and their unavailing attempts to imitate,³ you would laugh to⁴ all eternity.

The Carnival is just over, and we have entered upon⁵ the gloom and abstinence of Lent. The⁶ first day of Lent we had coffee without milk for⁷ breakfast; vinegar and vegetables, with a very little salt fish, for dinner; and bread for supper. The Carnival was nothing but masking⁸ and mummery. M. Héger took me and one of the pupils into the town to see the masks. It was animating⁹ to see the immense crowds and the general gaiety, but the masks were nothing.¹⁰—*Mrs. Gaskell, Life of Charlotte Brontë.*

II.

WILDBAD.

It was the opening¹¹ of the season of 1832 at the *Baths of Wildbad*.

The evening shadows¹² were beginning to gather over the quiet little German town, and the diligence¹³ was expected every minute. Before the door of the principal¹⁴ inn, waiting the arrival of the first visitors of the¹⁵ year, were

¹ *Very decently*, transl. *gernlich* *geliufig*.

² See page 5, note 1.

³ *To imitate*, transl. *mir nach gesprechen*.

⁴ Turn here *to* by 'in.'

⁵ *We—upon*, here *wir befinden uns bereits in*.

⁶ See page 88, note 16.

⁷ Translate *for* here and in the following clauses by *um*.

⁸ *Was—masking*, bestand bloß aus *Maske* *abend*.

⁹ *Animating*, *anregend*; *crowds*, here *Menschenmenge*, to be used in the singular only.

¹⁰ *Were nothing*, transl. *wollten nicht viel hrißen*.

¹¹ *Opening*, here *Aufang*. The so-called 'fashionable' *season* in large cities, watering-places, &c. is designated in German by the French expression *Saison*; but when denoting one of the four divisions of the year, the term *season* is rendered by the genuine Teutonic expression *Jahreszeit*. Comp. page 30, note 13.

¹² Form a compound term of *evening* and *shadows*; *to gather*, here *sich lagern*.

¹³ See page 43, note 8.

¹⁴ *Principal* = *first*; *to wait*, here *erwarten*.

¹⁵ Turn *of the* by 'in this.' The clause *waiting—year* ought to be placed after the expression *wives*.

assembled the three notable personages¹ of Wildbad, accompanied by their wives; the mayor² representing the inhabitants, the doctor representing the waters,³ the landlord representing his own establishment. Beyond⁴ this select circle, grouped snugly about⁵ the trim little square in front of the inn, appeared⁶ the townspeople in general, mixed here and there with the country people,⁷ in their quaint German costume, placidly expectant⁸ of the diligence: the men in short black jackets, tight black breeches,⁹ and three-cornered beaver hats; the women with their long, light¹⁰ hair hanging in one thickly-plaited tail behind them.

Round the outer edge of the assemblage thus formed¹¹ flying detachments¹² of plump, white-headed children careered¹³ in perpetual motion, while mysteriously apart¹⁴ from the rest of the inhabitants the musicians of the Bath¹⁵ stood collected in one lost corner,¹⁶ waiting the appearance of the first visitor¹⁷ to play the first tune¹⁸ of the season in form of a serenade.

¹ *Notable personages*, Notabilitäten; *accompanied by* = with.

² Use the German equivalent for *mayor*, the English term being used in German for the chief magistrate of an English or American city only. For the rendering of the present participle *representing* in the following clause see page 4, note 4, and use the corresponding foreign expression.

³ *Waters*, here *Brunnen*; *establishment*, *Etablissement*, to be pronounced as a French word.

⁴ *Beyond*, außerhalb.

⁵ *Grouped snugly about*, in gemütlichen Gruppen auf; *trim*, here hübsch; *square*, Platz.

⁶ *Appeared*, translate stanben; *townspeople* = citizens.

⁷ *Mixed—country people*, unter die sich hier und da die Landleute . . . mischen; *quaint*, sonderbar.

⁸ *Placidly expectant*, in ruhiger Erwartung.

⁹ *Breeches*, Kniehosen.

¹⁰ *Light*, here blond. *Hanging*—

behind, das hinten in einem bidgeflockten Böpf herunterhing.

¹¹ *Round*—formed, um die so beschaffene Versammlung herum. The term *careered* is the principal verb of the above sentence, which does not begin with the subject.

¹² Retain the expression *Detachments*, pronouncing it as in French, but sounding the final s. *Plump*, white-headed, frägigen, flachbaartigen.

¹³ *To career*, herumlaufen; *perpetual*, here beständig.

¹⁴ *Mysteriously apart*, in mysteriöser Entfernung; *rest of the* = other.

¹⁵ *Bath*, here *Badeort*.

¹⁶ *Collected*—corner, in einem verlassenen Winkel zusammengedrängt. For the rendering of the present participle *waiting* see page 14, note 7.

¹⁷ *Visitor* (at watering places), *Babegast* or *Aurgast*.

¹⁸ *Tune* = piece; *in form*, in der Gestalt. The expression *serenade*, to be pronounced as a German word, may be retained.

The light of a¹ May evening was still bright² on the tops of the great wooded hills watching high over³ the town on the right hand and the left, and the cool breeze⁴ that comes before sunset came keenly fragrant here with the balsamic odour⁵ of the firs of⁶ the Black Forest.
* * * "The diligence!" cried a child from the outskirts⁷ of the crowd.

The musicians seized their instruments, and silence fell on the whole community.⁸ From far away⁹ in the windings of the forest gorge¹⁰ the ring of horses' bells came¹¹ faintly clear through the evening stillness.

"Play, my friends!" cried the mayor to¹¹ the musicians: "here are the first sick people¹² of the season. Let them¹³ find us cheerful."

The band¹⁴ played a lively dance-tune, and the children footed it¹⁵ merrily to the music.—WILKIE COLLINS,
Armadale.

¹ Use the definite article. *May* and *evening* form in German one compound expression.

² *Was still bright*, lag noch glänzend; *top* (of a hill, &c.) *Gipfel*.

³ *Watching high over*, translate *die...übertragen*; *on—left*, *rechts und links*.

Breeze, here *Aufhauch*; *that comes before*, *der dem...vorhergeht*.

⁵ The clause *came—odour* should be somewhat freely rendered by *drang hierher, beladen mit dem scharfen, balsamischen Wohlgeruch*.

⁶ Turn here *of* by 'in.'

⁷ *Outskirts*, translate *äußersten Reihen*.

⁸ *Fell*—*community*, trat in der ganzen Versammlung ein.

⁹ *From far away...came*, aus weiter Ferne erklang.

¹⁰ *Windings—gorge*, *Strümmungen* der *Waldschlucht*; *the ring*, *das Klingen*. *Horses' bells* and *evening stillness* form in German compound expressions. *Faintly clear*, schwach aber deutlich.

¹¹ *To*, here *zu*, to be placed after *musicians*.

¹² *Sick people*, *Patienten*. A German would probably use the word *Kurgäste* or *Bürgäste*. Compare page 100, note 17.

¹³ Turn *let them* by 'they shall.'

¹⁴ *Band* (a company of musicians), *Musikbande*, or simply *Band*; *dance-tune*, *Tanzmelodie*.

¹⁵ Turn *footed it* by 'danced.'

III.

DEATH OF JAMES I. OF SCOTLAND.¹

The King kept² Christmas, 1436, at the monastery of the Black Friars³ in Perth, within reach⁴ of his Highland enemies. He was repeatedly warned of his⁵ danger, but was of⁶ a fearless temper. On the 20th of February he was,⁷ at the close⁸ of the day, loosely robed, chatting before the fire of the reception room with the Queen and her ladies. Three hundred Highlanders, with Graham at their head,⁹ broke that¹⁰ night into the monastery. Bolts and locks had been tampered¹¹ with. It was there¹² that a Catherine Douglas,¹³ finding that the great bolt of the chamber door had been removed,¹⁴ thrust her arm through the staples, and suffered¹⁵ it to be crushed, while time was

¹ James I., son of Robert III. of Scotland, was born in 1393. He passed his youth in England as a prisoner of Henry IV., and received a liberal education in this country. He was distinguished both for his poetical and musical talents.

² *To keep* (a holiday), feiern. Supply 'feast' after *Christmas*, and 'of the year' before the date.

³ *Black Friars* are called in German Dominikaner, after their founder Dominicus de Gusman. Form here a compound expression by adding the equivalent for *monastery* to that for *Black Friars*.

⁴ *Within reach*, leicht erreichbar. Turn *of*—*enemies* by 'to his enemies in the Highland.'

⁵ See page 7, note 6. The verb *warnen*, *to warn*, requires in German the preposition *vor*.

⁶ *Was of* = possessed; *temper*, here *Gemüth*.

⁷ See page 94, note 2.

⁸ *At the close*, gegen Ende; *loosely*, leicht. The clause *chatting* (plaudernd) before the fire should be placed at the end of the sentence.

⁹ *At their head*, an der Spitze. Sir Robert Graham was one of the bitterest enemies of King James, on account of the latter's endeavour to restrict the feudal rights of the nobles in favour of the people. Sir Robert allied himself to the Highlanders, who, being kept in subjection by the King, were ready for any act of revenge.

¹⁰ *Broke that*, say *trangen in jener*.

¹¹ The verb *to tamper* is one of those idiomatic English expressions which it is so difficult to render into foreign languages. The free translation *waren heimlich in Unordnung gebracht worden* will convey the meaning of the clause *had been tampered with*.

¹² *There* is to be rendered in the above clause by *hier*.

¹³ Catherine Douglas was one of the ladies in attendance on the Queen.

¹⁴ *To remove*, here *abnehmen*.

¹⁵ When *to suffer* is synonymous with 'to allow, to let,' it is translated by *lässen*. For the rendering of to be crushed see page 45, note 20.

gained for the King's escape¹ into a vault below. The flooring² was replaced, and the Highlanders, not finding³ the King, would have retired ; but one⁴ who suspected the way⁵ of escape caused⁶ the floor to be searched. James I. was discovered, and was⁷ killed by sixteen wounds in the breast alone. Although unarmed, he defended himself well,⁸ leaving the mark⁹ of his grip on those of his murderers with whom he grappled.¹⁰ His wife, who sought to shelter him, was wounded in the struggle.

There remained¹¹ only a six-year-old son to be the King's successor. But the child's father had been the friend of his people : the citizens of Perth hunted¹² the murderers, caught them, and killed them with barbarous, protracted torture.¹³—HENRY MORLEY, *English Writers.*

IV.

THE FIORDS¹⁴ OF NORWAY.

It is difficult to say whether these fiords are the most beautiful¹⁵ in summer or in winter. In summer they glitter with¹⁶ golden sunshine, and purple¹⁷ and green

¹ Turn *while—escape* by 'while the King gained time to escape' (*sich zu flüchten*); *vault below*, *unter befindliches Gewölbe*.

² *The flooring*, *die Dielen* (pl.); *replaced*, *hier wieder niedergelegt*.

³ See page 15, note 13.

⁴ Supply 'of them ;' to suspect being here synonymous with 'to conjecture,' is to be rendered by *vermuten*.

⁵ *Way* = manner ; *of escape*, *des Entflohnens*.

⁶ *Caused* = let ; *to search*, *hier untersuchen*.

⁷ The repetition of the auxiliary verb *was* is unnecessary in German. For the word *by* see page 10, note 13.

⁸ See page 7b, note 4, and insert before *well* the expletive *der*.

⁹ Turn *mark* by the plural 'traces,' and render *grip* by *Griff*, which latter expressions are both derived from the same root.

¹⁰ *Grappled*, *rang* ; *sought*, *versuchte*.

¹¹ *To remain*, *hier zurückbleiben* ; *six-year-old*, *sechsjährig*.

¹² *To hunt*, *hier verfolgen*.

¹³ *With* — *torture*, *mit barbarisch*

langsamem Folterqualen.

¹⁴ *The fiords* (German *Büchten* or *Fjorde*, from the Swedish *fjärd*) are inlets from the sea between the steep, rocky islands of Scandinavia.

¹⁵ See page 87, note 1.

¹⁶ In German we use in the above phrase, instead of *with*, the preposition 'in,' contracted with the definite article.

¹⁷ Translate here *purple* by

shadows from the mountain and forest lie on them ; and these may be more lovely¹ than the faint light of the winter noons of² those latitudes, and the snowy pictures of frozen peaks³ which then show themselves on the surface : but before the day is half over⁴ out come the stars, the glorious⁵ stars, which shine like nothing that we have ever seen.⁶ There⁷ the planets cast a faint shadow, as the young⁸ moon does with us ; and these planets and the constellations of the sky, as they silently glide over⁹ from peak to peak of these rocky passes, are imaged on the¹⁰ waters so clearly, that the fisherman,¹¹ as he unmoors his boat for his evening task, feels as if he were about to shoot forth¹² his vessel into another heaven, and to cleave his way¹³ among the stars.

Still as everything is¹⁴ to the eye, sometimes for a hundred miles together¹⁵ along these deep sea-valleys, there is rarely silence ; the ear is kept awake by a thousand voices. In the summer there are cataracts leaping¹⁶ from ledge to

violet. The word *purpurn*, generally, or perhaps invariably, given in dictionaries for *purple*, is now chiefly used in German, as is also the case in English poetical language, for a rich bright colour in which the red predominates. In speaking of the redness of the sky we use the word *purpurn* or *purpurfarbig*, but in speaking of the deep blue colour of the sky we should employ the word *violet*, or the more poetical *violfsfarben*.

¹ *Lovely* = beautiful.

² *Light*—*of*, Mittagsglück im Winter in.

³ *Peak*, here *Bergspitze*. *Then*, signifying 'at that time,' is rendered by *tann*.

⁴ *Over*, here *worüber*; *to come out* (of stars, &c.), *aufgehen*.

⁵ When *glorious* is synonymous with 'magnificent, splendid,' it is rendered by *herrlich*.

⁶ Turn *like—seen* by 'as (wie) we nothing equal (Ähnliches) have ever seen.' The auxiliary verb *have* may be omitted in the translation.

⁷ See page 6, note 19.

⁸ *Young* = new ; *with*, here *bei*.

⁹ *Glide over*, *dahingleiten*. The expression *peak* may in the above clause be rendered by *Spitze* merely, and the preposition *to* by *zu*.

¹⁰ *Are imaged on the*, *spiegeln sich ... im*. Use the singular for *waters*, and place before this term the adverbial expression *so clearly*.

¹¹ *That the fisherman... feels*, *dass* *es dem Fischer... schaet*; *as*, *hier wenn*; *evening task*, *Abendbeschäftigung*.

¹² *If*—*forth*, translate *wäre* et *im Begriff... hinzusteuren*. Turn *here vessel* by 'boat,' and *another* by 'second.'

¹³ *Cleave his way*, *sich einen Weg ... zu bahnen*; *among* = *through*.

¹⁴ *Still—is, so ruhig* *Alles... erscheint*. The expression *to the eye* is to be placed after *valleys*.

¹⁵ *For a hundred... together*, *auf* *hunderte von*. Translate *there is by* *herbst*.

¹⁶ *There are... leaping*, *stürzen*; *from—rocks*, *von einem Felsenriff zum* *abstern*.

ledge of the rocks ; and there is the bleating of the kids that browse there,¹ and the flap of the great eagle's wings,² as it dashes abroad from its eyrie, and the cries³ of whole hosts of sea-birds which inhabit the islets ; and⁴ all these sounds are mingled and multiplied by the strong echoes, till they become a din as loud⁵ as that of a city.

Even at night, when the flocks are in the fold,⁶ and the birds at roost, and the echoes⁷ themselves seem to be asleep, there is occasionally a sweet⁸ music heard, too soft for even the listening ear to catch by day. Every breath⁹ of summer wind that steals¹⁰ through the pine forests wakes this music *as it goes*. The stiff, spiny¹¹ leaves of the fir and pine vibrate¹² with the breeze, like the strings of a musical instrument, so that every breath of the night wind in a Norwegian forest wakens¹³ a myriad of tiny harps ; and this gentle¹⁴ and mournful music may be heard in gushes¹⁵ the whole night through. This music of course ceases when each tree becomes laden¹⁶ with snow ; but yet there is sound in the midst¹⁷ of the longest winter night. There is¹⁸ the rumble of some avalanche, as after a drifting

¹ *That browse there*, die dort weibent.

² In German we should form a compound expression of *flap* and *wings*, viz. *Flügelschlag*; *dashes abroad*, *emporfliegt*.

³ Use for *cries* the frequentative noun formed from *schräten*. *Hosts*, here *Schwärme*.

⁴ Supply here the preposition *zu*, render *are mingled* by *gesellt sich*, and *turn and—echoes* by 'the loud echo which yet multiplies' (*vervielfacht*).

⁵ *Become—loud*, bis sie zu einem lauten Geräusch... anwachsen.

⁶ Use in German the plural, and render *at roost* by *ruhen*.

⁷ The singular *will* in German read better than the plural.

⁸ *Sweet*, here *lieblich*; *soft*, *leise*. The subsequent clause is to be turned by 'for (um) by day even to the listening (lauschenden) ear,' and to catch rendered by *vernöhnen* zu sein.

⁹ *Breath*, here *Gauch*. *Summer*

wind and *pine forests* are in German compound expressions.

¹⁰ Translate here *steals* by *wiegt*, and *wakes* by *erwacht*.

¹¹ *Spiny*, *stachelig*. *Fir and pine* should be used in German in the plural.

¹² Use for *vibrate* the corresponding foreign expression, and turn *with the breeze* by 'in the wind.'

¹³ *Wakens*, *wach ruft*; *a myriad* is to be rendered by 'myriads,' and *tiny* by 'small.'

¹⁴ *Gentle*, transl. *leisefliegende*; *mournful*, *fliegend* or *melancholisch*.

¹⁵ *In gushes*, *flösweise*.

¹⁶ *Becomes laden* = is covered.

¹⁷ *But—midst*, *dennoch läßt sich Geräusch auch inmitten... vernöhnen*. Form a compound expression of *winter and night*.

¹⁸ *There is* may here be turned by 'one hears'; *the rumble*, *das Rollen*; *as, wenn*; *drifting storm*, translate *Sturmwind*.

storm a mass of snow,¹ too heavy to keep its place, slides and tumbles from the mountain peak: there is² also now and then a loud crack of the ice in the nearest glacier: and, as many declare,³ there is a crackling to be heard by those who listen when the Northern lights⁴ are shooting and blazing across the sky.—HARRIET MARTINEAU, *Feasts on the Fjords.*

V.

HELLENIC TRAITS⁵ IN MODERN PERSIA.

Even now, after so many centuries of vicissitude,⁶ the Persian presents⁷ many points of resemblance, perhaps more than we can find in Modern Greece⁸ itself, to the primitive and heroic Greek of Homer. * * *

The Persians are still⁹ noted for hospitality and love of display,¹⁰ for highly refined manners and great personal beauty. They have still an intense love of¹¹ poetry, of song, and also of music, while their practice of¹² this art is

¹ Form for *mass of snow* the rather freely, by *verwandte* Sütze, i.e. compound expression 'snow-mass,' *to keep*, here *bewahren*.

² See page 105, note 18.

³ *Declare*, here *behaupten*, i.e. assert, maintain. The whole of the following clause, *there—listen*, may be briefly rendered in German by *lann her Läuschende ein Knistern hören.*

⁴ *Northern lights* = North-lights. *Are—across*, *flammen über den . . . dahinwirbeln.*

⁵ *Trait* (of character), *Szug.*

⁶ The above clause cannot be rendered literally as it stands, but must be turned by 'after the vicissitudes (Veränderungen) through so many centuries.'

⁷ *To present*, here *darbieten*. The expression *points of resemblance* may be rendered simply by *Ähnlichkeiten*, or more idiomatically, though

⁸ We say in German 'New-Greece.' *To*, here *mit*; for the epithets *primitive* and *heroic* use the corresponding foreign expressions.

⁹ Supply here the expletive adverbial expression *heutigen Tages*; *noted*, *bekannt*. The possessive pronouns of the third person plural ought to be supplied after *für* in the above clause, and in the next, and, on account of the difference of number, also before *great*.

¹⁰ *Love of display*, *Brachteliebe*; *highly—manners*, *höchst feine Manieren.*

¹¹ *They—of, sie hegen noch immer* große Liebe *zur.*

¹² Translate *their practice of* by *in der Ausübung*, *bei ihnen*, and place this clause after *this art*.

rude and simple. They still¹ associate poetry with recitation and the banquet, and when Malcolm² wrote printing was still unknown among³ the useful arts of the country. They are passionately fond⁴ of horses, much given⁵ to the chase and to the *practice of* horse-racing. Men of letters⁶ are esteemed, and their society valued, even as⁷ in the *Odyssey* the bard is among⁸ those whom men are⁹ accustomed to invite to dinner. On the occasion of a marriage¹⁰ they celebrate prolonged feasts of three days for the poor, and from that up to thirty or forty days for the highest classes.¹¹

Amidst¹² great depravity much of filial piety¹³ and of maternal influence remains.¹⁴ It is observed¹⁵ that they do not usually allude to¹⁶ women by name. There is¹⁷ an approach to this abstinence in the Homeric poems, where names of men,¹⁸ and likewise of goddesses, in the vocative are frequent;¹⁹ but I am²⁰ not sure that we have any

¹ The adverb *still* is here, as in many other cases, to be rendered by *noch immer*; *to associate*, *verbünden*. The German version of the above clause will read better by turning with by 'and', and the subsequent and by 'with.'

² The above refers to Sir John Malcolm, who published some highly valuable works on Persia in 1815 and 1829, which, by the by, have also been rendered into German.

³ *Printing*—*among*, *transl. gehörte die Buchdruckerkunst noch nicht zu den*.

⁴ *Are... fond of* = *love*.

⁵ *Much given*, *transl. fint... sehr ergeben*; *horse-racing*, *Pferderennen*.

⁶ *A man of letters*, *ein Gelehrter*; *to value*, *here schätzen*.

⁷ *Even as*, *say so wie*. *Odyssey*, *Odyssee*, and *Iliad*, *Iliade*, are in German feminine, in accordance with their original gender in Greek.

⁸ Turn *is among* by 'belongs to.'

⁹ Turn *men are by* 'one is'; *to be accustomed*, *here pflegen*.

¹⁰ Turn *a marriage* by 'weddings.'

¹¹ Turn the clause *they—classes* briefly by 'feasts are celebrated which last three days with (bei) the poor, and about (an) thirty to (bis) forty days with the highest classes.'

¹² *Amidst*, *here bei*.

¹³ *Filial piety*, *finstliche Pietät*.

¹⁴ Translate *remains* by *herrscht*, *i.e.* reigns, and add the expletive *noch*, *still*.

¹⁵ Turn *it is observed* by 'one has observed.'

¹⁶ *To allude to*, *here erwähnen*.

¹⁷ *There is* may be rendered in the above clause by *ist... vorhanden*, *approach to* by *Annäherung mit*, and *abstinence* by *Zurückhaltung*. The equivalent usually given for *abstinence*, *viz.* *Enthaltung*, should only be used when it coincides more with 'temperance.'

¹⁸ See page 66, note 18.

¹⁹ The idiomatic expression in German for *are frequent* would here be *häufig vorkommen*.

²⁰ In German the clause will be made more emphatic by inserting the conjunction *but* *here*.

instances of a woman addressed by her proper name throughout the Iliad or Odyssey.¹ But certainly one of the most curious² notes of similarity is that,³ together with their high and refined⁴ politeness, they retain a liability when under great excitement to a sort⁵ of cannibal ferocity. * * *

To appreciate fully,⁶ however, the resemblances of Greek and Persian, we must take⁷ the latter as he is found in the military tribes of the province of Pars or Fars. The members of these tribes are chiefly horsemen, all soldiers, and all brigands. But they abhor the name and character of thief;⁸ plunder is redeemed⁹ by violence in their eyes, and it is evidently accompanied with the practice¹⁰ of a generous and delicate hospitality. Alexander the Great endeavoured to bring¹¹ these tribes to settle, and to adopt agricultural habits;¹² but they have defied his efforts, and still remain like the old Helli of the hills, when they¹³ hung over the Pelasgians¹⁴ of the valleys.—W. E. GLADSTONE, *Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age*.

¹ Turn that—*Odyssey* by 'that there occurs in the whole of the Iliad or *Odyssey* a single instance (Sall) where a woman is addressed (angerebet wird) by her proper name' (Eigennamen).

² When *curious* is synonymous with 'remarkable,' it is generally rendered by *merkwürdig*. *Notes of similarity* may be rendered like *points of resemblance*, page 106, note 7.

³ Insert here the pronoun 'they,' and transl. *together with* by *bei all;* *high* = *great*.

⁴ *Refined*, here *ausgebildet*.

⁵ Turn literally *they*—*sort* by 'are capable under (bei) great excitement of a sort,' &c.

⁶ *Fully*, here *vollständig*; *of* = between. *Greek* and *Iranian* are to be used in the plural.

⁷ *To take*, here *betrachten*; *military* = *warlike*.

⁸ Use the indefinite article.

⁹ *To redeem*, here *beschäftigen*; *violence*, *Gewaltthätigkeit*.

¹⁰ *Practice*, *Übung*; *delicate*, *zartfühlend*.

¹¹ *To bring*, here *bewegen*; *to settle*, *sich niederlassen*.

¹² *To—habits*, *Ulderbau zu treiben*; *to defy*, here *sich widerfegen*. The adverb *like*, *gleich*, is to be placed after *hells*.

¹³ Turn *they* by 'these,' and render *hung* by *schweben*.

¹⁴ The *Pelasgians* (*Pelasger*) were, according to Herodotus, the earliest inhabitants of Greece. They are said to have been an agricultural people. After the Helli had spread over the country, an amalgamation of the two races took place.

VI.

A NIGHT MARCH.¹

On² the night selected for the enterprise,³ that of the 27th September, the moon was a day old in its fourth⁴ quarter, and rose a little before twelve. It was low water⁵ at between four and five in the morning. The Grand Commander⁶ at the appointed hour of midnight⁷ crossed to Philipsland, and stood on the shore to watch⁸ the setting forth of the little army. He addressed a short harangue⁹ to them, in which he skilfully struck the chords of Spanish chivalry¹⁰ and the national love of glory, and was answered¹¹ with loud and enthusiastic cheers. Don Osorio d'Ulloa then stripped¹² and plunged into the sea immediately after the guides. He was followed¹³ by the Spaniards, after whom came the Germans, and then the Walloons. The two hundred sappers and miners¹⁴ came

¹ *Night march*, nächtliche Expe-
dition. The march described in the
above extract was undertaken by
Requesens, the successor of Alva
as governor of the Netherlands, to
get possession of the Island of
Shonen, so as to have the way
open to the sea, and thus effect a
union with the expected Spanish
fleet.

² *On* = in; selected, bestimmt. See
page 10, note 16.

³ Insert here the expletive
'namely,' and repeat the proposi-
tion 'in.'

⁴ Turn was—fourth by 'stood...
one day in the last.'

⁵ *It*—water, transl. die Ebbe war
am tiefsten.

⁶ *Grand Commander*, Oberkom-
mandant.

⁷ Turn *hour of midnight* by
'midnight's-hour'; to cross to, über-
setzen nach.

⁸ To watch, here beaufsichtigen;
setting forth, Aufbruch.

⁹ *Harangue*, Ansprache; to strike,
here berüthen.

¹⁰ *Chivalry*, here Ritterlichkeit;
love of glory, Ruhmbegierde.

¹¹ Translate was *answered* by
tönte ihm entgegen, and put the ex-
pression *cheers* (Brifall) with its
attributes in the nominative. The
verb to *answer* governs the dative
of the person and accusative of the
thing, and could therefore, accord-
ing to the rule mentioned page 4,
note 14, not be rendered here liter-
ally, even if the expression were
suitable for the above clause.

¹² To strip, here sich entkleiden;
immediately, gleich.

¹³ The rule alluded to in the last
note but one refers also to the verb
folgen, which requires the dative.
It must, therefore, be turned into
the active voice, putting the noun
Spaniards in the nominative case,
and turning whom by 'these.'

¹⁴ Use for *sappers* and *miners* the
corresponding foreign terms.

next;¹ and Don Gabriel Peralta, with his Spanish company, brought up the rear.

It was a wild² night. Incessant lightning alternately revealed³ and obscured the progress of the midnight march through the black⁴ waters, as the anxious⁵ Commander watched the expedition⁶ from the shore; but the soldiers were quickly swallowed up in the gloom.⁷ As they advanced cautiously, two by two, the daring adventurers found themselves soon nearly up to⁸ their necks in the waves, whilst so narrow was the submerged⁹ bank along which they were marching, that a misstep¹⁰ to the right or left was fatal. Luckless individuals¹¹ repeatedly sank to rise no more.

Meantime, as the sickly¹² light of the waning moon came forth at intervals¹³ through the stormy clouds, the soldiers could plainly¹⁴ perceive the files of Zealand vessels through which they were to march, and which were anchored¹⁵ as close to the flat as the water would allow. Some had recklessly stranded themselves,¹⁶ in their eagerness to interrupt the passage of the troops; and the artillery¹⁷ played unceasingly from the larger vessels. * * *

At times they halted for breath,¹⁸ or to engage in fierce

¹ Next, here zunächst; brought—
rear, hinter...ten Nachtrab.

² Wild = stormy. Use in German the noun *lightning* in the plural.

³ Render here to reveal by ent-
hüllen, to obscure by verbergen, and
progress by Vorrücken. For mid-
night use here the attributive adje-
cutive mitternächtlich.

⁴ Translate black by dunkel, and
turn waters by 'flood,' and as by
'whilst.'

⁵ Anxious, here besorgt.

⁶ Retain this identical expres-
sion, pronouncing it as a German
word. From, say von...aus.

⁷ In the gloom = by the dark-
ness.

⁸ Up to, bis an. Use necks in the
singular.

⁹ Submerged, transl. vom Wasser

bedete, and turn along by 'upon.'

¹⁰ Misstep, Schritt; was fatal,
transl. vererblich wurde.

¹¹ Individuals = persons; repeat-
edly, here häufig; more = again.

¹² Sickly, here fahl.

¹³ Turn came—intervals by 'from
time to time broke,' and stormy
clouds by 'storm-clouds.'

¹⁴ Plainly, deutlich; file, Reihe;
Zealand, here sselänisch.

¹⁵ To be anchored, vor Anker liegen;
flat, here flintie; would allow,
transl. es gestattete.

¹⁶ Had recklessly stranded them-
selves, waren unbedachtsamer Weise
gestrandet; interrupt = prevent;
passage, Übergang.

¹⁷ Artillery, here Geschütz.

¹⁸ They—breath, hielten sie an um
d'hem zu schöpfen; to engage, here
sich einlassen; fierce, bissig.

skirmishes with their nearest assailants. Standing¹ breast-high in the waves, and surrounded at intervals² by total darkness, they³ were yet able to pour an occasional⁴ well-directed volley into the hostile ranks. The Zealanders, however, did not assail them with fire-arms⁵ alone. They transfixed some with their fatal harpoons; they dragged others from⁶ the path with boat-hooks; they beat out⁷ the brains of others with heavy flails. Many⁸ were the mortal duels thus⁹ fought in the darkness, and, as it were, in the bottom of the sea.¹⁰ many were the deeds of audacity¹¹ which no eye was to mark save those by whom they were achieved. Still, in spite of all impediments and losses, the Spaniards steadily advanced.¹² If other arms proved less available,¹³ they were attacked by the fierce¹⁴ taunts and invectives of their often invisible foes, who reviled¹⁵ them as water-dogs, fetching and carrying¹⁶ for a master who despised them; as mercenaries, who coined¹⁷ their blood for gold, and were employed¹⁸ by tyrants for the basest uses. If, stung¹⁹ by these mocking voices, they turned in the darkness to chastise their unseen²⁰ tormentors, they were certain²¹ to be trampled upon by their

¹ Turn *standing* by 'although they stood,' and supply the verb 'were' before *surrounded*.

² *At intervals*, von Zeit zu Zeit.

³ See page 2, note 6.

⁴ Turn *pour* by 'send,' an *occasional* by the adverb 'occasionally,' and render *well-directed volley* by *wohlgezielte Salutung*.

⁵ *Fire-arm*, Feuerwehr.

⁶ *To drag . . . from*, herabtreifsen.

⁷ Translate *to beat out* in the above clause by *zersetzen*, and use *brains* in the singular only.

⁸ Turn *many* by 'numerous,' and *mortal* by 'deadly.'

⁹ *Thus*, transl. *die auf diese Weise*.

¹⁰ *In—sea*, auf dem Meerestrakte.

¹¹ Turn *of audacity* by the attributive adjective 'audacious,' and *was by* 'ought,' *to mark*, here *wahrnehmen*; *save* = except.

¹² *To advance steadily*, unanhaltbar, *zurückwärts rütteln*.

¹³ *To prove available*, sich als wirtschaften.

¹⁴ *Fierce* = violent; *taunts*, Schimpftreten; *invectives*, Schmählungen.

¹⁵ *To revile*, here schelten.

¹⁶ The idiomatic German expression for *to fetch and carry*, in reference to a dog, is *apportieren*. See page 4, note 4.

¹⁷ Turn *here coined* by 'sold.'

¹⁸ *Were employed*, here sich gebrauchen lassen; *for*, zu; *uses*, Dienste.

¹⁹ Translate *here stung* by *aufgestachelt*, *voices* by *Stimmen*, and *to turn* by *sich umwenden*.

²⁰ *Unseen* = invisible.

²¹ The adjective *certain* is, in clauses like the above, generally rendered by *unfehlbar*, i.e. without fail, and sometimes by *gewiss*; the verb itself is then generally used in the passive voice, as here: *they — upon* = *they were certainly trampled upon* (*niedergetreten*).

comrades, and to be pushed from their narrow pathway into the depth of¹ sea. Thus many perished.

The night wore on,² and the adventurers still fought it out manfully,³ but very slowly; the main body⁴ of Spaniards, Germans, and Walloons soon after daylight⁵ reaching the opposite shore, having sustained considerable losses,⁶ but in perfect order. The pioneers⁷ were not so fortunate. The tide rose over them⁸ before they could effect their passage, and swept nearly every one away.⁹—*MOTLEY, The Rise of the Dutch Republic.*

VII.

THE STUDY OF NATURE.

Happy truly¹⁰ is the naturalist. He has no time for melancholy dreams. The earth becomes to him transparent: everywhere he sees¹¹ significancies, harmonies, laws, trains of cause and effect endlessly interlinked,¹² which draw him out of the narrow sphere of self-interest and self-pleasing¹³ into a pure and wholesome region¹⁴ of solemn joy and wonder. * * *

¹ Turn *depth of* by the adjective 'deep.'

² To wear on, in the above sense, *babinfleischen*.

³ Fought—manfully, *rüdtien tapfer* *fechten... vorwärts*.

⁴ Main body, *Hauptmacht*.

⁵ Daylight, here *Tagessanbruch*; to reach, here *ettrichen*. Turn *reaching* by 'reached.'

⁶ The clause *having—losses* may be very briefly rendered in German by means of the adverbial expression *mit großem Verluste*.

⁷ We generally use also in German the foreign expression *Pionnier*: the genuine Teutonic term which expressively denotes the meaning is *Erhänggräber*, i.e. trench-digger.

⁸ Rose over them, *stieg über sie hinweg*.

⁹ To sweep...away, here *davonschwemmen*; every one = all.

¹⁰ Truly, here *wahrhaft*, to be placed before *happy*. He has, say ihm bleibt; for, *ju.*

¹¹ Turn *sees* by 'discovers,' and render *significancies* by *Sinn*.

¹² Trains of... endlessly interlinked, in endloser Reihenfolge verketten, which clause is to be placed after *cause and effect*.

¹³ Self-pleasing, *Selbstgefälligkeit*.

¹⁴ Retain the same expression in German, pronouncing it as a German word. Supply before of the word *voll*, and use the following nouns in the plural.

Happy, especially,¹ the sportsman who is also a naturalist; for as² he roves in pursuit³ of his game over hills or up the beds of streams, where⁴ no one but a sportsman ever thinks⁵ of going, he will be certain to see⁶ things noteworthy, which the mere naturalist would never find, simply because he could never guess⁷ that they were there to be found.⁸ I do not speak merely of the rare birds which may be shot,⁹ the curious facts¹⁰ as to the habits of fish which may be observed, great as¹¹ these pleasures are; I speak of the scenery,¹² the weather, the geological formation¹³ of the country, its vegetation,¹⁴ and the living habits¹⁴ of its denizens. A sportsman out in all weathers,¹⁵ and often dependent for success on his knowledge¹⁶ "what the sky is going¹⁷ to do," has opportunities for becoming a meteorologist which *no one* beside,¹⁸ but a sailor, possesses; and one¹⁹ has often longed for a scientific²⁰ gamekeeper or huntsman, who by discovering a²¹ law for the mysterious and seemingly capricious phenomena²² of "scent"

¹ Especially, here vor Allem.

² See page 43, note 11.

³ In pursuit, beim Verfolgen; his = the; up—streams, stromaufwärts.

⁴ Where, here wo hin, to be followed by of going.

⁵ Turn *no—thinks* by 'it only to a hunter occurs' (einfällt).

⁶ Turn *he—see* by 'he will certainly...see.' For the place of *note-worthy* see page 7, note 13.

⁷ Could never guess, durchaus nicht ahnen fann.

⁸ See page 45, note 20.

⁹ Turn *may be shot* by 'he can shoot.'

¹⁰ See page 48, note 8, and use the corresponding foreign expression. *As to*, betreffend, to be placed after *fish*, which is to be used in the plural.

¹¹ Great as, so groß...auch; are = may be.

¹² Employ the corresponding foreign expression.

¹³ The same terms, pronounced as German words, may be retained in the translation.

¹⁴ Living habits, Lebensgewohnheiten, i.e. habits of life; denizens = inhabitants.

¹⁵ Turn in all weathers by 'in every weather,' placing this expression before out, im Sturm.

¹⁶ Construe often—knowledge by 'whose success often depends on it (davon), that he knows.'

¹⁷ Is going, transl. gesonnen ist, to be placed after to do.

¹⁸ Supply the dative of the personal pronoun er, and see page 41, note 14. Possesses = has.

¹⁹ The indefinite pronoun man would here be inadmissible in German. We must therefore render the above clause freely. The phrase schon Mancher hat, for *one has often*, will convey the author's meaning.

²⁰ Scientific, say wissenschaftlich gebildet; huntsman, here Jägerbürof.

²¹ By discovering a, durch die Entdeckung eines.

²² Employ the corresponding foreign forms of both *capricious* and *phenomena*. Scent (the hunting expression), here Witterung.

might perhaps throw light on a hundred dark passages¹ of hygrometry.

The fisherman, too,²—what an inexhaustible treasury of wonders lies at his feet in the subaqueous world³ of the commonest mountain burn!⁴ All the laws which mould⁵ a world are busy, if he but knew it, fattening⁶ his trout for him, and making them rise to the fly, by strange electric influences, at one hour rather than at another.⁷

Many a good⁸ geognostic lesson, too, both as to the nature of a country's rocks⁹ and as to the laws by which strata¹⁰ are deposited, may an observing man¹¹ learn as¹² he wades up the bed of a trout-stream;¹³ not to mention¹⁴ the strange forms and habits of the tribes of water-insects.—
CHARLES KINGSLEY, *Glaucus, or the Wonders of the Shore.*

¹ Translate *passages* by *Borfälle*, i.e. incidents. *Hygrometry* may also be used in German after changing the final *y* into *ie*. This rule holds good with reference to other Greek nouns ending in *y*.

² Turn *too* by 'and also,' beginning the sentence with these words.

³ *Subaqueous world* may here be rendered by the expressive compound term *Wasserwelt*.

⁴ The Scottish word *burn* is to be turned by 'stream,' and joined to the word *mountain*.

⁵ *Mould*, here *bilden*.

⁶ *To fatten*, here *größ fütttern*. See page 3, note 3. The personal relation expressed in English by *his* and *for him* may in German be simply rendered by the dative of the personal pronoun *er*, to be placed before *trout*, and the possessive pronoun *his* turned by the article 'the.'

⁷ Arrange the sentence *and—another* in the following manner: 'and through unknown influences are the cause (bewirken) that they rather (eher) at one hour than at another to the (für) fly rise' (empor schwimmen).

⁸ *Good* = useful; *lesson*, here *Übung*. Turn *too* by 'also,' and place it at the beginning of the sentence

⁹ See page 14, note 1, and use the definite article before *rocks*.

¹⁰ Retain the same expression in German. *Deposited*, *gebildet*.

¹¹ Turn *an observing man* by 'a good observer'; to *learn*, here *studieren*.

¹² See page 43, note 11, and turn *up* by 'through.'

¹³ We say in German 'trout-brook,' using *trout* in the plural.

¹⁴ Turn *not to mention* by 'without speaking of,' and *tribes* by 'families.'

VIII.

A FUNERAL DANCE.¹

Drums were beating,² horns blowing,³ and people were seen all running⁴ in one direction ; the cause was a funeral dance : and I joined⁵ the crowd, and soon found myself in the midst of the entertainment.⁶ The dancers were most grotesquely⁷ got up. About a dozen huge ostrich feathers adorned their helmets ; *either* leopard or *the* black and white monkey skins⁸ were suspended from their shoulders ; and a leather tied round the waist covered a large iron bell which was strapped⁹ upon the loins of each dancer : this they rang to the time¹⁰ of the dance. A large crowd got up in this style¹¹ created an indescribable hubbub, heightened¹² by the blowing of horns and the beating¹³ of seven nogaras of various notes. Every dancer wore an antelope's horn suspended¹⁴ round the neck, which he blew occasionally in the height of his excitement. These instruments produced a sound partaking¹⁵ of the braying of a donkey and the screech of an owl.

Crowds¹⁶ of men rushed round and round¹⁷ in a sort of

¹ *A funeral dance, ein Tanz zur Leichenfeier.*

² *To beat (a drum), röhren.* Use the imperfect of the passive voice.

³ Translate *blowing* by the imperfect of the intransitive verb *erflingen*, *i.e.* resounded.

⁴ Turn *people—running* by 'one saw all (ältes) people...run.'

⁵ *To join, here sich anschließen.*

⁶ *Entertainment, here Beflächteit.*

⁷ *Grotesquely, grotesk; got up, here ausstaffiert.*

⁸ *Skin, here Fell, forms a compound term with the plural of the nouns *leopard* and *monkey* ; see page 93, note 16. To be suspended, hängen ; from, von...herab.*

⁹ *Strapped, mit einem Riemen befestigt ; upon, hera an.*

¹⁰ *They — time, schellten sie zum*

Takte ; of the dance = during the dancing (Tanzens).

¹¹ *In this style, auf diese Weise ; to create, here hervorbringen.*

¹² *Heightened, say der noch...erhöht wurde.*

¹³ *The beating, das Schlagen. Retain the expression *nogaras* — a kind of drum — also in German. Notes, transl. Rüdinge.*

¹⁴ Turn *wore...suspended* by 'had...hanging,' and form a compound term of the plural of *antelope* and the singular of *horn*. *In—excitement = in the highest excitement.*

¹⁵ *Partaking = which had something.*

¹⁶ Turn *crowds* by 'a crowd,' and see for *men* page 65, note 16.

¹⁷ *Rushed — round, wirbelten im Kreise herum.*

galop infernal,¹ brandishing their lances and iron-headed maces, and keeping tolerably in line five or six deep,² following the leader who headed³ them, dancing backwards. The women kept⁴ outside the line, dancing a slow, stupid step,⁵ and screaming a wild and most inharmonious chant, while a long string⁶ of young girls and small children, *their heads*⁷ and necks rubbed with red ochre and grease, and prettily⁸ ornamented with strings of beads around their loins,⁹ kept a very good line,¹⁰ beating the time¹¹ with their feet, and jingling¹² the numerous iron rings which adorned their ankles, to keep time¹³ with the drums. One woman attended upon¹⁴ the men, running through the crowd with a gourd full of wood ashes,¹⁵ handfuls of which¹⁶ she showered¹⁷ over their heads, powdering them like millers: the object¹⁸ of the operation I could not understand.—SIR S. W. BAKER, *The Albert N'yanza.*

¹ *Galop infernal*, Höllengalop; by 'the loins,' placing this expression before prettily.

iron-headed (lit. mit eisernem Knopfe), transl. here eisenbeschlagen,

² Keeping—deep, in Reihe von fünf bis sechs Mann hoch gleichmäßig Schritt halten. For the construction of following and dancing see page 14, note 7.

³ Headed, transl. wranging. See page 5, note 8, and place dancing backwards before headed.

⁴ To keep, here sich halten,

⁵ Dancing — step, indem sie in langsamter, alberner Weise tanzen; screaming a...chant, transl. einen ... Gesang ausfließen.

⁶ String, here Reihe.

⁷ Use both heads and necks in the singular. Rubbed, eingerieben.

⁸ Prettily, here zierlich; strings of beads, Perlen Schnüre.

⁹ Turn around their loins simply

¹⁰ To keep a very good line, sehr gut Schritt halten.

¹¹ To beat the time, here den Takt angeben. See page 14, note 7.

¹² To jingle, schellen.

¹³ To keep time, transl. im gleichem Takte.

¹⁴ Attended upon, transl. befand sich unter,

¹⁵ Form a compound term of wood and ashes, which latter expression is used in German in the singular only.

¹⁶ Of which, davon, is to be placed before handfuls, in German 'handful.'

¹⁷ To shower, streuen; to powder, here pudern.

¹⁸ Object, here Zweck; operation, Handlung.

IX.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Nature had combined in Sir Robert Peel many admirable parts.¹ In him a physical frame² incapable of fatigue was united with an understanding equally vigorous and flexible. He was gifted with the³ faculty of method in the highest degree,⁴ and with great powers of application,⁴ which were sustained by a prodigious memory, while he could communicate his acquisitions⁵ with clear and fluent elocution.

Such a man under any⁶ circumstances and in any sphere of life⁷ would probably have become remarkable.⁸ Ordained from⁹ his youth to be busied with the affairs of a great empire, such a man after long years of¹⁰ observation, practice, and perpetual discipline¹¹ would have become what Sir Robert Peel was in the latter portion of his life,¹² a transcendent administrator of public business¹³ and a matchless master of debate¹⁴ in a popular assembly. In the course of time the method¹⁵ which was natural to Sir Robert Peel had matured into a habit of such expertness,¹⁶ that no one in the despatch¹⁷ of affairs ever adapted

¹ *Parts*, here *Eigenschaften*.

² *Physical frame*, *Körperbau*. Turn incapable of by 'which knew no; ' flexible, geschmeidig.

³ *The—degree*, einem äußerst methodischen Sinn.

⁴ *Powers of application*, transl. Arbeitskraft; to sustain, unterstützen.

⁵ *His acquisitions*, seine erworbenen Kenntnisse, or, more briefly and more comprehensively, das Erworben. *Elocution* = eloquence.

⁶ *Any*, here alle; the subsequent *any* is synonymous with 'ever.'

⁷ *Sphere of life*, Lebenssphäre.

⁸ *To become remarkable*, sich auszeichnen.

⁹ *Ordained from*, von...auf dazu

bestimmt; to be busied, sich beschäftigen.

¹⁰ *Long years of*, jahrelanger.

¹¹ We use in German the same expression without the final e.

¹² Turn *in—life* by 'in his last life's-years,' to be followed by 'namely.' *Transcendent*, vorzüglich.

¹³ *Business*, here *Geschäft* or *Angelegenheit*, to be used in the plural with the definite article.

¹⁴ *Master of debate*, Meister im Debattiren; *popular* = public.

¹⁵ *The method*, say das Methodische; *natural*, here *eigen*.

¹⁶ *Had—expertness*, hatte sich...zu einer solchen Gewandtheit ausgebildet.

¹⁷ *Despatch*, Uriebung.

the means more fitly to the end ;¹ his original flexibility² had ripened into consummate tact ;³ his memory had accumulated such stores⁴ of political information,⁵ that he could bring luminously together⁶ all that was necessary to establish⁷ or to illustrate a subject ; *while* in the House of Commons he was equally eminent in⁸ exposition and in reply :⁹ in the first⁹ distinguished by his arrangement, his clearness, and his completeness ; in the second ready,¹⁰ ingenious, and adroit, prompt in detecting¹¹ the weak points of his adversary, and dexterous in extricating himself¹² from an embarrassing position.

Thus gifted and thus accomplished,¹³ Sir Robert Peel had a great deficiency ;¹⁴ he was without imagination. Wanting¹⁵ imagination, he wanted prescience. No one was more sagacious¹⁶ when dealing with the circumstances before him ; no one penetrated¹⁷ the present with more acuteness and accuracy. His judgment¹⁸ was faultless, provided he had not to deal with¹⁹ the future. Thus it happened through his long career, that while²⁰ he always was looked

¹ *Adapted — end*, translate *die Mittel dem Zwecke besser anzupassen* *wußte*.

fertig, meaning literally 'ready for striking,' and figuratively 'ready with a repartee.'

² *Flexibility, Geschmeidigkeit.*

¹¹ See page 14, note 9, and turn points by 'sides.'

³ *Into consummate tact, zum vollen bestien Tact.*

¹² *In — himself, sich... herauszuziehen; embarrassing, schwierig.*

⁴ Turn *his — stores* by 'in his memory lay accumulated such a mass.'

¹³ Translate *Thus—accomplished by bei all diesen Gaben und vorzüglichlichen Talenten.*

⁵ *Information, here Wissen.*

¹⁴ *Had — deficiency, transl. fehlte... eine wichtige Eigenschaft, i.e. lacked an important quality. Imagination, Phantasie.*

⁶ *Bring luminously together, klar zusammenfassen.*

¹⁵ *Wanting, da ihm... fehlte; prescience, Voraussicht.*

⁷ Render here to establish by durchthun, and to illustrate by beleuchten.

¹⁶ *Sagacious, scharfichtig; when — him, transl. wenn er mit factisch vorliegenden Verhältnissen zu thun hatte,*

⁸ Translate *in — reply* by in der Eröffnung und in Repliken. Foreign expressions are not unfrequently employed in German political writings. The literal translation of the above would be im Auseinandersehen und im Entgegnen.

¹⁷ *To penetrate, here durchschauen.*

⁹ The terms *first* and *second* are, in the above signification, generally rendered by *erster* and *zweiter*.

¹⁸ *Judgment* (denoting the faculty of the mind), *Urtteil; faultless, here unfehlbar.*

¹⁰ Render here ready by the expressive idiomatic term *schlug.*

¹⁹ *Provided — with, transl. vorausgesetzt daß es sich nicht um... handelte,*

²⁰ *Turn thus — while by 'thermoe*

upon¹ as the most prudent and safest of leaders,² he ever, after a protracted display of admirable tactics, concluded his campaigns by surrendering at discretion.³—B. DISRAELI,
Lord George Bentinck.

X.

A BALL AT⁴ THE BASTILLE.

It was now near mid-winter,⁵ and the weather stormy and rainy. But the French, never at a loss⁶ where taste and ingenuity are required,⁷ were as distinguished in displays of this kind⁸ then as *they are* now. The inner courtyard⁹ of the Bastille was carefully laid over with smooth timber, and covered with an awning¹⁰ of blue canvas, setting weather and rain at defiance.¹¹ The canvas was painted blue to represent¹² the heavens, and powdered¹³ with gilt stars and planets. The galleries were¹⁴ festooned with alternate strips of white and tawny,

(bahr) it came that he, although legenheit gerathen; ingenuity, Gründungsgenit.

¹ Looked upon = considered.

² Leader, Parteiführer: use the singular.

³ Turn *ever—discretion* by 'his campaigns, after a protracted display (langwierigem Aufwand) of tactics, always by surrendering (mit der Uebergabe) at discretion concluded.'

⁴ Turn *at by 'in.'* The final *e* of *Bastille* is pronounced in German. The ball described in the above extract took place in 1518, in honour of the English embassy sent to Paris in consequence of the nuptials between the Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VIII., then two years old, and the Dauphin, who was born on February 28, 1518.

⁵ Turn *near mid-winter* by 'nearly in the midst of the winter.'

⁶ Never at a loss, die nie in Ver-

⁷ Required, here nötig; to be distinguished, sich auszeichnen. The adverb *then* (damals) is to be placed after the reflective pronoun.

⁸ The expression *in—kind* may be freely and briefly rendered by *in vergleichenden Arrangements*.

⁹ Courtyard, Hofraum.

¹⁰ And — awning, vorüber ein Seltbahr... gespannt ward.

¹¹ To set at defiance, here Trotz bieten. See page 14, note 7.

¹² To represent, darstellen. *Heavens* is to be used in the singular only.

¹³ Translate *powdered* by the idiomatic expression *besät*, i.e. sown over, which is poetically used with reference to stars.

¹⁴ Turn *were—colours* by 'were alternately with white and tawny strips, the royal colours, festooned' (drapirt). See page 86, note 9.

the royal colours. The floor was carpeted in the same manner.¹ From the centre² hung an immense chandelier, "throwing such a marvellous blaze of light³ on the starry ceiling as to rival⁴ the sun." A raised⁵ platform ran along the whole length of the apartment, carpeted like⁶ the hall, with benches all round, covered with gold brocade.⁷ Overarching the platform was a latticed bower⁸ of box, ivy, and evergreens,⁹ from which roses and other flowers trailed. The King took his seat at the table on a high dais covered with cloth of gold,¹⁰ placing the Duchess of Alençon at his left, and next her¹¹ the Bishop of Ely. On his right was the papal legate, with the beautiful Countess of Borromeo, daughter of Galeazzo Visconti; next her the Earl¹² of Worcester, with¹³ noblemen and ladies alternately. The gentlemen of the embassy dined¹⁴ at tables on the floor below the platform.

Dancing¹⁵ commenced to the sound of trumpets and fifes, and lasted until nine, when¹⁶ supper was served¹⁷ on gold and silver dishes; each course¹⁸ being announced by a flourish of trumpets.¹⁹ The supper ended, different

¹ Turn was — manner by 'was covered with a similar carpet.'

² From the centre, von der Mitte... herab.

³ Blaze of light, Lichtglanz; starry = star-sown. See preceding page, note 18.

⁴ As to rival = that it rivalled.

⁵ Raised, erhöhen; platform, here Säuf; ran along = went through.

⁶ Carpeted like = covered with a similar carpet as.

⁷ Turn with — brocade by 'and all round (ringt herum) stood, with gold brocade covered (überzogene), benches.'

⁸ Begin the above sentence by a latticed (gegitterte) bower, and place the words overarching (überwölbt) the platform after trailed (herunter hingen).

⁹ Evergreens, immergrünen Sträucher.

¹⁰ Cloth of gold, Goldstoff. Arrange the above sentence, 'the King took

at a table on a high, with cloth of gold covered dais (Üstraße) his seat' (Platz).

¹¹ Next her, neben dieser.

¹² See page 31, note 7.

¹³ Translate with by unb bank, placing the adverb alternately immediately after it. Noblemen may here be rendered by vornehme Herren, and ladies by Damen.

¹⁴ Render dined by speisten, and insert the words 'which stood' after tables. Floor (the part of a room on which we walk), Diele.

¹⁵ Turn dancing by 'the dance,' and sound by 'music.'

¹⁶ See page 41, note 9, No. 4.

¹⁷ To serve (meals), auftragen or serviren.

¹⁸ Course (at meals), Gang. Render being by wiebei...wurde, placing the adverb before each course.

¹⁹ Flourish of trumpets, Trompetentuif. Translate ended by nach dem... zu Ende war.

companies of maskers successively appeared in quaint costumes;¹ and, last of all, the King dressed in a long, close-fitting² vest of white satin, embroidered with gold,³ intended to represent⁴ Christ's robe, with compasses and dials, the meaning of which puzzled⁵ the spectators. Then dancing recommenced,⁶ and the whole was finished by⁷ ladies handing round⁸ to all the company confections⁹ and bonbons on silver dishes. The entertainment is said¹⁰ to have cost the King more than 450,000 crowns.—J. S. BREWER, *State Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII.*

XI.

A POPULAR¹¹ FALLACY.

(THAT YOU MUST LOVE ME AND LOVE MY DOG.¹²)

“Good¹³ sir, or good madam (as it may be¹⁴), we most willingly embrace¹⁵ the offer of your friendship. We have long known¹⁶ your excellent qualities. We have wished¹⁷

¹ Quaint costumes, *ettsame* Co-
stüme; *last of all*, *zu allerlezt*.

² Close-fitting, *enganliegend*.

³ Embroidered with gold, *gold-
gefüst*. See page 7, note 13.

⁴ Intended to represent, *dar... vor-
stellen* sollt.

⁵ Translate *the—puzzled* by *über-
ber... Bedeutung... sich den Kopf zer-
brechen*.

⁶ Recommended, *begann... von
Neuem*.

⁷ *The—by*, transl. *das Fest endete
damit daß*.

⁸ To hand round, *herumreichen*.

⁹ Confections, *Confett*; *Bonbons* is
also used in German.

¹⁰ See page 10, note 8. A French
crown was worth about 5 shillings.

¹¹ Popular, here *gangbar* or *alge-
mein*; *fallacy*, *Strüthum*.

¹² Turn the above proverbial
saying by ‘he who (ever) loves me
must also love my dog.’¹⁸

¹³ Good, transl. *mein lieber*.

¹⁴ As—be, *je nachdem der Fall ist*.

¹⁵ Turn *we—embrace* by ‘we ac-
cept with the greatest pleasure.’

¹⁶ Turn *we—known* by ‘we know
...already since long.’

¹⁷ Use the imperfect, adding the
expletive *längst*, and render *to have
you nearer to us* by the idiomatic
phrase *daß Sie uns näher ständen*.

* The German adage corresponding to the English proverbial saying runs thus:—

„Wer schlägt meinen Hund,
Der liebt mich nicht von Herzengrund.“

to have you nearer to us, to hold¹ you within the innermost fold of our heart. We can have no reserve² towards a person of your open and noble nature. The frankness of your humour³ suits us exactly. We have been long looking for⁴ such a friend. Quick! let us disburthen our troubles into each other's bosom;⁵ let us make our single joys shine⁶ by reduplication.—But, *yap, yap, yap!*⁷ what is this confounded cur?⁸ he has fastened⁹ his tooth, which is none of the bluntest, just in the fleshy part of my leg."

"It is my dog, sir. You must love him for my sake. Here,¹⁰ *Test, Test, Test!*"

"But he has bitten me."

"Ay, that he is apt to do¹¹ till you are better acquainted with him. I have had¹² him three years; he never bites me."

Yap, yap, yap! "He is at it again."¹³

"Oh, sir, you must not kick¹⁴ him. He does not like to be kicked. I expect my dog to be treated with all the respect due to myself."¹⁵

"But do you always take him *out* with *you* when you go a-friendship-hunting?"¹⁶

¹ Supply 'and' before *to hold* (*einschließen*); the — *fold*, *tiefnestles*, which is to be employed as an attributive adjective to *heart*.

² *Have no reserve*, *transal. fine Zurückhaltung beobachten*. The German construction will be both more idiomatic and elegant by turning the above sentence by 'towards any one (Jemand) of your open and noble character can we have no reserve.'

³ *Transl. The — humour* briefly by *Ihre Frimüthigkeit*; *to suit*, *here juzagen*.

⁴ Turn *We — for* by 'we have sought long after.'

⁵ The idiomatic rendering of the above would be: *Schnell! er-leichtern wir gegenseitig unser Gemüth.*

⁶ Turn *let—shine* by 'our single (eingenien) joys shall...shine.'

⁷ The above onomatopoeia, i.e.

a word formed in imitation of a sound, would be in German *Wau, wau, mau*, corresponding to the English *bow-wow*.

⁸ *What—cur*, *was ist das für ein abschrecklicher Kater.*

⁹ *He has fastened*, *say er hat sich mit...hineingebissen.*

¹⁰ Turn *Here* by *fomm*, and translate the coined name *Test* by *Präf.*

¹¹ *He—do*, *that er wohl.*

¹² Omit the past participle *had*, and insert the expletive *schon* after *him*.

¹³ *At it again*, *schon wieder davon.*

¹⁴ Translate *not kick* by *keine Fuß-tritte geben*, and *to be kicked* by *mit Füßen getreten werden*.

¹⁵ Turn *my—myself* by 'that one treats my dog with all to myself due (mit schuldigen) respect.'

¹⁶ *Go a-friendship-hunting*, *auf die Jagd nach Freunden ausgehen.*

"Invariably.¹ 'Tis the sweetest, prettiest, best-conditioned animal. I call him *my 'test,'*—the touchstone by which to try² a friend. No one can properly be said to love me³ who does not love him."

"Excuse us, dear sir, or madam (aforesaid⁴), if upon further consideration⁵ we are obliged to decline the otherwise invaluable offer of your friendship. We do not like dogs."

"Mighty well,⁶ sir; you know the conditions. You may have worse offers. Come *along*, Test!"

The above dialogue is not so imaginary,⁷ but that in the intercourse of life we have had frequent occasions⁸ of breaking off an agreeable intimacy⁹ by reason of these canine appendages. They do not always come in the shape of dogs; they sometimes wear the more plausible and human character¹⁰ of kinsfolk, near acquaintances, my friend's friend,¹¹ his partner, his wife, or his children.

We could never yet form¹² a friendship, however much to¹³ our taste, without the intervention of some third anomaly,¹⁴ some impertinent clog affixed to the relation¹⁵—the understood dog in the proverb.¹⁶—CHARLES LAMB, *The Essays of Elia.*

1 Turn *Invariably* by 'always,' *sweetest* by 'dearest,' and *best-conditioned* simply by 'best.'

2 *By*—try, an dem id... erprobte.

3 Turn *No—me* by 'no one can really say that he loves me.'

4 *Aforesaid*, vorhergenannt, to be placed, in a parenthesis, as an attributive adjective before *sir*.

5 Translate *upon further consideration* by bei genauerer Überlegung, and place *we* after *if*.

6 *Mighty well*, say *schon recht*.

7 *So imaginary*, so sehr erdichtet.

8 Turn *but—occasions* by 'than that we not often in life had had occasion' (Beranlassung gehabt hätten).

9 *Intimacy*, here *Umgang*.

10 *Character*, say *Gepräge*.

11 Turn *my friend's friend* by 'of the friend of my friend.' The term *partner*, denoting 'an associate in business,' is generally rendered by *Associate*, or more frequently by *Companion*.

12 *To form* (a friendship), schließen.

13 *However much to*, wie sehr sie auch nath.

14 *Anomaly*, anomalen Wesens.

15 *Some—relation*, irgend einer störenden Würde, die sich an das Verhältniß anhaftet.

16 Turn *the—proverb* by 'what one understands by (unter) the dog in the proverb.'

XII.

A SINGLE COMBAT.

Gradually, one by one,¹ many of Villena's comrades² joined their leader; and now the green mantle of Don Alonzo de Pacheco was seen³ waving without the copse, and Villena congratulated himself on⁴ the safety of his brother. Just at that moment a Moorish⁵ cavalier spurred from his troop, and met⁶ Pacheco in full career. The Moor was not clad, as was the common custom of the Paynim nobles,⁷ in the heavy Christian armour. He wore the light flexible mail⁸ of the ancient heroes of Araby or Fez. His turban, which was protected by chains of the finest steel interwoven with⁹ the folds, was of the most dazzling white: white, also, was his tunic and short mantle. On his left arm hung a short circular¹⁰ shield; in his right hand was poised¹¹ a long and slender lance. As this Moor, mounted on a charger¹² in whose raven hue not a white hair could be detected, dashed forward against Pacheco, both Christian and Moor¹³ breathed hard, and remained passive.¹⁴ Either nation felt it as¹⁵ a sacrilege to thwart the encounter of champions¹⁶ so renowned.

¹ The words *Gradually, one by one*, should be placed after *joined*.

² *Comrade*, here *Gefährte*.

³ *Was seen* — one saw; *to wave*, flatten; without, außerhalb.

⁴ *To congratulate oneself (on), sich Glück wünschen* (zu).

⁵ The words *Moorish, Moor*, are generally rendered by maurisch, Maure, when they refer more especially to the descendants of the Arabs inhabiting the north-west coast of Africa, whilst *Moor*, signifying a man of negro race, is called *Widēr* or *Neger*.

⁶ *To meet, zusammentreffen* (mit).

⁷ *Paynim nobles*, transl. *vernehmne Ungläubige*.

⁸ *Flexible mail, biegsame Rüstung*.

⁹ *Interwoven with, welche in...eingerweben waren*.

¹⁰ *Circular* — round.

¹¹ *Was poised*, say *balancirte* er.

¹² *Mounted on a charger, der einen Rappen ritt*. The term *Rappe*, being allied to the word *Rabe*, raven, denotes in German a black horse.

¹³ Use the nouns *Christian* and *Moor* in the plural, and render *breathed hard* by *atmeten tief auf*.

¹⁴ *To remain passive, sich ruhig verhalten*.

¹⁵ Turn *felt it as* by 'felt that it would be'; *sacrilege*, here *Gravel*.

¹⁶ The term *champions* is here qualified by the words *so renowned*.

"God save¹ my brave brother!" muttered Villena anxiously. "Amen!" said those around him;² for all who had ever witnessed the wildest valour in that war trembled as they recognised the dazzling robe and coal-black charger of Muza Ben Abel Gazan. Nor was that renowned Infidel mated with an³ unworthy foe. "Pride of the tournament and terror of the war" was the favourite⁴ title which the knights and ladies of Castille had bestowed on⁵ Don Alonzo de Pacheco.

When the Spaniard saw the redoubted Moor approach, he halted abruptly for a moment; and then, wheeling his horse round,⁶ took a wider circuit,⁷ to give additional impetus to his charge.⁸ The Moor, aware of⁹ his purpose, halted also, and awaited the moment of his rush, when once more he darted¹⁰ forward, and the combatants met with a skill which called forth a cry of involuntary applause¹¹ from the Christians themselves. Muza received¹² on the small surface of his shield the ponderous spear of Alonzo, while his own light lance struck upon¹³ the helmet of the Christian, and by the exactness of the aim rather¹⁴ than the weight of the blow made Alonzo reel in his saddle.

The lances were thrown aside; the long broad falchion of the Christian, the curved Damascus cimier¹⁵ of the Moor, gleamed in the air. They reined¹⁶ their chargers opposite each other in grave¹⁷ and deliberate silence.

¹ Turn *save* by 'protect,' and render *anxiously* by the poetical expression *angstbeflommen*.

² *Those around him*, die ihn umgeben.

³ *Nor was...mated with an*, auch sollte...sich mit seinem...messen.

⁴ The word *favourite* placed before a noun is in German generally rendered by the genitive of *Siebtlng*, to which the qualified noun is appended.

⁵ *To bestow (on)*, beilegen.

⁶ *To wheel round (a horse)*, schwenken. Supply 'he' after *took*.

⁷ *Circuit*, Umlauf; *to give*, here verleihen; *additional* = greater.

⁸ *Charge* = attack.

⁹ *Aware of*, der...merkte; *rush*, here Umlauf.

¹⁰ *To dart*, here stürzen.

¹¹ *A—applause*, einen unwillkürlichen Beifallsruf.

¹² *Received*, fing...auf; *on*, transl.

mit.

¹³ *Struck upon*, say traf.

¹⁴ Turn *rather* by 'more'; *reel*, here wanken.

¹⁵ *The—cimier*, die trumme Damastenerflügel.

¹⁶ *To rein (a horse)*, anhalten; *opposite* is to be placed after *each other*.

¹⁷ Turn *grave* by 'earnest,' and *deliberate* by 'solemn.'

"Yield thee,¹ sir knight!" at length cried the fierce Moor.

"False Paynim," answered Alonzo, in a voice that rang hollow through² his helmet, "a Christian knight is the equal of³ a Moorish army!"

Muza made no reply,⁴ but left the rein of his charger on his⁵ neck; the noble animal understood the signal, and with a short impatient cry⁶ rushed forward at full speed. Alonzo met the charge with his falchion upraised⁷ and his whole body covered with his shield: the Moor bent; the Spaniards raised a shout;⁸ Muza seemed stricken from his horse. But the blow of the heavy falchion had not touched him; and seemingly without an effort⁹ the curved blade of his own cimeter, gliding by that part of his antagonist's throat where the helmet joins the cuirass, passed unresistingly and silently through the joints,¹⁰ and Alonzo fell at once,¹¹ and without a groan,¹² from his horse, his armour to all appearance¹³ unpenetrated, while the blood oozed¹⁴ slow and gurgling from a mortal¹⁵ wound.—

BULWER, *Leila, or the Conquest of Granada*.

¹ Yield thee, ergib dich.

² Rang...through, aus...hervor...hang.

³ Is the equal of, wiegt...auf.

⁴ Made no reply = replied nothing.

⁵ Translate *his* by *teffen* to avoid a grammatical ambiguity.

⁶ Cry (of a horse), Gemieher; to rush, here strengen; at full speed, im vollen Galopp.

⁷ Upraised, erhoben, to be placed before *salchion*. For the following *his* see page 7, note 6, and use the accusative case. *Covered* should be placed after *shield*. To bend, here *stid* bidden.

⁸ To raise (a shout), austosfen; stricken = thrown.

⁹ Without an effort, ohne Kraft-anstrengung.

¹⁰ The whole of the clause *the curved-joints* should be turned in German in the following manner, viz. 'passed (trang) the curved blade of his own cimeter (Damascener), whilst it glided there (da...hineinglitt) into the neck of his antagonist, where the helmet joins the cuirass (in der Rüstung anstoßt)', without resistance and silently (leise) through the joints' (Fugen).

¹¹ Fell at once, stürzte sofort.

¹² Groan = sigh.

¹³ To all appearance, allem Anschein nach; unpenetrated = not penetrated.

¹⁴ Oozed...from, aus...hervordrang; gurgling, quillend.

¹⁵ When "mortal" is used in the signification of "destructive to life," it is rendered by todtlich.

XIII.

GERMAN POETRY.

Those of us (and they are many¹) who owe a great debt of gratitude² to the German spirit and to German literature, do not like to be told of any powers being lacking there ;³ we are like the young ladies⁴ who think the hero of their novel is only half a hero unless he has all perfections united in him.⁵ But Nature does not work,⁶ either in heroes or races, according to the young ladies' notion.⁷ We all are⁸ what we are, the hero and the great nation are what they are, by⁹ our limitations as well as by our powers, by lacking something as well¹⁰ as by possessing something.

It is not always gain¹¹ to possess this or that gift, or loss to lack this or that gift. Our great, our only first-rate body of contemporary poetry¹² is the German ; the grand business¹³ of modern¹⁴ poetry, a moral interpretation¹⁵ from an independent point of view of man and the world, it is only German poetry, Goethe's poetry, that has, since the

¹ Translate here *they are many* by *es gibt deren viele.*

² *Owe—gratitude*, zu großem Danke verpflichtet sind.

³ Turn *to—there* by 'to hear that it lacks (entbehre) any powers' (*Eigen-schaften*).

⁴ Translate here *ladies* by *Mädchen*, and turn *think* by 'believe.' *Novel*, *Roman*.

⁵ *Has...united in him* = unites in himself.

⁶ *Work*, here *schafft*; *either...or* = *neither...nor*.

Render *young ladies' notion* by *Träumerephantasie*.

⁸ Supply here the demonstrative *das*.

⁹ See page 10, note 13. *Limita-tion*, here *Beschränktheit*.

¹⁰ *By—well*, sonach durch das uns etwas mangelt. The translation

of this clause will give the student a clue how to translate the following one.

¹¹ Supply the indefinite article before *gain* and *loss*.

¹² Turn *Our—poetry* by 'our only (einzig) great contemporary poetic school of first rank' (*Rang*). The expression *contemporary* is to be rendered here by *zeitgenössisch*, an adjective formed by modern German writers from the noun *Zeitgenosse*, in analogy of *etagenössisch*, from *Eidgenosse*.

¹³ Render *business* by *Aufgabe*.

¹⁴ Retain the same expression, and turn *a* by 'namely, the.'

¹⁵ *Interpretation*, *Interpretation*. Insert here the words of *man and the world*, and turn *it—has* by 'has only in German poetry, in Goethe's poetry.'

Greeks, made much way with.¹ Campbell's power of ² style, and the natural magic of Keats and Wordsworth, and Byron's Titanic personality, may be wanting³ to his poetry ; but see⁴ what it has accomplished without them ! How⁵ much more than Campbell with his power of style, and Keats and Wordsworth with their natural magic, and Byron with his Titanic personality ! Why,⁶ for the immense, serious task it had to perform, the steadiness of German poetry, its going near the ground, its patient fidelity to nature, its using great plainness of speech, poetical drawbacks in one point of view, were safeguards and helps in another.—MATTHEW ARNOLD, *Study of Celtic Literature.*

XIV.

EMBARKATION OF AN ATHENIAN FLEET.⁷

At daybreak on the day appointed,⁸ when all the ships were ready in Peiræus⁹ for departure, the military force was marched down in a body¹⁰ from the city and embarked. They were accompanied by nearly the whole population,

¹ *Made — will, bedeutende Fortschritte gemacht.*

² Turn *power of* by 'vigorous.'

³ *Wanting*, here abgēhn or fehlen.

⁴ Translate here *see* by bedeut, i.e. 'consider,' and supply nicht *alles* after it.

⁵ *How* is in the above phrase generally rendered by um wie.

⁶ The whole of the following sentence, from *why to another*, must be arranged in a completely different manner, in order to obtain an idiomatic version, viz.: 'Indeed the steadiness (Sicherheit) of the German poetry, its going near the ground (ihre näherige Sprache), its patient fidelity to nature, the great simplicity of its language, however much all these (wie jetzt bis alle), considered

from one point of view, are drawbacks (Mängel), formed (so bibeten sie doch), considered from another point of view, safeguards and helps (Schut, und Beförderungsmittel) for the fulfilment of its immense, serious task.'

⁷ The above extract refers to the departure of an Athenian fleet, 416 B.C., for Sicily, to assist the town of Segesta against the town of Selinus. The commanders were Alcibiades Nicias and Lamachus.

⁸ The past participle *appointed* qualified here the noun *day*. For when see page 41, note 9.

⁹ The proper name *Piræus* is used in German with the definite article.

¹⁰ Turn *the—body* by 'the whole

metics¹ and foreigners as well as citizens; so that the appearance was that² of a collective emigration, like the flight to Salamis sixty-five years before. While the crowd of foreigners brought thither by curiosity³ were amazed by the grandeur of the spectacle, the citizens accompanying were⁴ moved by deeper and more stirring anxieties.⁵ Their sons, brothers, relatives, and friends were just starting on⁶ the longest and largest enterprise which Athens had ever⁷ undertaken; against an island extensive as well as powerful, known to none of them accurately,⁸ and into a sea⁹ of undefined possibilities; glory and profit on the one side, but hazards¹⁰ of unassignable magnitude on the other. At this final parting ideas of doubt and danger became far more painfully present¹¹ than *they had been* in any of the preliminary discussions; and in spite of all the reassuring effect of the unrivalled armament before them,¹² the relatives now separating¹³ at the water's edge could not banish the dark presentiment that they were bidding each other farewell for¹⁴ the last time.

The moment immediately succeeding this farewell—when all the soldiers were already on board, and the keleustēs¹⁵ was on the point of beginning his chant to put military force (Kriegsmäßt) marched

rendered by *großartig* and *enterprise* by *Expedition*.

¹ See page 17, note 6.

² *Accurately*, *genau*.

³ Render here *sea* by *Meer*, and not by *See*; the latter expression being rarely used figuratively.

⁴ Turn *hazards* by 'dangers,' and render of *unassignable* by *von unberechenbarer*.

⁵ Render *ideas—present* by *traten ihnen die Gedanken an die Ungemüthe und die Gefahren viel schmerzlicher vor die Seele*, and *preliminary discussions* by *Vorberathungen*.

⁶ Turn *of—them* by 'which the present incomparable armament (Kriegsflotte) made.'

⁷ See page 4, note 4, and turn *water's edge* by 'shore.'

⁸ *For*, in the above phrase, *zu*.

⁹ Retain the above Greek expression also in German. The office

had; *collective emigration*, *Gesamtauswanderung*; *before* is to be placed after *Salamis*.

³ Turn *brought—curiosity* by 'whom curiosity had tempted hither' (*angelödt*); *amazed*, in *Gr. staunen gesetzt*.

⁴ *Accompanying*, *die begleiten*, to be placed before *citizens*.

⁵ *More stirring anxieties*, *aufregender Besorgnissen*.

⁶ *Were—on*, *waren im Begriff sich auf... zu begeben*. *Large* may here be

the rowers in motion—was peculiarly solemn and touching. Silence having been enjoined and obtained by sound of trumpet,¹ both the crews in every ship and the spectators on shore followed the voice of the herald in praying to the gods for success² and in singing³ the pœan. On every deck were seen⁴ bowls of wine prepared, out of which the officers and the epibatae⁵ made libations with goblets of silver and gold.

At length the final⁶ signal was given, and the whole fleet quitted Peiræus in single file, displaying⁷ the exuberance of their yet untried force by a race of speed⁸ as far as Aegina. Never in⁹ Grecian history was an invocation more unanimous, emphatic, and imposing addressed to the gods; never was the refusing nod¹⁰ of Zeus more stern¹¹ or peremptory.—GEORGE GROTE, *History of Greece*.

of the *keleustæ* was 'to give by his chaunt the time in which the rowers were to row.'

¹ Turn *Silence—trumpet* by 'after through a sound of trumpet (Trompetenstoß) quiet had been enjoined (geboten) and restored.'

² *In praying...for success, im Erfolg.*

³ *In singing* should be rendered, in analogy with *in praying*, by the expression *Gesang*; and the term *pœan* (Gr. παῖαν)—name given to hymns chanted to Apollo before battles, &c.—retained in German.

⁴ Turn *were seen* by 'one saw,' or rather freely by 'stood'; *bowls* of, *Gefäße*; and render *prepared* by *in Bereitschaft*.

⁵ Retain the term *epibatae* also in German. The epibatae corresponded to the English marines, and the German *Seesoldaten*. To make libations, *Trankopfer darbringen*.

⁶ Turn here *final* by 'last.'

⁷ *Displaying*, *in dem sie fundgaben; untried, unerprobt.*

⁸ *By—speed, in einem Bettrennen; as far as = until.*

⁹ Supply the words 'in the course of the,' and turn *invocation* by 'prayer,' placing it after *imposing* (ergreifend).

¹⁰ *Refusing nod, verfragende Kopf-schütteln.*

¹¹ Render *stern* by *strengh*, and *peremptory* by the foreign form of this term.

XV.

THE CHARGE¹ AT BALAKLAVA.

Our eyes were turned² in a moment on our own cavalry. We saw Brigadier-General Scarlett ride along in front of his massive squadrons.³ The Russians—evidently *corps d'élite*,⁴ their light blue jackets embroidered with silver lace⁵—were advancing on⁶ their left, at an easy gallop, towards the brow of the hill. A forest of⁷ lances glistened in their rear, and several squadrons of grey-coated⁸ dragoons moved up⁹ quickly to support them as they reached the summit. The instant they came in sight¹⁰ the trumpets of our cavalry gave out a warning blast,¹¹ which told us all that in another moment we should see the shock of battle¹² beneath our *very* eyes.

¹ *Charge*, here *Gavallerieangriff*; *at*, *bei*.—The above extract describes a well-known, brilliant episode which occurred during the Crimean war near Balaklava, a small town seven miles from Sebastopol.

² *To turn*, here *richten*; *turn in* *in a* by 'in the next'; *Brigadier-General*, *Brigade-General*.

³ Arrange the clause *ride—squadrions* in the following manner, 'the front of his massive (richten) squadrons along (entlang) ride.'

⁴ Employ the expression *corps d'élite* or *Elitencorps* with the indefinite article. The expressive literal equivalent, *aufreisend* or *aufgewühlt* *Truppen*, is also frequently used.

⁵ Turn *their—lace* by 'in light blue with silver lace embroidered jackets.' When *lace* is synonymous with 'string' or 'cord,' it is rendered by *Schnüre*.

⁶ *On*, here *zu*; *at an, im*; *brow* (of a hill), *Gipfel*.

⁷ Do not form here a compound expression, but render *of* by the corresponding preposition, though

the compound term *Gauzenwahl* occurs in poetical diction.

⁸ The literal German equivalent of *grey-coated* is *graurädig* or *graugröft*, but these expressions are hardly admissible in serious style. Turn, therefore, *grey-coated* by 'with grey coats,' placing this expression after *dragoons*, or say simply 'grey dragoons.'

⁹ *To move up*, *heranrücken*.

¹⁰ Turn *The—sight* by 'as soon as they became visible.'

¹¹ The clause *gave—blast* may be rendered by *stießen einen Warneton aus*, and *told* turned by 'announced.' But the term *ton* seems hardly expressive enough for the word *blast*, and we could obtain a vigorous and idiomatic rendering by turning the whole of the above clause by 'announced to us a warning trumpet-blast (*Trompetenstoß*) of our cavalry that we should see in the next moment,' &c.

¹² The expression *the shock of battle* may here be briefly rendered by *den Zusammstoß*. *Beneath* = before.

Lord Raglan, all *his*¹ staff and escort, and groups of officers, the Zouaves,² French generals and officers, and bodies of³ French infantry on the height, were spectators of the scene, as though they were looking on the stage⁴ from the boxes of a theatre. Nearly every one dismounted and sat down, and not a word was said.⁵ The Russians advanced from the hill at a slow canter,⁶ which they changed to a trot, and at last nearly halted. Their first⁷ line was at least double the length of ours;⁸ it was three times as deep. Behind them was a similar line, equally strong and compact. They evidently despised their insignificant-looking enemy, but their time was come.⁹ The trumpets again rang out¹⁰ through the valley, and the Greys¹¹ and Enniskilleners went right at¹² the centre of the Russian cavalry. The space between them was only a few hundred yards,¹³ it was scarce enough to let the horses "gather way,"¹⁴ nor had the men quite space sufficient for the full play¹⁵ of their sword arms. The Russian line brings forward each wing¹⁶ as our cavalry advance, and threatens to annihilate them as they pass on. Turning¹⁷ a little to *their* left, so as¹⁸ to meet the Russian right, the

¹ Turn *all his* by 'his whole.'

² The proper name *Zouave* follows in German, like all other names of nations ending in *e*, the weak declension.

³ *Bodies of*, *Abtheilungen von*.

⁴ *Stage* (of theatres), *Bühne*; *boxes* (also of theatres), *Kisten*, with the *g* soft, as in French.

⁵ *Said* = spoken.

⁶ At a slow canter, *im tiefen Galopp*; to a trot, in *Trab*.

⁷ *First*, *vorberste*, i.e. foremost.

⁸ *Double—ours*, noch einmal so lang als unsere.

⁹ Turn *their—comes* by the idiomatic phrase *ihre Stunde hatte geschlagen*.

¹⁰ *The—out*, von *Neuem erscholl Trompetengeschmetter*.

¹¹ The proper names *Greys* and *Enniskilleners* are generally rendered in German by *die schottischen Greuen* and *Grenadier Dragoner*.

¹² Render *went right at* by *rüden gerade auf...zu*.

¹³ An English yard is more than a German *Ell*, but it will suffice here to render the word *yards* by *Fuß*, turning *a few* by 'several.'

¹⁴ *Gather way*, *einen Anlauf zu nehmen*.

¹⁵ Transl. here *play* by *Gebrauch*. For *sword arm* we say in German 'right arm.'

¹⁶ Turn *The—wing* by 'the two wings of the Russian line march forward' (*rüden vor*), and render the expression *advance* by *anziehen*. For the word *as*, occurring above twice, see page 43, note 11. *Pass on*, *sich vorwärts bewegen*.

¹⁷ The expression *the Greys*, occurring next page, forms here the subject of the sentence, which must be introduced by the conjunction *inbem*: see therefore page 3, note 7.

¹⁸ *So as, um*. Turn the expre-

Greys rush on¹ with a cheer that thrills to every heart: the wild shout of the Enniskilleners rises² through the air at the same instant. As lightning flashes³ through a cloud, the Greys and Enniskilleners pierced through the dark masses of Russians. The shock⁴ was but for a moment. There was a clash of steel and a light play of swordblades in the air,⁵ and then the Greys and the red-coats disappear in the midst of the shaken⁶ and quivering columns. In another⁷ moment we see them emerging and dashing on⁸ with diminished numbers and in broken order against the second line, which is advancing against them as fast as it can to retrieve⁹ the fortune of the charge. It was a terrible moment. "God help them;¹⁰ they are lost!" was the exclamation of more than one man, and the thought of many. With unabated¹¹ fire the noble hearts dashed at their enemy. It was a fight of heroes. The first line of Russians, which had been smashed¹² utterly by our charge, and had fled off at one flank and towards¹³ the centre, were coming back to swallow up¹⁴ our handful of men.

By sheer steel and sheer courage¹⁵ Enniskillener and Scot were winning their desperate way right¹⁶ through the enemy's squadrons, and already grey horses and red coats had appeared right at the rear¹⁷ of the second mass, when

sion the *Russian right* by 'the right wing of the Russians.'

¹ Supply 'they' before *rush on*, *fürmen...heran*. Transl. with a cheer by mit einem *Hurrah*, and thrills to by durchfeiert.

² Rises, say erschallt.

³ To flash, here fahren.

⁴ Shock, Zusammenstoß: the term *Shot*, pronounced like its English equivalent, is, as a military term, also used in German. *Was but for* = lasted only.

⁵ The clause *There—air* requires in German a free rendering. The version die *Schwerter flütteten und durchblühten die Luft* will convey the author's meaning.

⁶ Shaken, erschüttert; column (as a military term), *Colonne*.

⁷ Turn in another by 'in the next.'

⁸ Dashing on, *losstürmen*; with—order, in verminderter Anzahl und in Unordnung.

⁹ To retrieve, herstellen; charge, here *Gefecht*.

¹⁰ Help them, here steh' ihnen bei.

¹¹ Unabated, ungefährdet.

¹² Smashed, here vernichtet.

¹³ At—towards, auf der einen Flanke und gegen...zu.

¹⁴ To swallow up, verschlingen.

¹⁵ Turn *By—courage* by 'through steel and courage alone.'

¹⁶ Render *Enniskillener—right* by bähnten sich die Enniskillier und Schotten einen gefährlichen Weg gerade, and turn *enemy's* by 'hostile.'

¹⁷ Right—rear, dicht hinter.

with irresistible force, like one bolt¹ from a bow, the 1st Royals,² the 4th Dragoon Guards, and the 5th Dragoon Guards rushed at the remnants of the first line of the enemy, went through it³ as though it were made of pasteboard, and dashing on the second body of Russians as they were still disordered⁴ by the terrible assault of the Greys and their companions, put them to utter rout.⁵ This Russian horse⁶ in less than five minutes after it met our dragoons was flying with all its⁷ speed before a force certainly not half its strength.⁸ A cheer burst⁹ from every lip; in the enthusiasm officers and men¹⁰ took off their caps and shouted with delight,¹¹ and, thus keeping up the scenic¹² character of their position, they clapped their hands¹³ again and again. Lord Raglan at once despatched Lieutenant Curzon, aide-de-camp, to convey his congratulations¹⁴ to Brigadier-General Scarlett, to say,¹⁵ "Well done!"—W. H. RUSSELL, *The War in the Crimea*.

¹ One bolt, ein Bolzen.

² The 1st Royals, das erste könig. leiche Garde-Regiment. Turn the following clause by 'the fourth and fifth regiment of the Dragoon Guards' (Garde-Dragoner).

³ Went through it, durch dieselbe drangen; body, here Corps.

⁴ Were still disordered, sich noch immer in Unordnung befanden.

⁵ Put—rout, schlugen sie gänzlich in die Flucht, or briefly wiesen sie gänzlich.

⁶ Horse = cavalry; to meet, here zusammentreffen.

⁷ Turn all its by 'the greatest.'

⁸ In German we can express the

clause before—strength concisely by turning it by 'before a certainly not half so numerous force.'

⁹ A cheer burst, ein Beifallsruf (or ein Hurra!) erscholl.

¹⁰ Men, here Gemeine, i.e. privates, or simply Soldaten.

¹¹ To shout with delight, vor Freude jauchzen; thus, here so; to keep up, aufrecht erhalten.

¹² Scenic, theatralisch.

¹³ They — hands, klatschten sie... in die Hände.

¹⁴ To — congratulations, um... seinen Glückwunsch zu überbringen.

¹⁵ Supply 'to him,' and render Well done! by Bravo!

XVI.

A LETTER FROM COLERIDGE¹

DEAR POOLE,

From October 1779 to 1781.—I had asked² my mother one evening to cut my cheese entire, so that I might³ toast it. This was no easy matter,⁴ it being a 'crumbly' cheese. My mother, however, did it. I went into the garden for something or other,⁵ and in the meantime my brother Frank minced⁶ my cheese, to disappoint⁷ the favourite. I returned, saw the exploit, and, in an agony of passion,⁸ flew at Frank. He pretended to have been seriously hurt by my blow, flung himself on the ground, and there lay with outstretched limbs. I hung⁹ over him mourning and in a great fright; he leaped up, and, with a horse-laugh,¹⁰ gave me a severe blow on the face. I seized a knife, and was running at¹¹ him, when my mother came in and took me by the arm. I expected a flogging,¹² and, struggling from her, I ran away to a little hill or slope, at the bottom of which¹³ the Otter flows, about a mile from

¹ The above is an extract from one of five letters which Coleridge addressed to his friend, Mr. Poole, describing his early years.

² Asked is here synonymous with 'requested'; to—entire should be turned by 'to cut me off the cheese in one piece.'

³ See page 7, note 20. To toast, transl. rösten or braten. In Germany cheese is not 'toasted,' and there exists no distinctly corresponding German expression.

⁴ Turn *no easy matter* by 'not easy,' and see for *being* page 15, note 13; *crumbly*, frümelig. Did it, say brachte es zu Stande.

⁵ For—other, say um irgend etwas zu holen.

⁶ To mince means klein hauen or

schneiden, but may be rendered here by zerbrödeln.

⁷ To disappoint, transl. zu ärgern, i.e. to vex, annoy.

⁸ In—passion, briefly in einem Wuthanfall; to fly at, losflüren auf.

⁹ Hung, here beugte mich.

¹⁰ Horse-laugh, lautes Gelächter; severe, here tüchtig; on = into.

¹¹ To run at any one, auf Jemand zu laufen.

¹² A flogging, say Schläge; struggling, mich losreißen.

¹³ Turn *at—whick* by 'at whose foot.' The proper name *Otter* may be used in German as feminine, in accordance with the rule that most proper names of rivers are feminine, even those ending in *er*, as die *Tiber*.

Ottery. There I stayed : my rage died away,¹ but my obstinacy vanquished my fears,² and taking out a shilling book which had³ at the end morning and evening prayers,⁴ I very devoutly repeated them, thinking⁵ at the same time, with a gloomy inward satisfaction, how miserable my mother must be ! I distinctly remember my feelings when I saw a Mr. Vaughan pass over the bridge, at about a furlong's distance,⁶ and how I watched⁷ the calves in the fields beyond the river. It grew dark, and I fell asleep. It was towards the end of October, and it proved a stormy night.⁸ I felt cold in my sleep,⁹ and dreamed that I was pulling the blanket over me, and actually pulled over me a dry thorn-bush which lay on the ground near me. In my sleep I had rolled from the top of the hill till within¹⁰ three yards of the river, which flowed by the unfenced¹¹ edge of the bottom. I awoke several times, and finding myself¹² wet, and cold, and stiff, closed my eyes again that I might¹³ forget it.

In the meantime my mother waited about half an hour, expecting my return when the 'sulks' had evaporated.¹⁴ I not returning,¹⁵ she sent into the churchyard and round the town. Not found !¹⁶ Several men and all the boys were sent out to ramble about¹⁷ and seek me. In vain ! My mother was almost distracted ;¹⁸ and at ten o'clock at

¹ Died away, here legte sich.

² Use the singular only, and form a compound term of *shilling* and *book*.

³ Had, transl. enthielt.

⁴ See page 93, note 16.

⁵ The verb *dachten* requires the preposition *an*. See page 97, note 2, and introduce the finite verb by während.

⁶ At — distance, transl. ungefähr einige hundert Schritt von mir entfernt. The term *Schritt* is generally employed in German in order to express distance, especially when less than a mile.

⁷ To watch, here beobachten.

⁸ Turn it—night by 'the night became stormy.'

⁹ I — sleep, mir ward falt im be rendered by außer sich.

¹⁰ Schlaf. Supply the nominative or dative of the first personal pronoun before *dreamed*. *Ground*, signifying surface of land, *Boden*.

¹¹ Within, here bis ungefähr. The expression *yards* may in the above clause be retained in German.

¹² By the unfenced, am uneingeheten; bottom = foot.

¹³ Turn finding myself by 'since I found that I was.'

¹⁴ Turn that I might by 'in order to.'

¹⁵ When—evaporated, sobald meine Säfte kaum vergangen.

¹⁶ See page 16, note 18.

¹⁷ Turn here found by the supine.

¹⁸ To ramble about, umherstreifen.

¹⁹ The term *distracted* is here to

night¹ I was cried by the crier in Ottery, and in two villages near it, with a reward offered for me. No one went to bed; indeed I believe half the² town were up all the night.

To return to myself³. About five in the morning, or a little after, I was broad⁴ awake, and attempted to get up and walk; but I could not move. I saw the shepherds and workmen at a⁵ distance, and cried,⁶ but so faintly, that it was impossible to hear me thirty yards off.⁷ And there I might⁸ have lain and died; for I was now almost given over, the ponds and even the river having been dragged.⁹ But, providentially,¹⁰ Sir Stafford Northcote, who had been out¹¹ all night, resolved to make one other trial, and came so near that he heard me crying.¹² He carried me in his arms for nearly a quarter of a mile, when we met my father and Sir Stafford Northcote's servants. I remember, and never shall forget, my father's face as¹³ he looked upon me while I lay in the servant's¹⁴ arms—so calm, and the tears stealing down his face;¹⁵ for I was the child of his old age. My mother, as you may suppose, was outrageous with¹⁶ joy. Meantime in rushed a young lady, crying out,¹⁷ "I hope you'll whip him,¹⁸ Mrs. Coleridge." This woman still lives at Ottery; and neither philosophy nor religion has been able to conquer the antipathy which I feel towards her, whenever I see her. I

¹ Translate *at night* by *Nacht*, *cried* by *ausgerufen*, and *near it* by *in der Nähe*. Turn *with* by 'and.'

² See page 31, note 18. *Were up*, *blieb...auf*.

³ *To—myself* is idiomatically rendered by *um auf mich selbst zurückzufommen*. *After* = later.

⁴ *Broad*, transl. *vollkommen*.

⁵ *At a* = in the.

⁶ The verb *cried* is here synonymous with 'called,' and not with 'wept'; use therefore *rufen*.

⁷ *Thirty yards off*, *auf dreißig Yards*.

⁸ See page 7, note 20, and page 52, note 1. *Given over*, *aufgegeben*.

⁹ We use in German for *to drag*, in the above signification, the allied expression *dragen*.

¹⁰ Render here *providentially* by *glücklicher Weise*.

¹¹ *Had been out* may here be translated by the idiomatic expression *auf den Beinen gewesen*. Turn *all* by 'the whole,' and *one other* by 'yet one.'

¹² See above, note 6, and page 16, note 1.

¹³ Turn *I—as* by 'I remember the face of my father—and shall never forget it—how.'

¹⁴ *Servant*, here *Diener*.

¹⁵ *The—face*, *die Thänen ihm über die Wangen ließen*; *old age*, in German briefly *Uter*.

¹⁶ *Outrageous with*, transl. *ausser sich vor*.

¹⁷ *Crying out*, say *mit dem Ausrufe*.

¹⁸ *Whip him*, *ihm Prügel geben*.

was put to bed,¹ and recovered in a day or so.² But I was certainly injured,³ for I was weakly and subject to ague⁴ for many years after.—S. T. COLERIDGE, *Biographia Literaria*.

XVIL

PIGEON CHASE⁵ IN SAMOA.

One of the most popular of Samoan amusements⁶ is pigeon catching. There are places in the wood⁷ expressly prepared for⁸ and devoted to the sport from time immemorial, called Tia. Great preparations are made for⁹ the expedition, which may¹⁰ remain on the hills for a month or more. Pigs, yams,¹¹ taro, and breadfruit are cooked in abundance; and nearly all the people of the village accompany their chiefs.¹² Arrived at the Ita (Tia), the bush is cleared off,¹³ huts run up, and stones placed to form the circle¹⁴ round which the chiefs sit in ambush, under green boughs cut fresh every day from the trees. By his side¹⁵

¹ Put to bed, zu Bett gebracht.

² In—so, translate ungefähr nach einem Tage.

³ I—injured, transl. es hatte mir jedenfalls geschadet.

⁴ Subject to ague, dem kalten Fieber unterworfen; for, here während, and after, darauf.

⁵ Form in German the compound expression pigeons-chase. Samoa is one of the Navigator islands.

⁶ Most popular—amusements, beliebtesten Vergnügungen auf Samoa; pigeon catching, Taubenfang.

⁷ Arrange in German, 'In the wood there are places, called Tia.'

⁸ Expressly—for, die eigens dazu eingerichtet sind. Place to this sport devoted after immemorial.

⁹ For, here zu. The following noun may be retained in German.

¹⁰ The notion of possibility may here be expressed in German by wohl, and or more rendered by auch länger.

¹¹ Yams, Yamswurzel. These plants, which belong to the genus *Dioscorea*, form, when prepared, a nutritious food. The same is the case with the plant taro, which is of the genus *Arum*, and called in German der schildförmige Aron, or simply Taro. The expression breadfruit may be translated literally.

¹² Chief (of savages), Häuptling.

¹³ The—off, wird das Buschholz weggeschafft; to run up (huts), aufschlagen.

¹⁴ Turn and—circle, by 'and stones placed in a circle.'

¹⁵ By his side, neben sic, to be placed after pigeon.

each chief has his tame pigeon, perching¹ on a stick about three feet long, and with some fifty yards of string attached to its legs;² and before him lies a bamboo,³ thirty or forty feet in length, to the small⁴ end of which is fastened a net bag.⁵ When all is ready, and after a drink of ava all round,⁶ the tame pigeons are thrown up to fly together, while the chiefs hold the strings in their hands, and with⁷ a gentle jerk make them wheel round and round the circle very prettily. The wild pigeons are attracted,⁸ and fancying they are hovering over food⁹ flock in amongst them. One chief after another then raises his net to entangle the wild birds, and the man who¹⁰ catches the greatest number is the winner. To him¹¹ all the others of the company give whatever was agreed¹² before the game began—generally a quantity of food, or so many roots of ava;¹³ all which is again by him divided amongst his companions, and indiscriminate feasting¹⁴ fellows.—

W. T. PRITCHARD, *Polynesian Reminiscences*.

¹ Turn *perching* by 'that sits.' Rud; *make—circle*, lassen sie...herum freisen. The term *stick* is qualified by the clause *about three feet long*.

² Turn *and—legs* by 'and to whose feet is attached an about fifty yards (Ellen) long string.'

³ *Bamboo*, here *Bambuswör*; *in length* = long.

⁴ Turn here *small* by 'thin.'

⁵ *A net bag*, ein neßartiger Sack.

⁶ *After—round*, nachdem Alle einen Trunk Ava zu sich genommen. *Ava* is a fermented drink made from the root of long-pepper. *To throw up*, in die Höhe werfen.

⁷ *With*, here vermittelst; *jerk*,

⁸ *Attracted*, say angelöst; *fancying* = since they believe.

⁹ *Food* (of animals), Futter; *flock in*, so mischen sie sich.

¹⁰ Translate the *man who simply by wet*, and *winner* by Sieger.

¹¹ Place to him after give.

¹² *To agree*, here bestimmen; before the...began, vor Anfang des.

¹³ Turn *so—ava* by 'so and so many ava-roots,' and *all—divided* by 'which he all again...divides.'

¹⁴ *Indiscriminate feasting*, eine allgemeine Schmauserei.

XVIII.

EARLY EXPERIENCES.

A lady¹ looked out of a bow-window, where some fowls² and joints of meat were hanging up, and said :

“ Is that the little³ gentleman from Blunderstone ? ”

“ Yes, ma’am,”⁴ I said.

“ What⁵ name ? ” inquired the lady.

“ Copperfield, ma’am,” I said.

“ That won’t do,”⁶ returned the lady. “ Nobody’s dinner is paid for here⁷ in that name.”

“ Is it Murdstone, ma’am ? ” I said.

“ If you’re Master⁸ Murdstone,” said the lady, “ why do you go and give another name first ? ”

I explained to the lady how it was,⁹ who then rang a bell and called out, “ William ! show the coffee-room ; ”¹⁰ upon which a waiter came running out of the kitchen¹¹ on the opposite side of the yard to show it,¹² and seemed a good deal surprised when he found¹³ he was only to show it to me.

It was a large long room, with some large maps¹⁴ in it. I doubt¹⁵ if I could have felt much stranger¹⁶ if the maps

¹ *Lady*, here and throughout the whole extract, simply *frau*; *to look out of*, *herausgucken* zu.

² *Some fowls*, *Geflügel*.

³ *Turn here little* by ‘young.’

⁴ *Yes, ma’am, ja wohl*, *Madam*.

⁵ *Turn what* by ‘your,’ and *inquired* by ‘asked.’

⁶ *That won’t do, das ist nicht richtig.*

⁷ *Place the words here is for before Nobody’s*, *render to pay by bezahlen*, and *turn in that name by ‘who is so called.’*

⁸ *Retain the same expression, and render give by angeben.*

⁹ *Translate how it was by wie die Sache sich verhielt, and who then by worauf diese.*

¹⁰ *Coffee-room*, here *Gastzimmer*; *came running*, *gelausfen kam*.

¹¹ *Supply ‘which...lay.’*

¹² *To show it*, *transl. um den Gast hineinführen*; *a good deal = very*.

¹³ *Supply the conjunction ‘that,’ and render was—me by bis mich hineinführen sollte.*

¹⁴ *Maps*, here *Wandkarten*; *in it*, *transl. versehen*.

¹⁵ *The verb to doubt requires in German the preposition an. See page 97, note 2.*

¹⁶ *If — stranger, ob ich mich hätte fürem fühlen können.* The auxiliary verb *had* in the following clause may be omitted.

had been real foreign countries, and I cast away¹ in the middle of them. I felt it was taking² a liberty to sit down with my cap in my hand on the corner³ of the chair nearest the door, and when the waiter laid a cloth on purpose for me,⁴ and put a set of castors⁵ on it, I think I must⁶ have turned red all over with modesty.

He brought me some chops⁷ and vegetables, and took the covers⁸ off in such a bouncing manner that I was afraid I must⁹ have given him some offence. But he greatly¹⁰ relieved my mind by putting¹¹ a chair for me at the table, and saying very affably, "Now, six-foot,¹² come on!"

I thanked him, and took my seat¹³ at the board; but found it extremely difficult to handle¹⁴ my knife and fork with anything like dexterity, or to avoid¹⁵ splashing myself with the gravy, while he was standing opposite,¹⁶ staring so hard,¹⁷ and making me blush in the most dreadful manner every time I caught his eye.¹⁸ After watching me into the second chop,¹⁹ he said :

¹ Cast away, say verflagen worten wäre. Turn in the middle of them by 'in their midst.'

² It was taking, transl. daß ich mir barm...traubte, and turn to—hand by 'whilst I sat down, the cap in the hand.'

³ Corner, here Rand; nearest, jenseit.

⁴ Laid—me, eigens für mich den Tisch deckte; to put, here stellen.

⁵ A set of castors, eine Plättmenage. The letter g is pronounced in this word as in French, but the vowel e is also heard.

⁶ I think I must, so muß ich wohl; to turn red with, erröthen vor; all over, über und über.

⁷ The nearest approach to the term *chop* is in German *Rippchen*, the diminutive of *Rippe*, rib. In some parts of Germany a *chop* is called eine *Carbone* or *Hammel Cotelette*. The last word is neuter when spelt without the final e.

⁸ Cover, here *Deckel*; in—manner, mit solcher *Gefügtheit*.

⁹ Render here *must* by the pre-

sent conjunctive. To give offence, beübigen; some, say irgendifwie.

¹⁰ Greatly, here bebrütend; relieved my mind, beruhigte mich.

¹¹ See page 3, note 3, and use the imperfect of *putting* and *saying*.

¹² A literal translation of the term *six-foot* would here be quite inadmissible. We may substitute the expression *Herr Riese* as an equivalent for the waiter's ironical designation, and render *come on* by *kommen Sie her*.

¹³ Took my seat = sat down; board, here *Tafel*.

¹⁴ To handle, handhaben; with—dexterity, irgendifwie mit Geschicklichkeit.

¹⁵ Supply the pronoun es before to avoid, and see for the word gravy page 66, note 9.

¹⁶ Opposite, transl. mir gegenüber.

¹⁷ Staring so hard, mich so starr angelogen.

¹⁸ Every—eye, so wie ich seinen Bliden begegnete.

¹⁹ It is impossible to render the clause *After—chop* literally. We may translate it by *nachdem seine*

"There's half a pint of ale¹ for you. Will you have it now?"

I thanked him, and said, "Yes." Upon which he poured it out of a jug into a large tumbler, and held it *up* against the light, and made it look beautiful.²

"My eye!"³ he said. "It seems a good deal, don't it?"⁴

"It does seem⁵ a good deal," I answered, with a smile. For it was quite delightful to me⁶ to find him so pleasant.⁷ He was a twinkling-eyed, pimple-faced man, with his hair standing upright all over his head;⁸ and as he stood⁹ *with* one arm a-kimbo, holding *up* the glass to¹⁰ the light with the other hand, he looked¹¹ quite friendly.

"There was a gentleman here yesterday,"¹² he said; "a stout gentleman, by the name¹³ of Topsawyer. Perhaps you know him?"

"No," I said, "I don't think."

"In breeches and gaiters,¹⁴ broad-brimmed hat, grey coat, speckled choker,"¹⁵ said the waiter.

"No," I said bashfully, "I haven't the pleasure."

"He came in here,"¹⁶ said the waiter, looking *at the light* through the tumbler, "ordered¹⁷ a glass of this ale—

Blide mich verfolgt hatten, bis ich mich pression *with*—*hand* before *holding*, connecting it with the preceding an die zweite Garbonnate mache.

¹ Half—ale, ein halbes Pint (to be pronounced as in English) Bier. Supply the participle *bestellt* after you.

² And—beautiful, so daß es wunderschön ausfah.

³ My eye! transl. der Tausend!

⁴ A—it! recht viel, nicht?

⁵ Supply the adverb *wirksam* as an equivalent for the emphatic *does*; *with a smile* = smiling.

⁶ It—me, ich war ganz entzückt.

⁷ Pleasant, here freundlich.

⁸ A—head, turn 'a man with twinkling (blinzelnden) eyes, a face full of pimples (Finnen), and a head which was covered with upright (in die Höhe) standing hair.'

⁹ Stood, so stand; a-kimbo, in die Seite gestemmt.

¹⁰ To, say gegen. Place the ex-

pression *with*—*hand* before *holding*, connecting it with the preceding ing clause by means of the conjunction 'and.'

¹¹ To look, here ansehen.

¹² Place the adverb *yesterday* at the beginning of the sentence, and omit the adverb *There*.

¹³ Turn *by the name* by 'with name,' placing this expression after the proper name.

¹⁴ Gaiters, Gamaschen; broad-brimmed, mit breiter Krempe, to be placed after *hat*, which requires in German the indefinite article.

¹⁵ Speckled choker, breitem, geflecktem Halstuch.

¹⁶ In here, bierher. Turn here tumbler by 'glass.'

¹⁷ To order, in the above signification, bestellen. Use the imperfect of wollen for *would*, and supply the adverb *durchaus* after *it*.

'would' order it—I told him not¹—drank it, and fell dead. It was too old for him. It oughtn't to be drawn,² that's the fact."

I was very much shocked³ to hear of this melancholy accident, and said I thought I had better⁴ have some water.

"Why, you see,"⁵ said the waiter, still looking *at the light* through the tumbler, with one of his eyes shut up,⁶ "our people don't like things being ordered and left. It offends 'em. But I'll drink it, if you like.⁷ I'm used to it, and use is everything. I don't think it'll hurt me, if I throw my head back, and take it off quick.⁸ Shall I?"

I replied that he would much oblige me by drinking it,⁹ if he thought he could do it safely, but by no means otherwise.¹⁰ When he did¹¹ throw his head back, and took it off quick, I had a horrible fear, I confess,¹² of seeing him meet the fate of the lamented¹³ Mr. Topsawyer, and fall¹⁴ lifeless on the carpet. But it didn't hurt him. On the contrary, I thought he seemed the fresher for it.¹⁵

"What have we got here?" he said, putting a fork into my dish. "Not¹⁶ chops?"

"Chops," I said.

"Lord bless my soul!"¹⁷ he exclaimed. "I didn't know

¹ *I—not, transl. ich riech ihm ab; fell, say stürzte...nieder.*

² *To draw (liquids from casks, &c.), zapfen; fact, here Sache.*

³ *Very much shocked, außerst be-stürzt; turn to hear by 'when I heard,' and melancholy by 'sad; accident, Unfall.*

⁴ *I—better, ich möchte lieber.*

⁵ *Why, you see, ja, seien Sie; still looking = whilst he still (noch immer) looked.*

⁶ *With—up, und ein Auge dabei zuflinnt. Turn our—left by 'the people here in the house do not like (mögen es nicht) that one orders things and then leaves (stehen läßt) them.'*

⁷ *Like = will; use (synonymous with 'continued practice'), Gewohnheit; to hurt, schaben.*

⁸ *And—quick, und es schnell aus-trinke.*

⁹ *By drinking it, wenn er es trinken wollte; safely = without danger.*

¹⁰ *Otherwise, sonst, to be placed before but.*

¹¹ *See preceding page, note 5.*

¹² *I confess, say ich muß gestehen, to be placed before a horrible fear (Angst); of—meet, transl. daß et...theilten würde.*

¹³ *Lamented, beklagenswert. The title Mr. may here be retained.*

¹⁴ *Fall, hinstürzen. The auxiliary verb mürt, given in the last note but one, is to be put at the end of the sentence.*

¹⁵ *On—it, er schien mir, im Gegen-theil, dadurch aufgerischt.*

¹⁶ *Not, transl. doch nicht.*

¹⁷ *Lord—soul! du lieber Himmel!*

they were¹ chops. Why, a chop is the² very thing to take off the bad effects³ of that beer! Ain't it lucky?⁴⁵

So⁶ he took a chop by the bone in one hand, and a potato in the other, and ate away⁷ with a very good appetite, to my extreme satisfaction.⁸ He afterwards⁹ took another chop and another potato, and after that another chop and another potato. When we had done,¹⁰ he brought me a pudding, and having set it before me,¹¹ seemed to ruminate, and to become absent in his mind for¹² some moments.

“How's¹³ the pie?” he said, rousing himself.¹⁴

“It's a pudding,” I made answer.¹⁵

“Pudding!” he exclaimed. “Why, bless me, so it is.¹⁶ What!” looking at it nearer,¹⁷ “you don't mean to say it's a batter-pudding?”¹⁸

“Yes, it is, indeed.”

“Why,¹⁹ a batter-pudding,” he said, taking up a table-spoon,²⁰ “is my favourite pudding. Ain't that lucky? Come on, little 'un,²¹ and let's see who'll get most!”

The waiter certainly got most.²² He entreated me more

¹ *They were*, transl. *daß es...* *waren*. *Why*, corresponding to ‘indeed,’ is generally rendered by *mehrhaftig*.

² *The effects*, ist gerade das Beste um die übeln Folgen... zu vertreiben.

³ *Ain't it lucky?* ist das nicht ein Glück?

⁴ *So*, say also; *by the*, am. Supply the definite article after *in*.

⁵ *Ate away*, translate *ab...darauf los*. Use for *appetite* the corresponding foreign expression.

⁶ *To — satisfaction*, zu meiner großen Verhügung.

⁷ *Afterwards*, here *dann*, which adverb is to introduce the sentence; *another*, in the above signification, *noch eine*.

⁸ *Had done*, transl. *fertig waren*. Retain the word *pudding*, which is in German used in the masculine gender, because it terminates in *ing*.

⁹ *Set — me*, mir vorgesetzt hatte. Insert the pronoun ‘he’ after

seemed, and render to *ruminate* by *nachzudenken*.

¹⁰ *To — for*, während...geistesabwenden zu sein.

¹¹ *How's*, transl. wie schmeckt. See page 28, note 13.

¹² *Rousing himself*, indem er zu sich kam.

¹³ *To make answer*, entgegnen.

¹⁴ Translate the whole sentence, *Why—is*, briefly by *ja, mehrhaftig*.

¹⁵ *Looking—nearer*, indem er ihn genauer besah. *You don't mean*, Sie wollen doch nicht.

¹⁶ Translate *batter-pudding* by *Mehlpudding*, i.e. flour-pudding, or retain the original English expression in German.

¹⁷ See above, note 1.

¹⁸ *Table-spoon*, *Eßlöffel*. For the expression *favourite* see page 125, note 4.

¹⁹ *Little 'un*, *Kleiner*; *to get most*, am meisten abtragen.

²⁰ *Certainly got most*, *bekam entschieden am meisten ab*.

than once to come in¹ and win ; but what with² his table-spoon to my tea-spoon, his dispatch to³ my dispatch, and his appetite to my appetite, I was left far behind⁴ at the first mouthful, and had no chance⁵ with him. I never saw any one enjoy a pudding so much, I think ; and he laughed when it was all gone,⁶ as if his enjoyment of it lasted still. * * *

The blowing of the coachhorn⁷ in the yard was a seasonable diversion,⁸ which made me get up and hesitatingly inquire, in the mingled pride and diffidence of having a⁹ purse (which I took out of my pocket), if *there* were anything to pay.

“ *There’s* nothing else,”¹⁰ he said, “ except the waiter.”

“ What should you—what should I—how much ought I to—what would it be right¹¹ to pay the waiter, if you please ? ” I stammered, blushing.

“ If I had not a family, and that¹² family hadn’t the cowpock,” said the waiter, “ I wouldn’t take sixpence.¹³ If I didn’t support¹⁴ an aged parent and a lovely sister”—here¹⁵ the waiter was greatly agitated¹⁶—“ I wouldn’t take a farthing. If I had a good place, and was treated well here, I should beg acceptance¹⁷ of a trifle instead of taking of it. But I live on broken wittles (victuals),¹⁸ and I sleep on the coals—” Here the waiter burst into tears.

I was very much concerned for¹⁹ his misfortunes, and

¹ *To come in*, zuzulangen.

² *What with*, transl. bei; *to*, here gegen.

³ *His dispatch to*, bei seiner Geschwindigkeit gegen. The preposition *bei* must be repeated before *his appetite*.

⁴ *I—behind*, blieb ich... weit hinter ihm zurück.

⁵ Retain the same expression, pronouncing it as in French, but sounding the final *t*; *with*, here gegen.

⁶ *All gone*, transl. alle; *lasted still*, noch fortbaute.

⁷ Turn *coachhorn* by ‘ posthorn.’

⁸ *Seasonable diversion*, rechtzeitige Unterbrechung; *made*, here veranlaßte.

⁹ *In—a*, mit einem Gemisch von

Stolz und Schüchternheit über den Besitz einer.

¹⁰ *Else*, here weiter.

¹¹ *What—right*, wie viel gehört es sich, daß ich.

¹² Turn *that* by ‘ this.’

¹³ Retain this expression as well as the names of the other coins occurring further on.

¹⁴ *To support*, here erhalten.

¹⁵ *Here*, transl. bei diesen Wörtern.

¹⁶ *Greatly agitated*, tief bewegt.

¹⁷ *I—acceptance*, say so würde ich Ihnen... anbieten.

¹⁸ *On broken victuals*, von Lieberbleibseln.

¹⁹ *I—for*, ich nahm an... innigen Anteil. Use *misfortunes* in the singular.

felt that any recognition short of¹ ninepence would be mere brutality of heart.² Therefore I gave him one of my three bright shillings,³ which he received with much humility and veneration,⁴ and spun up⁵ with his thumb directly afterwards to try the goodness of.⁶—CHARLES DICKENS, *David Copperfield*.

XIX.

JOHN ZISKA.⁷

John Ziska had not been trained⁸ in any school which could have initiated him in the science of war:⁹ that indeed, except in Italy, was still rude, and nowhere more so than¹⁰ in Bohemia. But, self-taught,¹¹ he became one of the greatest captains¹² who had appeared hitherto in Europe. It renders¹³ his exploits more marvellous, that he was totally deprived of sight. Ziska has been called¹⁴ the inventor of the modern art of fortification:¹⁵ the famous mountain near Prague, fanatically¹⁶ called Tabor,

¹ *Any—of*, jede Welschnung unter.

² *More—heart*, reine Hartherzigkeit.

³ *Bright shillings*, blank Schillings.

⁴ *Veneration*, transl. Respect.

⁵ *Spun up*, in die Höhe schnelle.

⁶ *The goodness of*, dessen Achtheit.

⁷ Johann Ziska (or Zisla) von Trocnov was born about the year 1360. When a boy he lost one eye, and an arrow deprived him of the other at the siege of the castle Rabi.

⁸ *To train*, in the sense of 'to educate,' erziehen.

⁹ *Science of war* = war's science.

¹⁰ *Turn that—than* by 'this stood indeed (überhaupt), except in Italy, on a low degree (Stufe), and nowhere lower than.'

¹¹ The expression *self-taught* must here be freely rendered; say therefore *aus eigenen Mitteln*, i.e. by his own resources.

¹² Render here *captain* by *Selbstherr*, and *to appear* by *auftreten*.

¹³ Translate *it renders* by *was...* macht, and supply the expletive *noch* before *marvellous*, and the verb 'is' before *that*.

¹⁴ *Has been called*, wird genannt.

¹⁵ *Art of fortification*, *Befestigungs* Kunst.

¹⁶ *Fanatically*, fanatischer Weise. The mountain alluded to is said to have been so called after Mount Tabor in Palestine, or because the word *Tabor* signifies in the Slavonic languages a 'fence,' and hence also a 'place fenced in,' or a 'camp.'

became by his skill an impregnable intrenchment. For¹ his stratagems he has been compared to Hannibal. In battle, being destitute of² cavalry, he disposed at intervals ramparts of carriages³ filled with soldiers, to defend his troops from the enemy's horse. His own station⁴ was by the chief standard; where, after hearing the situation explained, he⁵ gave his orders for the disposition of the army. Ziska was never defeated;⁶ and his genius⁷ inspired the Hussites with such enthusiastic affection,⁸ that some of those who had served under him refused to obey any other general, and denominated themselves orphans in commemoration of⁹ his loss.—HENRY HALLAM,
Middle Ages.

XX.

THE GENTLEMAN.¹⁰

What fact¹¹ more conspicuous¹² in modern history than the creation of the gentleman? Chivalry is that, and

¹ Turn *for* by 'on account of,' and *he*—*compared* by 'one has compared him.'

² *Being destitute of*, *da es ihm an...mangelit;* *disposed*, *stellte...auf.*

³ *Ramparts of carriages*, *Wagenburgen*, i.e. carriage-forts. This ancient mode of erecting a barrier against the attacks of the cavalry was so far only improved by the Hussites, that they coupled the carriages together by means of iron chains, to prevent the enemy from breaking through the barricade.

⁴ *Station*, here *Platz*; *chief standard*, *Hauptstandarte.*

⁵ Turn *where—he* by 'where he, after the situation was explained to him.'

⁶ See page 1, note 7, and use

the perfect tense. Ziska was defeated once, at Kremair in Moravia.

⁷ *Genius*, *Genie*, to be pronounced as in French.

⁸ *Affection* = *love.*

⁹ *Commemoration* of, *Erinnerung an.*

¹⁰ The expression *gentleman*, as a mark of character, may now be considered as quite 'naturalised' in the German language. It is pronounced as in English, and generally used without any inflection in the genitive.

¹¹ See page 48, note 6, and use the corresponding foreign expression. The verb 'is' should be supplied after *fact*.

¹² Turn *conspicuous* by 'remarkable,' and *modern* by 'in the newer.'

loyalty is that,¹ and in English literature² half the drama and all the novels, from Sir Philip Sidney to Sir Walter Scott, paint this figure.³ The word 'gentleman,' which, like the word 'Christian,'⁴ must hereafter⁵ characterise the present and the few preceding centuries, by the importance attached to it, is a homage⁶ to personal and uncommunicable properties.⁷ Frivolous and fantastic additions⁸ have got associated with the name; but the steady⁹ interest of mankind in it must be attributed to the valuable properties which it designates. An element which unites all the most forcible persons¹⁰ of every country, makes them intelligible and agreeable to each other,¹¹ and is somewhat so precise that it is at once felt¹² if an individual lack¹³ the masonic sign, cannot be any casual¹⁴ product, but must be an average result¹⁵ of the character and faculties universally found in men. It seems a certain permanent average;¹⁶ as the atmosphere is a permanent composition, whilst so many gases are combined¹⁷ only to be decomposed.

'Comme il faut' is the Frenchman's description¹⁸ of good society—'as we must be.' It is a spontaneous fruit¹⁹

¹ Translate *Chivalry*—that by *er* ist der Inbegriff von Ritterlichkeit und Loyalität.

² Insert here the verb *paint*, rendering it by *stilieren*; *half the, die Hälfte der; all the, sämtliche*.

³ *Figure*, say *Grötzierung*.

⁴ Insert here the clause *by the importance attached to it*, rendering it by *wegen der Wichtigkeit die ihm beigelegt wird*.

⁵ *Hereafter*, say in *späteren Zeiten; few preceding, letzvergangenen*.

⁶ Render here *homage* by *Würtingung*, using the following adjectives in the genitive plural.

⁷ *Properties*, in the above sense, *Gügenschaften*.

⁸ Translate *additions* by *Äußerlichkeiten*, and *have got associated* by *find... verbündet worden*.

⁹ *Steady, horo andauernd; in it, an demselben*.

¹⁰ *The — persons, die tüchtigsten Berüfslehrer*.

¹¹ *Makes them...to each other, das bewirkt, daß sie einander...werden.*

¹² *It is... felt, es sich...herausfühlt.*

¹³ *To lack, fehlen or mangeln, which verbs require the dative of the person.*

¹⁴ *Casual, zufällig. The following noun is also used in German.*

¹⁵ *A average result, Durchschnittsresultat; universally — men, die wir allgemein im Menschen finden.*

¹⁶ Turn *It—average by* 'the average seems to be a certain, permanent one.'

¹⁷ *Are combined, sich verbinden. Turn *be by* 'become,' and render *decomposed by* *zerlegt*.*

¹⁸ Translate *description* by *Grötzierung*, and *of good* by *der finnen*.

¹⁹ *A —fruit, das spontane Grötzegriff.*

of talents and feelings of precisely that¹ class who have² most vigour, who take the lead³ in the world of this hour, and,⁴ though far from pure, far from constituting⁵ the gladdest and highest tone of human feeling, is as good as the whole⁶ society permits it to be. It is made of the spirit more⁷ than of the talent of men,⁸ and is a compound result, into which every great force enters as an ingredient,⁹ namely, virtue, wit, beauty, wealth, and power.

—RALPH WALDO EMERSON, *Essays*.

XXI.

CIVILIZATION IN AMERICA.

Munificent bequests and donations for public purposes, whether charitable or educational,¹⁰ form a striking feature in the modern history of the United States, and especially of New England. Not only is it common for rich capitalists to leave by will¹¹ a portion of their fortune towards the endowment¹² of national institutions, but¹³ individuals during their lifetime make magnificent grants of money¹⁴

¹ *Of precisely that*, gerabe 'derjenigen.'

⁸ Use the singular. *Compound result*, *Gesammtresultat*.

² See page 72, note 3.

⁹ *Into* — *ingredient*, zu dem jede

³ *To take the lead*, an der Spitze *tehen*. Render *of this hour* by *heutig*, using it as an attributive adjective before *world*.

¹⁰ *For* — *educational*, briefly zu

⁴ Supply the relative pronoun 'which'; *far from*, weit davon entfernt...zu sein.

¹¹ Turn *Not—will* by 'it is not only usual that rich capitalists... leave by will' (vermachen).

⁵ *Far from constituting*, weit entfernt...auszumachen.

¹² *Towards the endowment*, zur Dotations.

⁶ Render *the whole* by *im Allgemeinen*, placing this expression after *society*. *Permits it to be*, es zulässt.

¹³ See page 41, note 14, and turn *individuals* by 'persons.' *During their lifetime*, bei Lebzeiten.

⁷ *It—more*, es ist mehr das Product des Geistes.

¹⁴ *Grants of money*, *Gelbschenungen*.

for the same objects. There is here no compulsory law¹ for the equal partition of property among children, as in France ; and, on the other hand,² no custom of entail or primogeniture, as in England : so that the affluent³ feel themselves at liberty to share their wealth between their kindred and the public ;⁴ it being impossible to found a family, and parents having frequently the happiness of seeing all their children well provided for⁵ and independent long before their death.

I have seen a list of bequests and donations,⁶ made during the last thirty years, for the benefit⁷ of religious, charitable, and literary institutions, in the State of Massachusetts alone, and they amounted to no less a⁸ sum than six millions of dollars, or more than a million sterling.

There are popular libraries⁹ in almost every village of Massachusetts, and a growing taste for the reading of good books is attested¹⁰ by the sale of large editions¹¹ of such works as Herschel's "Natural Philosophy,"¹² Washington Irving's "Columbus," and Plutarch's "Lives."¹³ Of each of these¹⁴ from five to twenty thousand copies¹⁵ have been sold. It will seem still¹⁶ more remarkable, that no less than sixteen thousand copies have been purchased of "Johnes's Translation of Froissart's Chronicles,"¹⁷ illus-

¹ *Compulsory law*, Zwangsgesetz ; property, here Vermögen.

² Turn hand by 'side,' and render no—primogeniture by nicht die Erste der Erbcommiss und des Erbgebürtrechtes.

³ The affluent, die Vermögenen. Turn feel—liberty by 'have full liberty.'

⁴ Render here public by Staat or Nation. See for the present principles being and having page 15, note 18.

⁵ Provided for, in the above sense, versorgt; independent, here in einer unabhängigen Lage.

⁶ Supply 'which were.'

⁷ For the benefit, zum Besten.

⁸ To—a, auf keine geringer. Supply the preposition auf between or and more.

⁹ Turn popular libraries by 'people's-libraries,' and render a growing by der zunehmende.

¹⁰ Is attested, wird... bewiesen. For by see page 10, note 13.

¹¹ Large editions, starke Auslagen.

¹² *Natural Philosophy*, Physik (Gr. φυσική). The genuine German expression is Naturlehre.

¹³ The German title of Plutarch's "Lives" is, in accordance with the original Greek title, Βίοι Παράλληλοι, Vergleichende Lebensbeschreibungen, or simply Biographien.

¹⁴ Use the genitive of derselbe.

¹⁵ Copy (of a book), Exemplar.

¹⁶ It will still, say es dürfte noch.

¹⁷ Use here in German the singular of the corresponding foreign form. To illustrate (a book) by, illustrieren mit.

trated by wood engravings, and twelve thousand of Liebig's "Animal Chemistry."¹ These editions² were very cheap, as there was no author's copyright.³ But it is still more surprising, that about four thousand copies of Prescott's "Mexico" should have been sold⁴ in one year in the United States at the price of six dollars, or about twenty-six shillings. When,⁵ in addition to these signs of the times, we remember the grants, before alluded to, of the New England and⁶ other States in behalf of public schools and scientific surveys, we may indulge very sanguine hopes of⁷ the future progress⁸ of this country towards a high standard⁹ of general civilization.—SIR CHARLES LYELL, *Travels in North America.**

XXII.

PEPI'S COTTAGE.

In looking through¹⁰ Mr. Haag's portfolio I one day saw a very fine sketch of a bandit-like¹¹ figure with a rifle, and which he had treated¹² as a 'poacher.'

"Who is that?" I asked.

"That's 'Schützen'¹³ Pepi," he replied; "a most pic-

¹ The original German title of this celebrated work is *Thierschemie*.

¹⁰ *Lebhaftesten Hoffnungen hingeben in Bezug auf.*

² *Edition*, here *Ausgabe*.

¹¹ *Render here progress by Entwickelung, and towards by zu.*

³ *As—copyright, da kein literarisches Eigentumrecht existirt; surprising = remarkable.*

¹² *Translate standard by Stufe, and supply 'a' before general.*

⁴ *Should—sold, sich...verkaufsten.*

¹³ *To look through, here beschien; portfolio, Portefeuille, to be pronounced as in French.*

⁵ *Insert here the pronoun we, and render in addition to by the preposition bei.*

¹¹ *Bandit-like, banditenmäßig.*

⁶ *Supply here den. In behalf, zum Besten; surveys, here Untersuchungen.*

¹² *Treated, say dargestellt, i.e. represented.*

⁷ *We—of, so können wir uns den*

¹³ *Schütze signifies in English 'a*

* The above was written nearly thirty years ago.

turesque fellow.¹ I was at his cottage yesterday, and if you like² we'll go there some day together. If we could manage to find out when there was³ a 'Heimgarten,' 'twould be all the better, for that's a curious⁴ scene, and well worth seeing."

"What is a Heimgarten?" I inquired.

"Sometimes the young people of the neighbourhood agree⁵ to go on a certain evening to a house they have fixed on,⁶ and then, when the day's work is done,⁷ they all pour in there to dance and sing and amuse themselves⁸ as they best may. It is a sort of evening party⁹ to which the guests come uninvited, just as when¹⁰ a lady opens her 'salons' on certain days, and announces she will be 'at home.'¹¹ But you will see what it is, and I am sure it will amuse you."

From all¹² I heard of Pepi, he seemed to be so original a fellow, that I set off¹³ one evening to pay him a visit.¹⁴ His dwelling was as picturesque as his person, and the room and the groups there when we entered were¹⁵ all that a painter could desire. As usual, the ceiling and walls¹⁶ were of panelling, quite dark from smoke and age. At a table a young peasant was sitting, playing the

hunter, rifleman,' &c. Pepi is a popular abbreviation of Joseph, and should be retained in the translation.

¹ *Fellow*, here *Bursche*.

² Render *like* by *für* *haben*, and turn *some day* by 'once.'

³ *There was*, transl. *stattfindet*; *all the*, in the above signification, *um so*.

⁴ Render *curious* by *merkwürdig*, and *well worth seeing* by *sebenswert*, which latter expression is also to be placed as an attributive adjective before *scene*.

⁵ *To agree*, here *sich verabreden*.

⁶ The clause *they — on* may in German be briefly rendered by the adjective *bestimmt*, and placed as an attribute before *house*.

⁷ *The — done*, das *Tagwerk vollbracht* ist: *pours in there*, *strömen...* *dahin*.

⁸ *To amuse oneself*, *sich amüsieren*; *as — may*, *so gut sie nur können*.

⁹ *Evening party*, *Abendgesellschaft*.

¹⁰ *Just as when*, *wie wenn*. Retain the word *salons* also in German.

¹¹ *To be at home*, in the above sense, is simply rendered by *empfangen*, i.e. to receive. Use here the present tense, and supply 'that' before *she*.

¹² *From all*, *nach Allem was*. Insert the pronoun *mir* after *seemed he*, and render *original* by *originell*.

¹³ *To set off*, *sich auf den Weg machen*. See page 79, note 5.

¹⁴ Turn *to — visit* by 'in order to visit him.'

¹⁵ Use in German the singular, and supply the expletive 'only' before *desire*.

¹⁶ *Wall*, here *Wand*; *were of panelling*, *bestanden...aus Holze*: *iefel*; *dark* = *black*.

cithern,¹ and in a corner, near the large green stove,² their faces gleaming in³ the flickering blaze coming from a hearth close by, sat Pepi with his pipe, while beside him wife and daughter were busy with their spinning-wheels.⁴ Bare-legged boys⁵ were lying about listening to the music, and one of them every now and then would throw⁶ some pine-chips on the fire to make a merry⁷ flame ; and then the light illuminated the whole nearer group from head to foot, spinning-wheels and all.⁸ * * *

Presently⁹ a loud knocking was heard without, the door flies open, and in bursts¹⁰ a whole troop of youths, singing, shouting, dancing ; they offer no greeting,¹¹ they say nothing in fact, but, with cap on head,¹² continue their wild song, and dance round, snapping their fingers¹³ as they still pour in.

“ Hush !¹⁴ no dancing ! Leave off, I say ! Hans,¹⁵ don’t stamp so ! ” cried Pepi, who was now no more¹⁶ master in his own house than he was over the elements. A wild shout and a¹⁷ louder song was the reply. The¹⁸ first ebullition of mirth over, they stood round¹⁹ the cithern.

¹ The *cithern*, *Zither* or *Either* (from the Greek *αὐθάρη*), is a flat stringed instrument, still frequently played by the German peasants in Bavaria, in the Tyrol, and in Austria proper.

² Insert here the verb *sat*, to be used in the third person plural.

³ *Their—in, das Gesicht von...be-leuchtet*; *close by, bicht dabei*.

⁴ *Spinning-wheels*, *Spinnräder*.

⁵ *Turn bare-legged boys* by ‘boys with bare legs.’

⁶ *Turn every—throw briefly by ‘occasionally threw’*; *pine-chips*, *Lannenspäne*.

⁷ *Merry*, say *hell*, i.e. bright.

⁸ Translate *and all by alles An-de-re mit eingeflossen*.

⁹ *Presently*, transl. *plötzlich*; *to fly open*, *auffliegen*.

¹⁰ *In bursts*, *stürmt herein*. For the construct¹¹ in of the following present participles see page 14, note 7.

¹¹ Turn *they—greeting* by ‘they greet not,’ and render *nothing* by *gar nichts*.

¹² Turn *with—head* by ‘the cap on the head,’ *round*, here *herum*.

¹³ *To snap the fingers*, *mit den Fingern schnalzen*; *as they still*, say *während ihrer immer mehr*.

¹⁴ *Hush*, still. Use for *dancing* and *leave off* the past participles of *tanzen* and *aufhören*, and supply *Euch* after *say*.

¹⁵ *Hans* is a popular abbreviation of *Johann*, *John*.

¹⁶ Turn *no more* by ‘just as little,’ supply ‘it’ after *he*, and place *was* after *elements*.

¹⁷ Supply the adverb *als*, and render here *song* by *Singen*.

¹⁸ Supply the adverb *als* at the beginning of the sentence, and the verb *war* after *over* (*worüber*). Render here *ebullition* by *Ausbruch*, i.e. outburst, transport.

¹⁹ *Stood round*, *umstänben*.

player and talked and sang. I all the while¹ remained sitting where I was, heartily enjoying² the scene. * * *

And now the circle broke up,³ and the different groups began to dance.

"I won't have it!"⁴ cried Pepi. "Leave off, I tell ye! It's Friday; for shame!"

"Ho, ho! no matter;⁵ we 'will' dance!" and round they went,⁶ in spite of him and his wife. Why,⁷ they might as well have tried to stop the streams that came leaping along down⁸ the mountains in spring, as to arrest⁹ the whirl of those lads' dancing.—CHARLES BONER, *Chamois Hunting in the Mountains of Bavaria and the Tyrol.*

XXIII.

BARREN HONOURS.¹⁰

The body¹¹ of the deceased Inca was skilfully embalmed and removed¹² to the great Temple of the Sun at Cuzco. There the Peruvian¹³ sovereign, on entering the¹⁴ awful sanctuary, might behold the effigies¹⁵ of his royal ancestors, ranged in opposite files,¹⁶ the men on the right, and their

¹ All the while, während der ganze Zeit; sitting—saw, taking auf zwischen Blätter Blätter.

² To enjoy, here *haben* freize, to be followed by the genitive case.

³ Broke up, say *entzweigt* *haben*.

⁴ Won't have it, will es nicht. For shame, schant Gräß.

⁵ No matter, macht nichts.

⁶ Round they went, herum ging es im Kreise.

⁷ Why, here *wohlfahrtig*, to be placed before *as well*. Render *wicht* by the pluperfect of *haben*, and see page 52, note 1.

⁸ Came—down, simply *herunter* *kommen*.

⁹ To arrest, in the above sense,

Gehalt them. Render *wirkt* and *dancing* by the compound expression *Wirklichkeit*.

¹⁰ Barren honours, nüchtige Ehrenbeigaben.

¹¹ Body (of a deceased person), *Leiche* or *Leichen*. The title *Inca* is in German usually written with a f: in the genitive singular, and throughout the plural, it takes s.

¹² Removed = brought. *Temple of the Sun*, briefly *Sonne-tempel*.

¹³ Peruvian, peruanisch.

¹⁴ On entering the, beim *Eintritt* in das.

¹⁵ Effigies, say *Gefälschen*.

¹⁶ Ranged—files, in Reihe einander gegenüber aufgestellt.

queens¹ on the left, of the great luminary which blazed in resplendent gold on the walls of the temple.

The bodies, clothed in the princely attire² which they had been accustomed³ to wear, were placed⁴ on chairs of gold, and sat *with* their⁵ heads inclined downwards, their hands placidly crossed over their bosoms,⁶ their countenances exhibiting⁷ their natural dusky⁸ hue—less liable to change⁹ than the fresher colouring of a European complexion¹⁰—and their hair of raven black¹¹ or silvered over¹² *with* age, according to the period at which they died. It seemed like¹³ a company of solemn worshippers fixed in devotion,¹⁴ so true¹⁵ were the forms and lineaments of life. The Peruvians¹⁶ were as successful as the Egyptians in the miserable¹⁷ attempt to perpetuate the existence of the body beyond¹⁸ the limits assigned to it by nature.

They cherished a still stranger illusion in the attentions¹⁹ which they continued to pay²⁰ to these insensible remains, as if they were instinct²¹ with life. One of the

¹ Translate here *queens* by *Ge-mahlinnen*, *luminary* by *Gefirn*, and *to blaze* by *strahlen*.

² *Clothed—attire*, *angethan in den furchtigen Gewändern*.

³ *To be accustomed*, *ystlegen*, to be used here in the imperfect.

⁴ *Transl. were placed* by *besamten* *sich*, and turn *chairs of gold* by 'golden chairs.'

⁵ See page 7, note 6, and use *heads* and *countenances* in the singular. *Inclined downwards*, *ge-neigt*.

⁶ *Placidly*—*bosoms*, *ruhig über die Brust gefreut*.

⁷ *Exhibiting*, *während...zeigt*.

⁸ *Dusky* (of colour), *dunkel*.

⁹ *Less*—*change*, *die den Veränderungen weniger unterworfen ist*.

¹⁰ *Colouring—complexion*, briefly in German *Gefügsfarbe der Europäer*.

¹¹ Form a compound expression by joining the adjective *black* to the plural of *raven*.

¹² *Silvered over*, *filberweis*; *according to the period*, translate *je nach dem Alter*, i.e. *age*.

¹³ Turn *it—like* by 'it made the impression of.'

¹⁴ The clause *a—devotion* requires in German a somewhat free rendering; *say einer Gesellschaft Andacht*, *tie die in sterbliches Gebet verfunken*.

¹⁵ Render here *true* by *lebenstreu*, and omit the expression *of life*.

¹⁶ *Peruvian*, *Peruaner*. For the adverb *as* see page 43, note 11.

¹⁷ Turn *miserable* by 'sad.' Render *to perpetuate* by *verlängern*, and *body* by *Körper*.

¹⁸ *Beyond*, here *über...hinaus*. Turn *assigned*—*nature* by 'which nature has assigned (gesetzt) to it.'

¹⁹ A literal translation of *they cherished...in the attentions* would not be in accordance with the genius of the German language, where we must supply an additional verb, viz. 'a still stranger illusion which they cherished (hagten) manifested itself in the attentions.'

²⁰ *To pay* (an attention), *erweisen* or *bezeigen*; *sensible*, here *leblos*.

²¹ Render here *instinct* by *besitzen*, and *with* by *von*.

houses belonging to a deceased Inca was kept¹ open and occupied by his guards and attendants with all the state appropriate to royalty.² On³ certain festivals the revered bodies were brought out with great ceremony into the public square of the capital. Invitations were sent by the captains of the guard of the respective⁴ Incas to the different nobles and officers of the court; and entertainments⁵ were provided in the names⁶ of their masters, which displayed⁷ all the profuse magnificence of their treasures; and "such a display,"⁸ says an ancient chronicler, "was there in the great square of Cuzco on this occasion of gold and silver plate⁹ and jewels, as no other city in the world ever¹⁰ witnessed." The banquet was served by the menials of the respective households,¹¹ and the guests partook¹² of the melancholy cheer in the presence of the royal phantom,¹³ with the same attention to¹⁴ the forms of courtly etiquette¹⁵ as if the living monarch had presided.¹⁶

—WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT, *History of the Conquest of Peru.*

¹ *Was* kept, say blieb; *to occupy* (a dwelling), bewohnen.

² *The—royalty*, dem Romp, welcher der königlichen Würde zufommt.

³ *On*, here an; *into*, nach; *capital*, in the above sense, Residenzstadt.

⁴ Retain the same expression. Render *nobles* by *Würthmen*, and *officers of the court* by *Hofbeamten*.

⁵ Turn *entertainments* by 'banquets,' and translate *provided* by *veranfaltet*.

⁶ Use the singular, and render *masters* by *Souveräne*.

⁷ *To display*, zur Schau stellen; *profuse magnificence*, Prachtfälle.

⁸ Translate *display* by *Pracht*, and *was there* by *war...veranfaltet*.

⁹ *Of—plate*, an goldenem und silber nem Geräth.

¹⁰ See page 17, note 6.

¹¹ Turn *The—households* by 'the menials (Dienerschaft) of the respective households (Hofhaltung) served (wartete...auf) at the banquet.'

¹² *To partake of cheer*, ein Mahl einnehmen.

¹³ Retain the same expression.

¹⁴ *To*, here auf.

¹⁵ *Of courtly etiquette*, der Hof etiquette.

¹⁶ *To preside*, den Vorst \ddot{u} führen.

XXIV.

COPYRIGHT.¹

There have been² times in which men of letters looked,³ not to the public, but to the government, or to a few great men,⁴ for the reward of their exertions. It was thus⁵ in the time of Mæcenas and Pollio at Rome, of the Medici at Florence, of Lewis the⁶ Fourteenth in France, of Lord Halifax and Lord Oxford in this country. Now, Sir,⁷ I well know that there are cases in which it is fit and graceful,⁸ nay, in which it is a sacred duty, to reward the merits or to relieve the distresses of men of genius⁹ by the exercise¹⁰ of this species of liberality. But these cases are exceptions. I can conceive¹¹ no system more fatal to the integrity and independence of literary men,¹² than one under which they should be taught¹³ to look for their daily bread to the favour of ministers and nobles. I can conceive no system more certain to turn¹⁴ those minds which are formed by nature to be the blessings and ornaments of our species¹⁵ into public scandals and pests.

¹ Copyright, literarisches Eigentumrecht. The above extract is taken from a speech delivered by Macaulay in 1841 in answer to Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, who tried to bring in a Bill for the purpose of extending the copyright in a book to sixty years after the death of the author.

² See page 25, note 7.

³ Turn *looked* by 'expected,' and *to*, occurring three times in the above sentence, by 'from.'

⁴ Render *great men* by *hochgestellte Persönlichkeiten*.

⁵ Begin the sentence by *thus*; render *in the time* by *zu den Zeiten*, and *of*, occurring before the proper names, *von*. The *Medici* are called in German *Medicier*.

⁶ See page 85, note 9.

⁷ See page 32, note 1, and render *well* by *recht* *wohl*.

⁸ Turn *graceful* by 'beautiful,' and *nay* by 'yes.'

⁹ To—genius, der Not^h geniebegabte Männer...abzuheften.

¹⁰ Exercise, Ausübung. Turn of this species by 'of such a,' *liberality*, *Großmuth*.

¹¹ Conceive, say *mit...* *denken*; *more fatal*, *das...* *verderblicher wäre*.

¹² Literary men, *Schriftsteller*. Render here *one* by *dasjenige*.

¹³ Should be taught, *daran gewöhnt* *würden*. For *to look...* to see above, note 3.

¹⁴ More—turn, *das mit größter* *Gemüthl...* *verwandelte*; *mind*, here *Geist*; *formed*, *dazu geschaffen*.

¹⁵ Species, here *Geschlecht*; *scandals*, *Schandstücken*; *pests*, *Plagen*.

We have, then, only one resource left.¹ We must betake ourselves² to copyright, be the inconveniences of copyright what they may.³ Those inconveniences, in truth, are neither few nor small. Copyright is monopoly,⁴ and produces all the effects which the general voice⁵ of mankind attributes to monopoly. My honourable⁶ and learned friend talks very contemptuously of those who are led away by the theory⁷ that monopoly makes things dear. That monopoly makes things dear is certainly a theory, as all the great truths which have been established⁸ by the experience of all ages and nations, and which are taken for granted in all reasonings,⁹ may be said¹⁰ to be theories. * * *

Now I will not affirm that the existing¹¹ law is perfect, that it exactly hits the point at which the monopoly ought to cease; but this I confidently¹² say, that the existing law is¹³ very much nearer that point than the law proposed by¹⁴ my honourable and learned friend. For consider¹⁵ this; the evil effects of the monopoly are proportioned¹⁶ to the length of its duration. But the good effects for the sake of which¹⁷ we bear the evil effects are by no means proportioned to the length of its duration. A monopoly of¹⁸ sixty years produces¹⁹ twice as much evil as a monopoly of thirty years, and thrice as much evil as a monopoly of twenty

¹ Turn *We—left* by 'there remains (bleibt... übrig), then (also), to us only one means.'

² *Betake ourselves*, unsre Zuflucht ... nehmen.

³ *Be—may, was auch immer die Nachtheile desselben sein mögen.*

⁴ Use here *monopoly* with the indefinite, and in the following instances with the definite, article.

⁵ Render the *general voice* by *im Allgemeinen*, placing this expression after *mankind*, which is to be used with the definite article.

⁶ *Honourable, ehrenwerth.*

⁷ *Are—theory, der Theorie huldigen; to make dear, here vertheuern.*

⁸ *To establish, here bestätigen; ages = times.*

⁹ *Are—reasonings, in Folge aller*

Bernunftschlüsse als ausgemacht angenommen werden.

¹⁰ Turn *may be said* by 'can be called,' and supply the adjective *slope* before *theories*.

¹¹ *Existing, here bestehend.*

¹² *Confidently, mit voller Zuversicht.*

¹³ Turn *is* by 'comes,' and leave

very untranslated.

¹⁴ Turn *proposed by* by 'which... proposes.'

¹⁵ *To consider, here bedenken.*

¹⁶ *Are proportioned, stehen im richtigen Verhältnis.*

¹⁷ *For—which, um berentwinnen.*

¹⁸ We say in German *ein Monopol auf* with reference to a space of time.

¹⁹ Render here *to produce* by *verursachen*, and *evil* by *Schaden*.

years. But it is by no means the fact¹ that a posthumous monopoly of sixty years gives to an author² thrice as much pleasure and thrice as strong a motive to exertion³ as a posthumous⁴ monopoly of twenty years. On the contrary, the difference is so small⁵ as to be hardly perceptible.—**LORD MACAULAY, *A Speech on Copyright*.**

XXV.

THE ELECTION OF A POPE.

There are four different modes⁶ of electing the supreme pontiff; by 'inspiration,'⁷ by 'compromise,' by 'scrutiny,' and by 'access.'

An election by⁸ 'inspiration' is effected by several of the cardinals calling aloud, as by a sudden impulse, the name of the person whom they wish⁹ to raise to the pontifical dignity.

It is called an election by 'compromise' when the cardinals, not being able to determine on¹⁰ a proper person, agree to submit¹¹ the choice of a pontiff to one or more of their own body,¹² nominated for that purpose. It was thus

¹ *By*—*fact*, *durchaus nicht factisch*

highest head (Oberhaupt) of the Church.'

² Turn *a*—*author* by 'a monopoly which lasts until sixty years after the death of an author gives to him' (diesem...gewährt).

⁷ Retain the same term, and use *Compromiss* for *compromise*, *Scrutinium* for *scrutiny*, and *Access* for *access*. Turn the word *by*, before *inspiration*, by 'namely,' leaving it untranslated before the other nouns.

³ *Thrice*—*exertion*, *ein dreifach stärkeres Motiv zur Arbeit*.

⁸ *By*, *vermittelt*; *is*—*by*, *mit durch bewirkt, das*; *impulse*, *Impuls*.

⁴ Turn *posthumous* by 'after his death,' placing this expression after *years*.

⁹ Turn *wish* by 'will,' and render *raise* by *erheben*.

⁵ *Small*, here *gering*. Turn *as*—*perceptible* by 'that one hardly perceives it.'

¹⁰ *Not*—*on*, *nicht im Stande*, *hinfällig*...*zur Entscheidung zu gelangen*.

⁶ *Mode* is here synonymous with 'manner.' Turn *supreme pontiff* simply by 'pope,' or by 'the

¹¹ *To submit*, here *übertragen*.

¹² *Of*—*body*, say *aus ihrer Menge*.

that¹ John XXII., after having obtained the solemn assent of the whole college² to abide by his decision, assumed to himself the pontificate; an event which induced the cardinals not to entrust this power in future to any of their number,³ without such restrictions as might effectually prevent⁴ the recurrence of a similar event.

In choosing a pope⁵ by 'scrutiny' the cardinals each write their own name, with that of the person whom they wish⁶ to recommend, on a 'billet'⁷ or ticket, which they afterwards place, with many ceremonies and genuflections, in a large and highly ornamented⁸ chalice, on the altar of the chapel in which they assemble. The tickets are then taken out by officers⁹ appointed from their own body¹⁰ for that purpose, and the number is carefully compared with that of the persons present;¹¹ after which, if it appear that any one of the cardinals has two-thirds of the votes in his favour,¹² he is declared to be canonically elected pope.¹³

When, however, after repeated trials, this¹⁴ does not occur, a new proceeding takes place, which is called election¹⁵ by 'access,' in which any¹⁶ cardinal may accede to the vote of another by an alteration of his ticket in a prescribed form. When by these means¹⁷ the choice of a pontiff is

¹ *It—that, auf diese Weise.*

² *College, Collegium; to abide by, here sich fügen, which verb requires the dative case. To assume, sich aneignen.* Construe the above clause in the following manner, 'assumed John XXII. the pontificate, after he had,' &c.

³ *Not...to any of their number, seinem aus ihrer Mutter.*

⁴ *As—prevent, welche...durchaus unmöglich machen.*

⁵ Turn *in—pope* by 'when a pope is chosen, and *the—their* by 'so writes each of the cardinals his.'

⁶ Turn *with—wishes* by 'and the name of him (besjenigen) whom he...wishes.'

⁷ The word *Billet* (to be pronounced *Billett*) is also used in German, where it is employed in the neuter gender.

⁸ We say in German *richtig* (i.e.

richly) *verziert* for *highly ornamented.*

⁹ *Officers, here Beamten.* Render here *from* by *out.*

¹⁰ When the term *body* is synonymous with *corporation*, it is rendered in German by *Körperschaft.*

¹¹ *Present, anwesent, to be placed before persons.* Translate *after—appear briefly by und zeigt es sich.*

¹² *In his favour, zu seiner Gunsten.*

¹³ *To—pope, als nach canonischem Rechte zum Papst erwählt.*

¹⁴ The demonstrative pronoun *this* is to be placed after *wenn; does not occur, say nicht der Fall ist; proceeding, Verfahren.*

¹⁵ Use the indefinite article.

¹⁶ *Any* is here synonymous with 'every.' *May—vote, dem Votum... beitreten kann.*

¹⁷ *By these means, say auf diese Weise.*

effected, the tickets are prudently¹ committed to the flames, to prevent² all pretext for further inquiry.—WILLIAM Roscoe, *The Life and Pontificate of Leo X.*

XXVI.

REMINISCENCES OF GOETHE.

DEAR LEWES,

London, 28th April, 1855.

I wish³ I had more to tell you regarding Weimar and Goethe. Five and twenty years ago at least a score of young English lads⁴ used to live at Weimar for study, or sport, or society,⁵—all of which were⁶ to be had in the friendly little Saxon capital. The Grand Duke⁷ and Duchess received us with the kindliest hospitality. The Court was splendid, but yet most pleasant and homely.⁸ We were invited in our turns⁹ to dinners, balls, and assemblies¹⁰ there. Such young men as¹¹ had a right appeared in uniforms, diplomatic and military. * * * Of the¹² winter nights we used to charter¹³ sedan chairs, in

¹ *Prudently, vorsichtiger Weise; to commit, here überlassen.*

² *Render to prevent by zworfen, men, and inquiry by Unterfuchung.*

³ *Translate wish by the present conditional of wollen, had by that of können, and regarding by über.*

⁴ *Turn a—lads by 'twenty young Englishmen; used to live, hielten... sich auf.*

⁵ *Turn for—society by 'on account of their studies, of the pleasure, or of the society.'*

⁶ *All—were, was alles... war.*

⁷ *The expression Grand Duke forms in German a compound term; and the word Grand must be repeated before Duchess. Kindliest may here be rendered by herzlichst.*

⁸ *The expression gemütlich, for*

homely, will here fully convey the author's meaning.

⁹ *In our turns, der Reihe nach.* For dinners use here the expression Diner, which is in the singular pronounced in German as in French, but in the plural the s is also sounded.

¹⁰ *Assemblies, Versammlungen. The syllable em has in this word the French nasal sound.*

¹¹ *Turn Such—as by 'those young men (Leute) who had the right to it.' The noun uniforme is to be placed after military.*

¹² *Turn of the by 'in,' and form a compound term of winter and nights.*

¹³ *Translate charter by mieten, i.e. to hire.*

which we were carried through the snow to those pleasant Court entertainments.¹ I for my part had the good luck² to purchase Schiller's sword, which formed³ a part of my Court costume, and still hangs in my study, and puts me in mind of days of youth the most kindly and delightful.⁴

We knew⁵ the whole⁶ society of the little city, and but that the young ladies, one and all, spoke admirable English,⁷ we surely might have learned the very best German. The society met⁸ constantly. The ladies of the Court had their evenings. *The theatre* was *open* twice or thrice *in* the week,⁹ where assembled a large family party. Goethe had retired from the direction, but the great traditions¹⁰ remained still.* * *

In 1831, though he had retired from the world,¹¹ Goethe would nevertheless very kindly receive strangers. His daughter-in-law's tea-table was always spread for us.¹² We

¹ *Court entertainments, Hoffeste.*

² Turn *had—luck by* 'was so lucky.'

³ *To form, here ausmachen; Court costume, Hofcostüm; study, in the above signification, Arbeitszimmer.*

⁴ Turn *plus—delightful* by 'reminds me of days which belonged to the most kindly (freundlichsten) and delightful (schönsten) of my youth.'

⁵ *To know* may be rendered by *fennen* or *wissen*. The former is generally used when the object of our knowledge consists of material things, of things external, as it were; but when we do not wish to express that our knowledge is based so much on 'inspection' as on the 'result of reasoning,' and we merely want to indicate that we are conscious of a thing, *wissen* is to be employed. *Das Gefannte, says Jakob Grimm, sind Dinge, das Gewusste mehr Gefannte.* Thus *Ich weiß den Weg* expresses more 'I possess a theoretical knowledge (which may have been acquired from descriptions) of the way,' whilst *Ich kenne den Weg* indicates that 'I have from personal experience a knowledge of the way.'

In a few instances only either *fennen* or *wissen* may be employed. Compare the French *connaître* and *savoir*. In the above instance the verb to *know* refers to external knowledge; use therefore *fennen*.

⁶ Render *the whole* by *die fämmtliche*, and supply the adjective *gute*.

⁷ Turn *but—English by* 'if only all the young ladies had not spoken admirable (ausgezeichnet, to be used adverbially) English.' *The very best, das allerbeste.*

⁸ *To meet, here zusammenkommen.* Turn *ladies—Court* by 'Court-ladies,' and supply the adjective *bestimmt* before *evenings*.

⁹ Place the words *was theatre after week.* *To assemble, sich versammeln; family party, say Sammlungstafel.*

¹⁰ *Traditions, Traditionen; remained still, say lebten noch fort.*

¹¹ Place the clause *though—world after strangers*, and render the whole of the remaining sentence by *Fremde fanden 1831 bei Goethe noch immer freundliche Aufnahme.*

¹² Turn *His—us* by 'at the tea-table of his daughter-in-law a place was always open for us.'

passed hours after¹ hours there, and night after¹ night, with the pleasantest talk² and music. We read over³ endless novels and poems in French, English, and German. My delight⁴ in those days was to make caricatures for children. I was touched to find⁵ that they were remembered, and some even kept until the present time;^{6*} and very proud to be told, as a lad,⁷ that the great Goethe had looked at some of them.

He remained⁸ in his private apartments, where only a very few privileged persons were admitted; but he liked to know⁹ all that was happening, and interested himself about¹⁰ all strangers. Whenever a countenance struck his fancy,¹¹ there was an artist settled in Weimar who made a portrait of it. Goethe had quite a gallery of heads, in black and white,¹² taken by this painter. His house was all over¹³ pictures, drawings, casts, statues, and medals.

Of course I remember very well¹⁴ the perturbation of spirit with which, as a lad of nineteen,¹⁵ I received the long-expected intimation that the Herr Geheimerath would see me on such a¹⁶ morning. This notable audience¹⁷ took place in a little antechamber of his private apartments, covered all round with antique casts and bas-reliefs. He

¹ Transl. after by über; with, bei.

² Talk, say Unterhaltung.

³ To read over, durchlesen.

⁴ Render delight by größtes Vergnügen, and to make by zeichnen.

⁵ Turn I—find by 'it touched me when I found that one still remembered them.' To remember, sich erinnern, governs the genitive of the person or thing remembered.

⁶ Turn some — time by 'that some even were kept until this (auf den heutigen) day.'

⁷ Turn and—lad by 'and was as a young man proud of it, when I was told.'

⁸ To remain, here sich aufhalte; private apartments, Privatzimmer; privileged, here begünstigte; were admitted, Zutritt hatten.

⁹ See preceding page, note 5.

¹⁰ About, after to interest oneself, is rendered by für.

¹¹ Struck his fancy, ihm gefiel. Supply so, and see page 25, note 7.

¹² In—white, in Kreide; taken, say gezeichnet.

¹³ All over = quite full of; east, here Abgüsse.

¹⁴ See page 75, note 4. Perturbation of spirit, innere Unruhe.

¹⁵ Supply the term 'years.' Intimation, here Unfähigung.

¹⁶ On such a is in the above phrase rendered by an dem und dem.

¹⁷ Notable audience, denkwürdige Abzüge; private apartments, say here Privatgemächer; round—casts, rings mit Abgüssen von Antiquen.

* The above refers to Thackeray's second stay at Weimar in 1854.

was habited¹ in a long grey or drab redingot, with² a white neckcloth and a red ribbon in his button-hole.

He kept his hands behind³ his back, just as in Rauch's statuette. His complexion was very bright,⁴ clear, and rosy: his eyes extraordinarily dark, piercing, and brilliant.† * * *

I fancied Goethe must have been still more handsome as *an* old man⁵ than even in the days of his youth. His voice was very rich⁶ and sweet. He asked me⁷ questions about myself, which I answered as best I could. * * *

Though his sun was setting,⁸ the sky round about was calm and bright, and that little Weimar illumined by it.⁹ In every one of those kind¹⁰ 'salons' the talk was still of art and letters.¹¹ The theatre,¹² though possessing no very extraordinary actors, was still conducted with a noble intelligence¹³ and order. The actors read books,¹⁴ and were men of letters and gentlemen,¹⁵ holding a not unkindly relationship with the 'Adel.' At Court the conversation was exceedingly friendly, simple, and polished.¹⁶ The Grand Duchess (the present Grand Duchess Dowager¹⁷), a lady of

¹ *To be habited*, gefleibet sein; *drab*, bräunlich.

² Render *with* by *hatte...um*, and supply 'wore' after *and*.

³ Translate here *behind* by *auf*, and retain the term *statuette*.

⁴ Turn *bright* by 'fresh'; *piercing*, durchbringend.

⁵ *Old man*, Greis, which expression denotes 'grey with age.'

⁶ Turn *rich* by 'full,' and *sweet* by 'agreeable.'

⁷ *To ask any one questions*, an *Jemand* Fragen stellen. Turn *best* by 'well.'

⁸ *Was setting*, im Sinnen war; *round about*, ringsum; *calm*, say *heiter*; *bright*, here *flat*.

⁹ *Illumined by it*, war von der selben erleuchtet.

¹⁰ Render *kind* by *freunlich*.

¹¹ *The—letters*, bildeten Kunst und Literatur noch immer den Gegenstand der Unterhaltung.

¹² Insert here the auxiliary verb *was*, occurring before *still*, and turn the following clause by 'though it had not any very distinguished actors.'

¹³ Render *intelligence* by *Geist*, and *order* by *Tact*.

¹⁴ Translate *read books* by *beschäftigen sich mit* *Lectüre*.

¹⁵ See page 147, note 10, and turn the following clause by 'who stood to the Adel in a not unfriendly relation' (Verhältniß).

¹⁶ *Polished*, here *fein*.

¹⁷ Render the clause *the—Dowager* briefly by *jetzt verwitwete* (i.e. now widowed), placing these terms in a parenthesis before *Grand*.

† Mr. G. H. Lewes, from whose work, "The Life of Goethe," the above letter is taken, remarks here "that this must have been the effect of the position in which he sat with regard to the light. Goethe's eyes were dark brown, but not very dark." Compare Mr. Lewes' description of Goethe, given in the present work, page 41.

very remarkable endowments,¹ would kindly borrow our books from us, lend us her own, and graciously talk to us young men about our literary tastes and pursuits.² In the respect paid³ by this Court to the patriarch of letters there was⁴ something ennobling, I think, alike to the subject and⁵ sovereign. With⁶ a five-and-twenty years' experience since those happy days of which I write, and⁷ an acquaintance with an immense variety of human kind,⁸ I think I have never seen a society⁹ more simple, charitable,¹⁰ courteous, gentlemanlike, than that of the dear little Saxon city, where the good Schiller and the great Goethe lived and lie buried.

Very sincerely¹¹ yours,

W. M. THACKERAY.

XXVII.

A PARADE IN CANADA.

On a rising ground above¹² the river, which ran gurgling and sparkling through the green ravine beneath,¹³ the motley troops, about three or four hundred men, were marshalled—no, not marshalled, but scattered in a far

¹ *Of—endowments, von ungewöhnlicher Begabung.* Translate *would kindly* by *ließ sich herab.*

² *Literary—pursuits, literarische Neigungen und Studien.*

³ *Paid, say der...gepöllt wurde, and turn of letters by 'of the literature.'*

⁴ Turn *was* by 'lay,' and insert here the phrase *nach meiner Ansicht* as an equivalent for *I think.* *Ennobling, say Erhabendes.*

⁵ *Alike to...and, transl. sowohl für...als den.*

⁶ Turn *With* by 'after.'

⁷ Insert here the preposition *bei.*

⁸ *Transl. variety—kind by Menge*

verschiedenartiger Charaktere, and I think by bin ich der Ansicht, daß.

⁹ Insert here the relative pronoun *die, and after gentlemanlike* the words *gewesen wäre.*

¹⁰ *Charitable, here gutherzig; gentlemanlike, fein.*

¹¹ *Very sincerely, here aufrichtigt*

¹² *Above, here oberhalb; sparkling, schimmernd.*

¹³ *Beneath, say unter derselben; and insert here the auxiliary verb *were* (occurring before *marshalled*), translating it by *stehen.* Motley, bunt; marshalled, translate in *Reih und Glied.**

more picturesque fashion¹ hither and thither: a few log-houses and a saw-mill on the river-bank,² and a little wooden church crowning the opposite height, formed the chief features³ of the scene. The boundless forest spread all around us.⁴

A few men, well mounted and dressed as lancers,⁵ in uniforms which were, however, anything but uniform,⁶ flourished backwards on the green sward, to the manifest peril of the spectators; themselves⁷ and their horses equally wild, disorderly, spirited, undisciplined. But this was perfection⁸ compared with the infantry. Here there was no uniformity attempted of⁹ dress, of¹⁰ appearance, of movement: a few had¹¹ coats, others jackets; a greater number had neither coats nor jackets, but appeared in their shirt-sleeves, white or checked,¹² or clean or dirty, in edifying variety. Some wore hats, others caps, others their own shaggy heads of hair.¹³ Some had firelocks; some had old swords suspended in belts¹⁴ or stuck in their waistbands; but the greater number shouldered sticks or umbrellas. Mrs. M—— told¹⁵ us that on a former parade day she had heard the¹⁶ word of command given thus: "Gentlemen¹⁷ with the umbrellas, take ground to the right!

¹ *Fashion* is here synonymous with 'manner,' *Weise*; *hither* and *thither* = here and there.

der Versuch gemacht zur Uniformität

in der.

² *River-bank* = bank of the river; *crowning* = which adorned.

¹⁰ Render the preposition of here and in the following instance by in, to be contracted with the respective definite article.

³ *Chief features*, *Gaupteigüte*.

¹¹ Translate *a few had* by *einige wenige hatten... an*, and *a greater number* by *die meisten*.

⁴ *Spread* — us, umgab uns nach allen Seiten hin.

¹² *Checked*, here *buntfarbig*.

⁵ *Turn A* — *lancers* by 'some men, who were well mounted and dressed as lancers' (*Ulanen*).

¹³ *Shaggy*—hair, *struppiges Haar*.

⁶ *Anything but uniform*, nichts weniger als uniform; *to flourish*, here *schwenken*; *sward*, *Rasen*.

¹⁴ Translate *suspended in belts* by *an Gürteln hängen*, *stuck by sticks*, and *waistbands* by *Gürtelgurten*.

⁷ *Turn themselves* by 'the riders,' and supply 'were' before *equally*. *Spirited* (of horses), *feuerig*.

¹⁵ *To tell*, here *erzählen*; *on*, *bei*.

⁸ The above idiomatic phrase, *but—perfection*, requires in German a free rendering; say *aber das war noch musterhaft zu nennen*. *Compared with*, *im Vergleich mit*.

¹⁶ Translate *the* by *folgenten*, which term will serve at the same time as an equivalent for *thus*; and render *word of command* by *Com-mandowort*.

⁹ *Here—of*, *hier wurde nicht einmal* *Take ground*, *stellen sich...auf*.

gentlemen with *the* walking sticks, take ground to the left!" Now they ran after each other,¹ elbowed and kicked each other, stooped, chattered, and if the commanding officer² turned his back *for* a moment, very coolly sat down on the bank to rest.—MRS. JAMESON, *Sketches in Canada*.

XXVIII.

DANGEROUS CANNONADES.

At a proper place we dropped down³ upon the snow. Close along the rocks it was scarred⁴ by a furrow six or eight feet deep, and about twelve in width,⁵ evidently the track of avalanches, or of rocks let loose⁶ from the heights. Into this we descended. The bottom of the channel⁷ was firm and roughened by the stones which found a lodgment there.⁸ I thought we had here a suitable roadway⁹ up the couloir; but I had not time to convert the thought into a suggestion¹⁰ before a crash occurred in the upper regions.

I looked aloft, and right over the snow brow,¹¹ which here closed the view, I perceived a large brown boulder in the air, while a roar¹² of unseen stones showed that the visible projectile was merely the first shot of a general cannonade. They appeared—pouring straight down¹³ upon us—the sides

¹ To run after any one, hinteremand herlaufen.

² Insert here 'to them,' and transl. *very coolly* by höchst gemüthlich.

³ We—down, ließen wir uns... hinunter.

⁴ Scarred, durchschnitten.

⁵ The clauses *six—deep, and—width* qualify the expression *furrow*, here Runse; *in width* = broad.

⁶ Let loose, die sich...gelöst hatten.

⁷ Channel, here Runse; roughened, uneben.

⁸ Found—there, sich hier angesammelt hatten.

⁹ Roadway = way; *up the couloir*, den Alpenpaß hinauf.

¹⁰ Translate to—suggestion by dem Gebanfen Worte zu geben; occurred, say sich hören ließ.

¹¹ Snow brow, Schneefamm; boulder, Felsblöd.

¹² Render roar by Gepolter, and turn unseen by 'invisible.' Projectile, Projectil.

¹³ Pouring...down, herabstürzend.

of the couloir preventing¹ them from squandering their force in² any other direction. "Schnell!" shouted the man behind me,—and there is a ring in the word when sharply uttered in the Alps³ that almost lifts a man off his feet.⁴ I sprang forward; but, urged by a sterner⁵ impulse, the man behind⁶ sprung right on to me. We cleared⁷ the furrow exactly as the first stone flew by;⁸ and once in safety we could calmly⁹ admire the wild energy with which the rattling boulders sped along.¹⁰

Our attention was therefore turned to the rocks at our right, and the thought of assailing¹¹ them was several times mooted and discussed. They at length seduced¹² us, and we resolved to abandon the couloir. To reach the rocks, however, we had to recross¹³ the avalanche channel, which was here very deep. Benen* hewed a gap at the top of its flanking wall,¹⁴ and, stooping over, scooped steps out of the vertical face¹⁵ of indurated snow. He then made a deep hole, in which he anchored¹⁶ his left arm, let himself thus partly down, and with his right pushed¹⁷ the steps to the bottom. While this was going on,¹⁸ small stones were continually flying down the gully.

Benen reached the floor, and I followed. Our companion¹⁹ was still clinging to the snow wall, when a

¹ See page 15, note 13.

² In, nach...hin.

³ Turn and—Alps by 'and this word, when sharply uttered in the Alpe, has a ring' (Klang).

⁴ Almost—feet, der einen gleichsam vom Boden hebt.

⁵ Turn sterner by 'stronger,' and use Impuls for impulse, placing the verb sprang after this term.

⁶ Supply here the prounom me, and render right on to me by gerade auf mich.

⁷ Translate cleared by famen glücklich aus.

⁸ To fly by, vorbeifliegen; in safety, geborgen.

⁹ Calmly, mit Ruhe. Retain the corresponding foreign form of energy, and compare page 114, note 1.

¹⁰ Sped along, dahinstoßen.

¹¹ Of assailing, say zu erklommen.

¹² To seduce, here anloten.

¹³ We—recross, mussten wir wieder die Lawinenrinne zurückpassieren.

¹⁴ Flanking wall, Seitenwand.

¹⁵ Scooped—face, grub er Stufen in die verticale Oberfläche.

¹⁶ Anchored, say stemmte.

¹⁷ Pushed = made.

¹⁸ Was going on, vor sich ging; gully, Rinne.

¹⁹ Companion, here Gefährte.

* This was the guide who accompanied the author on his ascent of Mont Ross—from the description of which the above has been extracted—and also on his other mountaineering expeditions in Switzerland.

horrible clatter was heard overhead.¹ It was another stone avalanche, which there was² hardly a hope of escaping. Happily a rock was here firmly stuck³ in the bed of the gully, and I chanced to be⁴ beside it when the first huge missile appeared. This was the delinquent which had set the others loose.⁵ I was directly in the line of fire;⁶ but, ducking behind the boulder, I let the projectile⁷ shoot over my head. Behind it came a shoal of smaller fry,⁸ each of them, however, quite competent⁹ to crack a human life. Benen shouted "Quick!" and never before had I¹⁰ seen his axe so promptly wielded. * * *

Mere scratches in the ice, however, were all the axe could accomplish;¹¹ and on these we steadied ourselves¹² with the energy of desperate men.¹³ Benen was first,¹⁴ and I followed him, while the stones flew thick¹⁵ beside and between us. Once an ugly¹⁶ lump made right at me: I might perhaps have dodged¹⁷ it, but Benen saw it coming, turned, caught¹⁸ it on the handle of his axe as a cricketer¹⁹ catches a ball, and thus deflected it from me. The labour of his axe was here for a time²⁰ divided between the projectiles and the ice, while at every pause in the volley²¹ "he cut²² a step and sprang forward." Had the peril been

¹ Overhead, über uns.

² Turn *there was* by 'we had,' and *a* by 'any.'

³ Turn *a—stuck* by 'stood a rook here firmly.'

⁴ Chanced to be, war zufällig. Turn *missile* by 'stone.'

⁵ Set...loose, here losgemacht.

⁶ Directly—fire, dem Feuer direct ausgefegt.

⁷ Render here projectile by *Wurfung*, and shoot by *hinschießen*.

⁸ A—*fry*, eine Menge kleiner Räuber. Render each by ein jeder, placing this expression after how-ever. *Of them*, von denen.

⁹ Quite competent, völlig im Stande war. Turn to crack by 'to annihilate,' and form for *human life* a compound expression of *men* and *life* by simple juxtaposition.

¹⁰ Supply here the pronoun *him*.

¹¹ So promptly wielded, mit solcher Geschwindigkeit hanhaben.

¹² To accomplish, zu Stande bringen.

¹³ We steadied ourselves, fassten wir festen Fuß.

¹⁴ Translate of *desperate men* by *der Verzweiflung*.

¹⁵ Was first, say ging voran.

¹⁶ Thick, here in dichten Massen.

¹⁷ Translate *ugly* by gefährlich, i. e. dangerous; made—me, fam...gerade auf mich zu.

¹⁸ Dodged, here ausweichen. See page 5, note 8.

¹⁹ Render to catch by *auffangen*, and on by *mit*.

²⁰ Cricketer, Cricketspieler; to deflect, ablenken.

²¹ For a time, eine Zeitspan.

²² Volley, say *Salven*.

²³ To cut, here *einhauen*.

less, it would have been amusing¹ to see our contortions as we fenced with² our swarming foes. A final³ jump landed us on an embankment out⁴ of the direct line of fire which raked⁵ the gully; and we thus escaped a danger new⁶ in this form and extremely exciting to us all.—
JOHN TYNDALL, *Mountaineering in 1861*.

XXIX.

A PRISON SCENE.*

(A Souterrain⁷ in the Fortress. Prisoners seated⁸ at a table. Other prisoners coming in and going off⁹ at the side. The scene dimly lighted.)

CHANNEL, FIREBRACE, PALLMALL, and BEAVER on.¹⁰

[All the prisoners are singing, and Pallmall playing his flute, to drown¹¹ the noise without, which at intervals is heard through the chorus.]

“Rule, Britannia; Britannia, rule the waves!
For Britons never, never shall be slaves.”

HEYD. [Looking in from¹² side.] Another stave—another, and the stars will twinkle on¹³ us. [Disappears.]

¹ *Amusing*, ergötzlich or amusant.

² *Fenced with*, say uns gegen... ver-

thebigten; *swarming*, wimmelnben.

³ Turn *final* by ‘last,’ and
landed us on by ‘brought us to;’
embankment, Erhöhung.

⁴ *Out*, here außerhalb. The mili-

tary expression for *line of fire* is

Schußlinie.

⁵ *Raked* may here be freely
translated by *beherzte*.

⁶ Supply mir before *new*.

⁷ The above expression, derived
from the Latin *subterraneus*, may
also be retained in German.

⁸ Turn here *seated* by ‘sit.’

⁹ Coming—off, gehen ein und aus.

¹⁰ On, say auf der Bühne.

¹¹ To drown (a noise), dämpfen;
without, von außen.

¹² Use the definite article.

¹³ *Twinkle on* = shine on.

* For the understanding of the above extract—given with a few omissions—it will suffice to mention that it forms the last scene of the drama “The Prisoner of War,” in which some Englishmen are represented as having been made prisoners during the French wars, and trying to effect an escape before their impending transportation to a place of close confinement.

CHAN. Keep up¹ Britannia, my hearts, though our throats crack ! [All sing.]

“ Rule, Britannia ; Britannia, rule the waves !
For Britons never, never shall be slaves.”

HEYD. The work’s done, our cage is open !

FIRST PRISONER. We’ve had a rare spell of it,² but ‘tis done at last.

HEYD. Luckily the night is as dark as pitch.³ When we have swum the moat—

PALLM. What ! must we swim ?

HEYD. Ay, or sink.

PALLM. Oh, I’m enough⁴ of a philosopher to know the alternative.⁵

CHAN. Well,⁶ lads, what⁷ we have groaned, have toiled for, is accomplished. Moments are precious. Are all prepared ?

ALL [Except Firebrace and Beaver.] All ! All !

FIREB. May Freedom shine upon⁸ your paths, and light ye scathless to her home, her old abiding-place, her temple, and her rock—England ! Farewell !

ALL. How ?

FIREB. I do not quit the fortress.

FIRST PRISONER. Wherefore, sir ?

FIREB. It matters not⁹ I am master of my will, accountant¹⁰ solely to myself.

CHAN. Not so, sir. This is no private venture.¹¹ There is no man here—or should be none—who is not inalienably sworn¹² to dare the common peril of this night.

FIREB. Sworn ?

¹ To keep up, aufrecht erhalten. Hearts may here be turned by ‘friends.’

² We’ve—it, say ‘G war ein schwer Stüd Arbeit.

³ As dark as pitch = pitch-black. To swim, hero durchschwimmen.

⁴ Enough is to be placed after philosopher.

⁵ Retain the same expression.

⁶ Well, here nun.

⁷ Translate what... for by das

wonach, and supply das wofür before toiled. Turn moments are by ‘the time is.’

⁸ Shine upon, erhellen ; light ye, say Gud geleiten ; scathless = safe.

⁹ It matters not, einerlei. Turn master-will by ‘my own master.’

¹⁰ Accountant, verantwortlich.

¹¹ Private venture, Privatunternehmen.

¹² Is—sworn, der nicht unverbrüchlich geschworen hätte.

CHAN. Sir, when men join for Freedom, the cause itself does consecrate the act.

FOREST. Lieutenant Firebrace, I am no talker:¹ but this much I'll say. To skulk in an enemy's gaol, when the enemy might be fought² upon the sea, is hardly the act³ of a true sailor; and, if you will, I'll add,⁴ of an honest man.

FIREB. Fear not, sir: you shall have another time for these opinions.⁵

CHAN. Lieutenant Firebrace, will you join us? Or, failing,⁶ with some grace of honour, render back your commission⁷ to the king?

FIREB. My life wrung out by torture first!⁸ [*Aside*: To be thus stung, humiliated!] On, gentlemen, I'll lead you!

CHAN. No, sir: as senior⁹ officer that post is mine. Even as runaways we'll keep up some discipline.

BEAVER. Captain Channel, as a civilian,¹⁰ I am excused this trial.

FIREB. [*To Channel, pointing to Beaver.*] If he remain, I stir not.¹¹

CHAN. None are excused¹²—none. It is a common cause, and all must bear their part in it.¹³

FIREB. [*Aside to Heyday, pointing to Beaver.*] Tom, let him not slip.¹⁴

HEYD. [*Aside to Firebrace.*] Be sure on't.¹⁵

CHAN. And now, gentlemen, a sudden¹⁶ farewell with all.

¹ *Talker*, *Schwätzer*; *this much*, *nur so viel*.

² Turn the—fought by 'one can fight (befämpfen) the enemy.'

³ *Is—act*, *say ist kaum...würdig.*

⁴ *I'll add*, *füg' ich hinzu.*

⁵ *Have—opinions*, *transal. noch Gelegenheit haben diese Meinungen zu äußern.*

⁶ *Failing*, *here widergen Falles; with—honour*, *mit einem Ehregefühl.*

⁷ *Commission* (of an officer), *Patent.*

⁸ *My—first*, *erst auf der Folter* “: *stung, verlegt.* *Thus* should

be placed before *humiliated*. On (as an exclamation), *vorwärts*.

⁹ *Senior* = *oldest*; *runaway*, *Flüchtling.*

¹⁰ *Civilian*, *Civilist*; *I am excused*, *bleibt mir erlassen.*

¹¹ *I stir not*, *weiche ich nicht vom Flecke.*

¹² *None are excused*, *Niemand darf sich auschließen.*

¹³ *All—it*, *Seder muss das Seinige dazu beitragen.*

¹⁴ *Slip*, *here entschlüpfen.*

¹⁵ *Be sure on't*, *verlasse dich darauf.*

¹⁶ Turn *sudden* by 'short,' and *with all* by the dative of *all*.

FIREB. Captain Channel,—

CHAN. Well, sir?

FIREB. Will you part¹ my enemy?

CHAN. [Going.²] The time is urgent, sir.

FIREB. Oh think it so!³ Heaven knows, we ne'er may meet again. Part not in⁴ anger with me! I have been rash⁵ and thankless, but say farewell, Basil! Let the orphan you nourished and protected once more hear your friendly voice, once more grasp⁶ your friendly hand. Say farewell, Basil!—one farewell.

CHAN. Farewell, Firebrace, farewell! On! [All the prisoners are hurrying off, when a party⁷ of soldiers, commanded by officer, appear at the opposite door with presented arms.]

OFFICER. Hold!

PRISONERS. Betrayed?

OFFICER. You mistake⁸ the route. This way⁹ lies the road to Biche.

CHAN. [Aside.] Treason! treason!

OFFICER. You have worked well,¹⁰ gentlemen, but have lost your pains. Fall in,¹¹ and at the word,—march!

Enter CHENILLE.

CHEN. Captain Channel, ere you quit Verdun, the governor would grant¹² a lady's prayer.

Enter CLARINA and POLLY PALLMALL.

CLAR. Father! [Throwing herself in his arms.] Leave me not unblest!¹³

¹ My enemy, say als Feind von mir.

² Going, im Abgehen; ³ is urgent, drängt.

³ Think it so, bedenken Sie das. Turn we—again by 'we see each other perhaps never.'

⁴ Supply the definite article, and render with me by von mir.

⁵ Rush, unbesonnen; ⁶ thankless = ungrateful.

⁶ Translate grasp by trüdfen.

⁷ Turn here party by 'troop,' and ing

supply 'a' before officer. With—arms, mit vorgehaltinem Gewehr.

⁸ To mistake, hero sich irren; the route = in the way.

⁹ This way, in dieser Richtung.

¹⁰ Well, say tüchtig; have—pains, Ihre Mühe war vergebens.

¹¹ To fall in, sich formieren; at the word, hero auf's Commando.

¹² Would grant, will...erfüllen.

¹³ Unblest = without thy bless.

CHAN. Farewell! thou hast¹ my blessing.

CHEN. Stay,² Captain; a letter from the governor.

CHAN. [Reads.] "To Captain Channel. Sir,—though *I am made* the gaoler of brave men, I can yet admire their courage. As a soldier I am glad that the scoundrel who has betrayed ye does not disgrace³ the uniform of his king. It would, however, have been my duty to consign you and your comrades to the fortress of Biche. I am happy to be the medium of a better fortune. Enclosed is an order for the exchange of yourself and others therein named,⁴ received this morning from the minister.—Vaillant, governor of the fortress of Verdun." Here's something more:⁵—"As for the traitor Beaver, his destination is"—

CHEN. [Passing Beaver over⁶ to the soldiers.] Biche. 'Parole d'honneur,' Biche. [Beaver is immediately marched off.⁷]

PALLM. Is⁸ my name there? [Taking paper.] It is! Then I have friends in London still.⁹

POLLY. Exchanged! Oh, if I get safe¹⁰ to England, and can only recollect my foreign feelings,¹¹ won't I write¹² a book! And now we're all to go¹³ to England.—DOUGLAS JERROLD, *The Prisoner of War*.

¹ Turn *thou hast* by 'I give thee.'

⁷ *Marched off*, *fortgeführt*.

⁸ *Is* = stands. Use the definite article with *paper*, and turn *it* is by 'there it stands.'

⁹ Translate *Then... still* by also... *doch noch*, placing this expression before *friends*.

¹⁰ Turn *safe* by 'happy.'

¹¹ Translate *foreign feelings* by *Einbrüfe in der Fremde*.

¹² *Won't I write*, say *dann schreib' ich sicherlich*.

¹³ *We're—go*, *gehen wir alle*.

⁴ *For—named*, *zur Auswechselung*
ihrer selbst und sonstiger Gefangenen
die hier angegeben sind.

⁵ *Here's—more*, *hier steht noch*
etwas; *destination*, *Bestimmungsort*.

⁶ *Passing...over*, *übergebend*.

XXX.

A WORD FOR THE GERMANS.

We venture¹ to suggest that this phrase * is quite insufficient to express the 'differentia'² of the German people. In the first place, only a small proportion of them are metaphysicians ; quite as many are bakers, making³ excellent bread—not inferior, perhaps, to the British in any quality except heaviness. Secondly, the most eminent of German metaphysicians, Kant, is cloudy⁴ in no other sense than that in which a mathematician is cloudy to one ignorant of mathematics. What book⁵ more nebulous than 'Euclid' to a reader acquainted neither with the subject-matter nor with the terminology ? What more Laputan⁶ and unpractical than algebraic formulæ to one who has never studied algebra ? Kant was a rigorous thinker, who, like all other rigorous thinkers, felt the need of terms undefaced by long currency, free from confusing associations. The recipe for understanding Kant is first to get brains⁷ capable of following his argument, and next to master his terminology. Observing⁸ this recipe, the "Critique of Pure Reason"⁹ is not indeed easy reading, but it is not in the least cloudy. It is not fit for the club¹⁰

¹ See page 17, note 7, and render to suggest by anbieten.

² The corresponding scientific German expression is *Wertmaß*.

³ Turn making by 'who bake.'

⁴ Cloudy, used figuratively, un klar; to, here für.

⁵ Supply the verb 'is.'

⁶ What more Laputan, was ift mehr Laputanisch. The expression *Laputan* is taken from Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," and is used to denote strange, visionary theories.

⁷ To get brains, say *sich einen Kopf anmachen*, and supply which is before capable. Argument is here to be rendered by *Staiffen*ment, and next by *bann*.

⁸ Observing = if we observe.

⁹ The German title of the above work is: "Kritik der reinen Vernunft." Not indeed, freilich keine; reading, here *Scriptur*.

¹⁰ The word *club* is also used in German: here it forms with *table* a compound expression.

* The phrase alluded to is 'the cloudy metaphysician,' not unfrequently used with reference to the 'typical German.'

table. Some gentleman there, turning over the pages,¹ and seeing such terms as 'synthetic judgments,' 'antinomies,' and the like, would be conscious² of superior clearness of head, and say, "Bosh! what dreamers these Germans are!" But possibly, if that clear-headed clubman were imperatively called upon to declare the meaning of 'coefficient'³ and 'hypotenuse,' and assured that no smiling would be accepted as legal tender for knowledge, he would discover that these terms also are painfully cloudy. It is one of the interesting weaknesses common to us men to suppose that clearness ends where our own vision fails.

Thirdly, we object to⁴ 'cloudy metaphysician' as the accepted periphrasis for a German, because it has begotten another habit of speech which the most constant familiarity could not endear to us. Views are set aside by saying⁵ that "they are German." Doubtless there is a peculiarly German view of things,⁶ as there is an English view, a French view, a Hindu view, and so on,⁷ down to a Patagonian view, perhaps the least metaphysical of all. The English view may be the soundest, and all but born Englishmen may be comparatively pitiable. But the human race has not been educated on a plan of uniformity,⁸ and it is precisely that partition of mankind into races and nations, resulting in various national points of view or varieties of national genius, which has been the means of enriching and rendering more and more complete man's knowledge⁹ of the inner and outer world. * * * And no one who has an acquaintance worth mentioning¹⁰ with the

¹ Render *turning—pages* by *indem er es durchblättert*, and *turn seeing* by 'finds.' *Synthetic judgments*, *synthetische Urtheile*; *antinomies*, *Antinomien*.

² *To be conscious*, *sich bewußt sein*. Supply 'a' after *of*. *Bosh* (the exclamation), *Unsinn*.

³ *Coefficient*, *Goeffficient*.

⁴ *We object to*, *machen wir Einwürfe gegen den*; *begotten*, *erzeugt*.

⁵ *Are—saying*, *werden mit den Wörtern verworfen*.

⁶ Render *view of things* and *view* throughout the sentence by *Anschauungsweise*, joining it by means of hyphens to *Hindu*.

⁷ *On*, in the above phrase, *weiter*; *Patagonian*, *patagonisch*.

⁸ *On*—*uniformity*, *nach einem gleichförmigen Plan*; *resulting in*, *say die...hervorbringt*.

⁹ *Man's knowledge*, *say die menschliche Erkenntnis*.

¹⁰ *Worth mentioning*, *nennenswerth*, to be placed before *acquaintance*.

productions of the German mind in any one department is unaware that the peculiarities of that mind, its characteristic qualities, have been the source of pre-eminently important contributions to the sum of our mental wealth.

The German mind possesses in a high degree two tendencies which are often represented as opposed to each other—namely, largeness¹ of theoretic conception and thoroughness in the investigation of facts. So undeniable is it that the typical German has these tendencies, that their excess is the very vice² he is reproached with by those who know him and don't like him. Your German, it is said, cannot write about the drama without going back to the Egyptian mysteries; he sees that everything is related to everything else, and is determined to exhaust you and the subject; his doctrine is all-embracing,³ and so is his detail. Quite true. No man is less disposed than our German to accept a too slight induction, to let pass an inaccuracy of statement, or to report⁴ a conclusion from imperfect observation or experiment; on the other hand, no man is more likely to be contemptuous towards desultory⁵ labours which are not 'wissenschaftlich' (scientific)—i.e. not bound together by a rational doctrine, or conducted in the full sense of a need for such a doctrine. If he is an experimenter,⁶ he will be thorough in his experiments; if he is a scholar, he will be thorough in his researches. Accordingly no one in this day really studies any subject without having recourse to German books, or else wishing he knew their language, that he might have recourse to them; and the foot-notes of every good French or English book that appears, whether in⁷ scholarship,

¹ Render here *largeness* by *eine Fülle*, and *conception* by the plural of *Begriff*. *Thoroughness*, *Gründlichkeit*.

using in the plural the nouns *Observation* and *Experiment*, which are in German of different genders, a great difficulty as regards the construction will be avoided.

² *The very vice*, *gerade der Fehler*. Turn *he—with* by 'which is reproached to him.'

⁵ *Desultory*, *desultorisch*; *bound together*, *verknüpft*; *need*, *hier Bedürfnis*.

³ *All-embracing*, *allumfassend*; *so—details*, *ebenso sind auch seine Details*.

⁶ Translate *is an experimenter* by *Experimente anstellt*.

⁴ Translate *to report* by *fund zu thun*, and *from* by *in Folge*. By

⁷ Render here *in* by *befteffend*, placing this term after *science*.

history, or natural science,¹ are filled with references to German authors. Without them historical criticism would have been simply nowhere : take away² the Germans, with their patience, their thoroughness, their need for a doctrine which refers all transient and material manifestations to subtler and more permanent causes, and all that we most value in our appreciation of early history would have been wanting to us.

In fact, if any one in the present day can be called cultivated who dispenses with³ a knowledge of German, it is because the two⁴ other greatest literatures of the world are now impregnated⁵ with the results of German labour and German genius. Let those who know this have the piety⁶ to acknowledge it. Let those who do not know it abstain from portraying the typical German until they have made his acquaintance. We have no objection to caricatures ; each nation should be content to lend itself⁷ to the humour of the world in this passive way. . But a caricature, to be good, must come from⁸ close observation.—

From the PALL-MALL GAZETTE (March 7, 1865).

¹ *Natural science, Naturwissen-
schaft; references to, here Hinwei-
fungen auf.*

² *To take away, here abstra-
hieren.*

³ *Dispenses with, entbehrt.
4 Turn here two by 'both.'*

⁵ *Render here impregnated by
Durchbrungen, and with by von.*

⁶ *Piety, here Pietät.*

⁷ *Should—itself, sollte sich willig...
hergeben.*

⁸ *Translate come from by auf
einer...hervorgehen.*

PART IV.

I.

LEIGH HUNT.

He was then at Hammersmith, occupying¹ a very plain and shabby little house in a contiguous range of others like it, with no prospect but that of an ugly village street, and certainly nothing to gratify his craving for a tasteful environment, inside or out. A slatternly maid-servant opened the door for us, and he himself stood in the entry—a beautiful, venerable old man, buttoned to the chin in a black dress-coat, tall and slender, with a countenance quietly alive all over, and the gentlest and most naturally courteous manner.* * *

I have said that he was a beautiful old man. In truth I never saw a finer countenance, either as to the mould of features or the expression, nor any that showed the play of feeling so perfectly, without the slightest theatrical emphasis.² It was like a child's face in this respect. At my first glimpse of him, when he met us in the entry, I discerned that he was old, his long hair being white and his wrinkles many; it was an aged visage, in short, such as I had not at all expected to see, in spite of dates, because his books talk to the reader with the vivacity of youth. But when he began to speak, and as he grew more earnest in conversation, I ceased to be sensible of

¹ Turn *occupying* by 'where he solcher Häuser. *Craving*, *Schönheit*. inhabited,' and transl. *like it* by *eben* ² *Emphasis*, *Emphase*.

his age : sometimes, indeed, its dusky shadow darkened through the gleam¹ which his sprightly thoughts diffused about his face, but then another flash of youth came out of his eyes, and made an illumination again. I never witnessed such a wonderfully illusive transformation, before or since ; and to this day, trusting only to my recollection, I should find it difficult to decide which was his genuine and stable predicament, youth or age.—
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, *Our Old Home.*

II.

BYRON TO GOETHE.*

ILLUSTRIOUS² SIR,

Leghorn, July 24, 1823.

I cannot thank you as you ought to be thanked³ for the lines which my young friend, Mr. Stirling, sent me of yours ; and it would but ill become me to pretend to

¹ *Darkened—gleam, verunsirt...* ² *Translate as—thanked by wie
ten Edipamer.*
³ *Illustrous, say Gedrechüter.* ³ *Translate as—thanked by wie
et sich gien, and turn of yours by
'from you.'*

* I subjoin the verses alluded to in the following letter, thinking they cannot fail to be of great interest to the student of German.

IN FOND BYRON.

1823.

Ein freundlich Werk kommt mich nach dem andern
Von Seiten der nach Freiheit und frohe Stunden;
Es ruft und auf, zum Freuden zu wandern,
Ruh' ist der Ort, doch ist der Sitz gebunden.

Wie soll ich ihm, den ich so lang begleitet,
Kann etwas Trauriges in die Freude legen?
Stern der sich freut im Sonnenlichten befreut,
Stern am weh' das netzte Web zu tragen.

Wohl sei ihm doch wenn er sich selbst empfindet!
Er mag sich doch beglückt zu nennen,
Wenn Knechtschaft die Schmerzen überwindet;
Und nur ich ihn erkenne nicht' Er sich trauren.

exchange verses* with him who for¹ fifty years has been the undisputed sovereign of European literature. You must therefore accept my most sincere acknowledgments in prose—and in hasty prose too; for I am² at present on my voyage to Greece once more, and surrounded by hurry and bustle, which hardly allow a moment even to gratitude and admiration to express themselves.

I sailed from Genoa some days ago, was driven back by a gale of wind, and have since sailed again and arrived here, Leghorn, this morning, to receive on board some Greek passengers for their struggling country.

Here also I found your lines and Mr. Stirling's letter; and I could not have had a more favourable omen, a more agreeable surprise, than a word of Goethe, written by his own hand.

I am returning to Greece, to see if I can be of any little use³ there. If ever I come back, I will pay a visit to Weimar, to offer the sincere homage of one of the many millions of your admirers. I have the honour to be, ever and most,

Your obliged,⁴

NOEL BYRON.

¹ See page 59, note 2.

² Insert here *once more*, and turn

³ *Of—use*, von einigem Nutzen.

⁴ *Obliged* (in concluding a letter),
surrounded by 'in the midst of.' *Ergebener*.

* Goethe added afterwards, to the verses given on the preceding page, the following remark:

Dieser merkwürdige Mann hatte manches Freundliche schriftlich und mündlich durch Reisende begrüßt nach Weimar gelangen lassen, welches ich durch jene Srophen zu erwidern für Pflicht hielt. Sie trafen ihn noch glücklicher Weise in Livorno, eben als er für Griechenland sich einzuschiffen im Begriff war, und veranlassten ihn noch zu einer schriftlichen Erwidерung vom 24. Juli 1823, die mir unschätzbar bleibt, etc.

III.

THE FLOOD.¹

At that moment Maggie felt a startling sensation of sudden cold about her knees and feet : it was water flowing under her. She started up : the stream was flowing under the door that led into the passage. She was not bewildered for an instant—she knew it was the flood !* * *

There was a step down into the room at the door leading to the staircase : she saw that the water was already on a level with the step. While she was looking, something came with a tremendous crash against the window, and sent the leaded panes and the old wooden framework inwards in shivers, the water pouring in after it.

“It is the boat !” cried Maggie.

And without a moment’s shudder of fear she plunged through the water, which was rising fast to her knees, and by the glimmering light of the candle she had left on the stairs she mounted on to the window-sill, and crept into the boat, which was left with the prow lodging and protruding through the window.

In the first moment Maggie felt nothing, thought of nothing, but that she had suddenly passed away from that life which she had been dreading ; it was the transition of² death without its agony : and she was alone in the darkness with God.

The whole thing³ had been so rapid, so dreamlike, that the threads of ordinary association were broken ; she sank down on the seat, clutching the oar mechanically, and for a long while had no distinct conception of her position. The first thing that waked her to fuller consciousness was the cessation of the rain, and a perception that the darkness was divided by the faintest light, which parted the

¹ *Flood* = inundation.

² Use here *zu* with the requisite definite article.

³ Turn *thing* by ‘event,’ and translate *association* by *Stenverbindung*. *Broken* = torn.

overhanging gloom from the immeasurable watery level¹ below. She was driven out upon the flood—that awful visitation of God which her father used to talk of—which had made² the nightmare of her childish dreams. And with that thought *there* rushed in³ the vision of the old home, and Tom, and her mother ; they had all listened together.

“ O God, where am I ? Which is the way home ? ” she cried out, in the dim loneliness.* * *

She seized an oar and began to paddle⁴ the boat forward with the energy of wakening hope : the dawning seemed to advance more swiftly now she was in action ; and she could soon see the poor dumb beasts crowding piteously on a mound where they had taken refuge. Onward she paddled and rowed by turns in the growing twilight ; her wet clothes clung round her, and her streaming hair was dashed about by the wind, but she was hardly conscious of any bodily sensation—except a sensation of strength, inspired by mighty emotion. Along with⁵ the sense of danger and possible rescue for those long-remembered beings at the old home *there* was an undefined sense of reconciliation with her brother : what quarrel, what harshness, what unbelief in each other, can subsist in the presence of a great calamity, when all the artificial vesture⁶ of our life is gone, and we are all one with each other in primitive mortal needs ?⁷ Vaguely Maggie felt this—in the strong resurgent love towards her brother that swept away all the later impressions of hard, cruel offence and misunderstanding, and left only the deep, underlying, unshakable memories of early union. * * *

She must get her boat into the current of the Floss,⁸ else she would never be able to pass the Ripple,⁹ and approach the house. This was the thought that occurred

¹ *Watery level*, *Wasserfläche*.

and others briefly by the allied

² *Made* = formed.

paddeln.

³ *Rushed in*, say *bestürmte sie*.

⁵ *Along with*, say *verbunden*.

⁴ The verb *to paddle* has, in the above signification, no exact equivalent in German. Some render it by *mit der Bagaje* (paddle) *rudern*,

⁶ *Vesture*, *Hilfe*.

⁷ *Needs*, here *Not*.

⁸ *Floss*, *Deichdamm*.

⁹ Retain the same expression.

to her, as she imagined with more and more vividness the state of things round the old home. But then she might be carried very far down, and be unable to guide her boat out of the current again. For the first time distinct ideas of danger began to press upon her ; but there was no choice of courses, no room for hesitation, and she floated into the current. Swiftly she went now, without effort ; more and more clearly in the lessening distance and the growing light she began to discern the objects that she knew must be the well-known trees and roofs ; nay, she was not far off a rushing muddy current, that must be the strangely altered Ripple.* * *

With panting joy that she was there at last—joy that overcame¹ all distress—Maggie neared the front of the house. At first she heard no sound : she saw no object moving. Her boat was on a level with the up-stairs windows. She called out in a loud piercing voice :

“Tom, where are you ? Mother, where are you ? Here is Maggie !”

Soon, from the window of the attic, in the central gable, she heard Tom’s voice :

“Who is it ? Have you brought a boat ?”

“It is I, Tom—Maggie ! Where is mother ?”

“She is not here ; she went to Garum the day before yesterday. I’ll come down to the lower window. Alone, Maggie ?” said Tom, in a voice of deep astonishment, as he opened the middle window, on a level with the boat.

“Yes, Tom. God has taken care of me, to bring me to you. Get in quickly. Is there no one else ?”

“No,” said Tom, stepping into the boat. “Give me the oars, Maggie.” * * *

They sat mutely gazing at each other : Maggie with eyes of intense life² looking out from a weary, beaten face ; Tom pale, with a certain awe and humiliation. Thought was busy, though the lips were silent ; and though he could ask no question, he guessed a story of miraculous

¹ Transl. *overcame* by *verscheuchtete*, and turn *up-stairs* by ‘upper.’ ² *Of intense life*, *gesteigerter Lebens-
kraft* ; *beaten*, *hier abgemattet*.

divinely-protected¹ effort. But at last a mist gathered over² the blue-grey eyes, and the lips found a word they could utter—the old childish “Magsie !”

Maggie could make no answer but a long deep sob, of that mysterious, wondrous happiness, that is one with pain.

Tom rowed with untired vigour, and with a different speed from poor Maggie’s. The boat was soon in the current of the river again, and soon they would be at Tofton.

Nothing else was said ; a new danger was being carried towards them by the river. Some wooden machinery had just given way on one of the wharves, and huge fragments were being floated along. The sun was rising now, and the wide area of the watery desolation³ was spread out in dreadful clearness round them ; in dreadful clearness floated onwards the hurrying, threatening masses. A large company, in a boat that was working its way⁴ along under the Tofton houses, observed their danger, and shouted, “Get⁵ out of the current !”

But that could not be done at once, and Tom, looking before him, saw death rushing on them.

Huge fragments, clinging together in fatal fellowship, made one wide mass across the stream.

“ It is coming, Maggie ! ” Tom said, in a deep hoarse voice, loosing the oars, and clasping her.

The next instant the boat was no longer seen upon the water, and the huge mass was hurrying on in hideous triumph.

But soon the keel of the boat re-appeared—a black speck on the golden water.

The boat re-appeared, but brother and sister had gone down in an embrace never to be parted ; living through again in one supreme moment the days when they had clasped their little hands in love, and roamed the daisied fields together.—GEORGE ELIOT, *The Mill on the Floss*.

¹ *Divinely-protected, vom Himmel
beschützter.*

² *A—over, say wurden... überflost.*

³ *Watery desolation, Wasserwüste.*

⁴ *Was—way, sich durcharbeitete.*

⁵ *Turn Get by 'quick.'*

IV.

INDUSTRY OF MUSICIANS.

Handel¹ was an indefatigable and constant worker ; he was never cast down by defeat, but his energy seemed to increase the more that adversity struck him. When a prey to his mortifications as an insolvent debtor,² he did not give way for a moment, but in one year produced his "Saul," "Israel," the music for Dryden's "Ode," his "Twelve Grand Concertos," and the opera of "Jupiter in Argos," among³ the finest of his works. As his biographer said of him, "He braved everything, and by his unaided self accomplished the work of twelve men."

Haydn, speaking of his art, said : "It consists in taking up a subject and pursuing it." "Work," said Mozart, "is my chief pleasure." Beethoven's favourite maxim was : "The barriers are not erected which can say to aspiring talents and industry, 'Thus far and no farther.'" John Sebastian Bach said of himself : "I was industrious. Whoever is equally sedulous, will be equally successful." But there is no doubt that Bach was born with a passion for music, which formed the mainspring of his industry, and was the true secret of his success. When a mere youth, his elder brother, wishing to turn his abilities in another direction, destroyed a collection of studies which the young Sebastian, being denied candles,⁴ had copied by moonlight, proving the strong natural bent of the boy's genius. Of Meyerbeer Bayle thus wrote from Milan in 1820 : "He is a man of some talent, but no genius ; he lives solitary, working fifteen hours a day at music." Years passed, and Meyerbeer's hard work fully brought out⁵ his genius, as

¹ In English the modification of the *a* in the name of *Handel* is usually dropped. In German it must be retained.

² *As—debtor, als Insolvent.*

³ Turn *among* by 'which belong to ;' ⁴ Turn *being denied candles* by 'since candles were denied to him.'

⁵ *To bring out, here entfalten.*

displayed in his "Roberto," "Huguenots," "Prophète," and other works, confessedly among the greatest operas which have been produced in modern times. Although musical composition is not an art in which Englishmen have as yet greatly distinguished themselves, their energies having for the most part taken other and more practical directions, we are not without native illustrations¹ of the power of perseverance in this special pursuit. Arne was an upholsterer's son, intended² by his father for the legal profession; but his love of³ music was so great, that he could not be withheld from pursuing it. While engaged in an attorney's office, his means were very limited; but, to gratify his tastes, he was accustomed to borrow a livery and go into the gallery of the Opera, then appropriated to domestics. Unknown to⁴ his father, he made great progress with the violin, and the first knowledge his father had of the circumstance was, when accidentally calling at the house of a neighbouring gentleman, he found his son playing the leading instrument⁵ with a party of musicians. This incident decided the fate of Arne. His father offered no further opposition to his wishes, and the world thereby lost a lawyer, but gained a musician of much taste and delicacy of feeling, who added many valuable works to our stores of English music.—SAMUEL SMILES, *Self-Help*.

¹ Translate *native illustrations* by *Beispiele aus der Heimat*.

² Turn *intended* by 'destined'; *legal profession*, *Advokatenstand*.

³ See page 62, note 12.

⁴ Translate *unknown to* by *ohne Wissen*, which is to be followed by the genitive case.

⁵ Turn *leading instrument* by 'first violin.'

V.

COURAGE.

Courage is one of the commonest words in the language. The quality which it denotes is the object of more general admiration and ambition than any other. It is a virtue which is at once common and honourable in the highest degree, and it produces results so broad¹ and striking, that every one considers himself, and in some points of view has a right to consider himself, entitled to form an opinion as to its existence and extent. It seems as if it were from personal experience that the distinction is continually drawn between moral and physical courage, to the advantage² of the former. The distinction is interesting, not only in relation to the subject to which it refers, but also because it affords a curious and almost a solitary³ specimen of the kind of contributions which mere casual observation can make to the examination of mental qualities. The distinction is usually drawn in some such terms as these. Physical courage is readiness to expose oneself to the chance of physical pain or death, and arises principally from the nature of the bodily constitution. Moral courage is readiness to expose oneself to suffering or inconvenience which does not affect the body. It arises from the firmness of moral principle, and is independent of the physical constitution. The courage of the soldier in battle is usually taken as the illustration of the one ; the courage of a religious man, who incurs ridicule by the profession of his belief, is the standing example of the other. * * *

The distinction between moral and physical courage is, in fact, a distinction⁴ without a difference. It does not

¹ *Broad*, here *umfassend*.

² Render here *to the advantage* by *zu Gunsten*.

³ *Solitary*, *alleinstehend*.

⁴ The synonymous expressions

distinction and *difference* may be rendered respectively by *Unterschied* and *Unterschied*. Further on *distinction* is to be translated by *Unterschied*.

describe two separate qualities, but only two manifestations of the same quality, which are not only not inconsistent with, but can hardly be said to be independent of, each other. Nothing is more easy than to put cases which show that there are many forms of courage to which this distinction has no application. If a soldier risks his life in storming a battery, that, it is said, is physical courage. If a man risks infamy for the sake of friendship or religious principle, that is moral courage. Suppose a man risks his life—as in the case of persecution—for religious principle, is that moral or physical courage? If it is called moral courage, then moral courage may be shown in encountering the risk of physical pain. If it is called physical courage, then physical courage may be independent of the bodily constitution. Most persons would probably accept the first branch of the alternative, and admit that moral courage may be shown in encountering the risk of physical pain; and this is certainly the most plausible view of the case, for no doubt there would seem to be a contrast between the state of mind of the martyr and of the soldier, which does not appear on comparing the martyr in person with the martyr in prospects and reputation. * * *

The most general notion which can be formed of courage is, that it is that mental quality which prompts men to do, or that mental habit which consists in doing, that which, for any reason, they have determined to do, notwithstanding the certainty or the probability that consequences which the person acting dislikes or wishes to avoid will be incurred in doing it.—ESSAYS BY A BARRISTER. (*Reprinted from the SATURDAY REVIEW.*)

VI.

MARTIN LUTHER.

Luther was a native of¹ Eisleben, in Saxony, and, though born of poor parents, had received a learned education, during the progress of which he gave many indications of uncommon vigour and acuteness of genius.² His mind was naturally susceptible of serious sentiments, and tinctured with somewhat of that religious melancholy which delights in the solitude and devotion of a monastic life.

The death of a companion, killed by lightning at his side in a violent thunderstorm, made such an impression on his mind as co-operated³ with his natural temper in inducing him to retire into a convent of Augustinian friars, where, without suffering the entreaties of his parents to divert him from what he thought his duty to God, he assumed the habit of that order. He soon acquired great reputation, not only for piety, but for his love of knowledge and his unwearied application to study. He had been taught⁴ the scholastic philosophy and theology which were then in vogue by very able masters, and wanted not penetration to comprehend all the niceties⁵ and distinctions with which they abound; but his understanding, naturally sound, and superior to everything frivolous, soon became disgusted with⁶ those subtle and uninstructive sciences, and sought for some more solid foundation of knowledge and of piety in the Holy Scriptures. Having found a copy of the Bible, which lay neglected in the library of his monastery, he abandoned⁷ all other pursuits,

¹ *A native of*, gebürtig aus.

⁵ *Niceties*, here *Spitzfindigkeiten*.

² *Genius*, here *Verstand*.

⁶ *To become disgusted with*, here

³ Translate as co-operated by daß er in Übereinstimmung, and turn *in inducing* by 'induced.'

⁷ *Widerwillen fassen gegen*. The expression *uninstructive* may here be rendered by *wenig belehrenden*.

⁴ Turn *taught* by 'instructed in.'

⁷ Turn *abandoned* by 'gave up.'

and devoted himself to the study of it with such eagerness and assiduity as astonished the monks, who were little accustomed to derive¹ their theological notions from that source.

The great progress which he made in this uncommon course of study² augmented so much the fame both of his sanctity and of his learning, that Frederic, Elector of Saxony, having founded an university at Wittemberg, on the Elbe, the place of his residence, Luther was chosen first to teach philosophy, and afterwards theology there, and discharged both offices in such a manner, that he was deemed the chief ornament of that society.—WILLIAM ROBERTSON, *History of Emperor Charles V.*

VII.

CHRISTMAS.

To-morrow, to-morrow is merry Christmas! and when its night descends, there will be mirth and music and the light sound of the merry twinkling³ feet in these now so melancholy walls; and sleep, now reigning over⁴ all the house save this one room, will be banished far over the sea; and morning will be reluctant to allow her light to break up⁴ the innocent orgies.

Were every Christmas of which we have been present at the celebration⁵ painted according to nature, what a gallery of pictures! True that a sameness would pervade them all, but only that kind of sameness that pervades the nocturnal heavens. One clear night only is, to common eyes, just like another: for what hath any night to show

¹ To derive, here schöpfen.

⁴ To break up = to interrupt.

² Course of duty, Studientrichtung.

⁵ Turn were—celebration by 'if

³ Merry twinkling, lustig trippelnder. Turn here over by 'in.'

every Christmas at the celebration of which we have been present.'

but one moon and some stars; a blue vault, *with* here a few braided,¹ and there a few castellated, clouds? Yet no two nights ever bore more than a family resemblance to each other before the studious² and instructed eye of him who has long communed with nature, and is familiar with every smile and frown on her changeful, but not capricious, countenance.* * *

My father's house! how it is ringing, like a grove in spring, with the din of creatures happier, a thousand times happier, than all the birds on earth. It is the Christmas holidays—Christmas-day itself—Christmas-night³—and joy intensifies love. Never before were we brothers and sisters so dear to one another; never before had our hearts so yearned towards the authors⁴ of our being, our blissful being! There they sit, silent in all that outcry, composed in all that disarray, still in all that tumult: yet, as one or other flying imp sweeps round the chair, a father's hand will playfully strive to catch a prisoner; a mother's gentler touch on some sylph's disordered simar⁵ be felt almost as a reproof, and for a moment slacken the fairy flight. One old game treads on the heels of another⁶—twenty within the hour—and many a new game, never heard of before or since, struck out by the collision of kindred spirits in their glee, the transitory fancies of genius inventive through very delight.

PROFESSOR WILSON, *Recreations of Christopher North.*

¹ Braided, say *feberwolken*; *castellated*, *aufgerührte*.

² *Studious*, here *forschen*.

³ The expression *Christmas-night* cannot be literally rendered here, since *Christnacht* or *Weihnachtstag* denotes in German 'the eve preceding the Christmas-day,' and here

'the eve following the Christmas-day' is meant; say therefore *der Abend des Weihnachtstages*.

⁴ Translate here *authors* by *Uhr.* *heber*, and turn *being* by 'existence.'

⁵ *Simar*, *Schärpe*.

⁶ *Treads*—another, folgt dicht auf das andere; *struck out*, say *entstanden*.

VIII.

AN INNOCENT FORGERY.*

ALICE. [Aside.] There they are both. Ah! my dear aunt, my dear uncle, such good news!

MRS. BURR. What is it? What is it?

ALICE. Why, as I was returning from my lessons,¹ I met—I met—

SAMSON. [Significantly.] The postman, ah!

ALICE. Exactly. The postman—who—who—

SAMSON. Who gave you a letter; that's what postmen frequently do.

ALICE. Yes, but who wrote the letter, dear auntie?²

MRS. BURR. I'm sure³ I can't guess.

ALICE. It's from—from—dear Gussy.⁴

MRS. BURR. Ah! [Snatches letter from Alice, and opens it hurriedly.] No; I can't make it out.⁵ I can read print pretty well, but I'm a poor hand at writing.

SAMSON. You read it, Alice! [Whispers. And mind you do justice to my style.]

ALICE. [Reads.] "My dear parents, this comes hoping to find you well, as, thank Heaven, it leaves me at present."⁶

MRS. BURR. The dear boy!⁷ That's the way a letter

¹ See page 98, note 15.

² The expression *auntie* may be rendered by the diminutive *Tanten*.

³ Render *I'm sure* by *wirslid*, placing it before *guess*.

⁴ The corresponding German diminutive is *Gusli*.

⁵ Turn *make it out* by 'read it.' *way* by 'so.'

Print, Gebrauchtes; I'm — writing,
Geschriebenes wird mir schwer.

⁶ The corresponding familiar mode of expression would be in German: *Sei bei mir, Gott sei Dank, recht wohl, und hoffe daß Ihr Euch auch wohl befindet.*

⁷ *Boy, say Junge. Turn that's the*

way by 'so.'

* The above scene is taken from the popular play "The Porter's Knot," in which a young man is represented as having caused, by his imprudence, the ruin of his parents. He emigrates, and his father 'forges' a letter in order to comfort his broken-hearted mother. But their adopted daughter secretly adds a postscript, enclosing at the same time some money of her own.

ought to begin, though I don't think he used to write in that way from London.

ALICE. [Whispers to Samson.] You know what I told you, uncle; you would—

SAMSON. [Whispers.] Pooh! it's all right.

ALICE. "I am working hard,¹ and I'm making lots of money, which you will be glad to hear."

SAMSON. It's a pretty worded thing,² isn't it?

MRS. BURR. Does he say anything of his return?

SAMSON. Oh, yes! you have not come to that.

ALICE. [Whispers.] Uncle!

SAMSON. Ahem! I mean—he's sure to say something about that, as a matter of course.³

ALICE. [Reads.] "The time for my departure is not fixed."

SAMSON. [Aside.] Unfortunately we could not fix it better under the circumstances.

ALICE. [Reads.] "Best love to Alice, and no more at present. From your affectionate son, Augustus."

MRS. BURR. And that's all?

SAMSON. Of course; doesn't the lad say, "No more at present"? Quite enough, too. Ah! when we read a letter like that, we need not regret the money we laid out on Gussy's education.

ALICE. But, uncle, there is a postscript, after all;⁴ look here.

SAMSON. Eh! so there is. [Aside. That has grown since this morning.]

ALICE. Suppose you read it, uncle.

MRS. BURR. Yes, do, Samson.

SAMSON. "As winter is coming on." [Aside. Egad, I know nothing about this.] "As winter is coming on, you will probably stand in need of many little comforts."⁵ [Aside. This is all news to me.] "I have, therefore,

¹ Turn *hard* by 'heavily,' and *I'm — money* by 'I earn much money.'

naturally say something about it.'

⁴ After all, here *doch*, to be placed after *is*.

² Turn *It's—thing* by 'the thing (Ding) is well written.'

⁵ Stand—*comforts*, allerhand kleine

Bedürfnisse haben. Turn *all news* by 'quite new.'

inclosed you 10*l.* bank-note." Which is here [*producing note from inside the letter*].

MRS. BURR. A ten-pound bank-note!

SAMSON. The dear girl's own saving! Well, a ten-pound note! What do we want with his ten-pound note? I won't *have* it. I'll send it back.

ALICE. Not take the money sent by your own son?

SAMSON. [*Whispers to her.* Bless you, child,¹ take it back.] Well, if a father has not a right to return money sent by his own son, what's the good of being a father at all?

MRS. BURR. But, dear Samson, why should you refuse it?

SAMSON. Why, don't you see that?—why, of course—because—because—

MRS. BURR. The dear boy wishes to assist us in our poverty. It's very natural.

ALICE. Of course it is.

SAMSON. [*Whispers to Alice.*] "Of course it is!" You wicked little baggage,² robbing yourself in that way.

MRS. BURR. Your son gives you a lesson in foresight, that I trust will not be thrown away.

SAMSON. Ah! my son gives me a lesson, does³ he? I am sure⁴ I am very much obliged to him.

MRS. BURR. It's his duty, you know.

ALICE. Yes, his duty, uncle.

SAMSON. [*Whispers to Alice.*] You little pussy,⁵ to play me such a trick.

MRS. BURR. I never heard such nonsense in my life; ashamed⁶ to take money from your own son! Well, if you are so proud, give it to me; I'll soon find a use for it.

JOHN OXENFORD, *The Porter's Knot.*

¹ *Bless you, child*, transl. *laf*
sein, mein liebes Kind; *what's-all*,
wozu ist man denn überhaupt Vater.

² *You—baggage*, *Du kleiner Langw.* i.e. rogue.
nichts.

³ Turn here *does* by 'so.'

⁴ See page 193, note 3.

⁵ Translate here *pussy* by *Schelm*.

⁶ *Ashamed*, say *sich schämen*.

IX.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

MY DEAR SIR,

You ask for some of your late father's letters. I am sorry to say I have none to send you. Upon¹ principle, I keep no letters except those on business. I have not a single letter from him, nor from any human being, in my possession.

The impression which the great talents and the amiable qualities of your father made upon me will remain as long as I remain. When I turn from living spectacles² of stupidity, ignorance, and malice, and wish to think better of the world, I remember my great and benevolent friend Mackintosh.

The first points of character³ which everybody noticed in him were the total absence of envy, hatred, malice, and uncharitableness.⁴ He could not hate; he did not know how to set about it.⁵ The gall-bladder was omitted⁶ in his composition; and if he could have been persuaded into any scheme of revenging himself upon an enemy, I am sure (unless he had been narrowly watched⁷) it would have ended in proclaiming the good qualities and promoting the interests of his adversary. Truth had so much more power over him than anger, that (whatever might be the provocation) he could not misrepresent nor exaggerate.

A high merit in Sir James Mackintosh was his real and unaffected⁸ philanthropy. He did not make⁹ the

¹ Render upon by aus, and those on business by Geschäftsbriefen.

² Turn spectacles by 'examples.'

³ Points of character, Charakter-jüge.

⁴ Uncharitableness, Sieblosigkeit.

⁵ How—it, wie er es anfangen sollte.

⁶ Render omitted by fehlt, composition by Constitution, and into by zu.

⁷ Translate unless—watched by wenn man ihm nicht genau aufpaßte, and supply damit before ended, turning the next clause by 'that he proclaimed the good qualities of his adversary, and promoted the interests of the same.'

⁸ Unaffected = natural.

⁹ Did not make, say brachte nicht.

improvement of the great mass of mankind an engine of popularity and a stepping-stone to power,¹ but he had a genuine love of human happiness. Whatever might assuage the angry passions, and arrange the conflicting interests of nations; whatever could promote peace, increase knowledge, extend commerce, diminish crime, and encourage industry; whatever could exalt human character, and could enlarge human understanding, struck at once at² the heart of your father, and roused all his faculties.

—SYDNEY SMITH, *Letter on the Character of Sir James Mackintosh.*

X.

THE SCIENCE OF HISTORY.³

There is yet a third* and *the highest stage*⁴ of historical investigation, in which the aim is not simply to compose histories, but to construct a science of history. In this view the whole of the events which have befallen the human race, and the states through which it has passed, are regarded as a series of phenomena produced by causes, and susceptible⁵ of explanation. All history is conceived as a progressive⁶ chain of causes and effects, or (by an apter metaphor) as a gradually unfolding⁷ web,

¹ *An* — power, say zum Berufzug um populär und zum Mittel um mächtig zu werden.

system was more fully developed by Herder in his „*Blatt zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit.*“

² *Struck* — *at*, berührte sofort.

⁴ See page 91, note 14. *Investigation, Forschung.*

³ The science of history is called in German *Philosophie der Geschichte.* The first traces of this science are found in Kant's „*Blatt zur allgemeinen Geschichte*,“ &c. The same

⁵ Turn *susceptible* by ‘capable,’ and *All* by ‘the whole.’

⁶ *Progressive*, here fortlaufende.

⁷ *Unfolding*, sich entfaltend.

* The two other stages are, according to the author: 1st. ‘when all ages and forms of human life are referred to the standard of that in which the writer himself lives;’ and, 2nd. ‘when it is attempted to realize a true and living picture of the past time clothed in its circumstances and peculiarities.’

in which every fresh part that comes to view is a prolongation of the part previously unrolled, whether we can trace the separate threads from the one into the other, or not. The facts of each generation are looked upon as one complex phenomenon caused by the generation preceding, and causing in its turn those of the next in order. That these states must follow one another according to some law is considered¹ certain: how to read that law is deemed the fundamental problem of the science of history. To find on² what principles, derived from the nature of man and the laws of the outward world, each state of society and of the human mind produced that which came after it, and whether there can be traced any order of production sufficiently definite to show what future states of society may be expected to emanate from the circumstances which exist at present, is the aim of historical philosophy in its third stage.—JOHN STUART MILL, *Dissertations and Discussions.*

XI.

THE EARL OF CLANCARTY.

Near fourteen years before this time Sunderland, then Secretary of State³ to Charles the Second, had married⁴ his daughter, Lady Elizabeth Spencer, to Donough McCarthy, Earl of Clancarty, the lord⁵ of an immense domain in Munster. Both the bridegroom⁶ and the bride were mere children; the bridegroom only fifteen, the bride only eleven. After the ceremony⁷ they were separated; and

¹ See page 85, note 2. *Fundamental problem*, Grunbproblem. by verheirathen an.—The marriage alluded to took place in 1684.

² *On* = *after*.

³ *Secretary of State*, Staats- minister.

⁴ *To marry to*, i.e. to dispose of in wedlock, is rendered in German

⁵ Turn *lord* by 'possessor.'

⁶ Render the bridegroom by *der junge Gatte*, and the bride by *die junge Frau*.

⁷ *Ceremony*, say *Trauung*.

many years full of strange vicissitudes¹ elapsed before they again met. The boy soon visited his estates in Ireland. He had been bred² a member of the Church of England ; but his opinions and his practice³ were loose. He found himself among kinsmen who were zealous Roman Catholics. A Roman Catholic king was on the throne. To turn Roman Catholic was the best recommendation to favour both at Whitehall⁴ and at Dublin Castle.⁴ Clancarty speedily changed his religion, and from a dissolute Protestant became a dissolute Papist.⁵ After the Revolution he followed the fortunes of James ; sate in the Celtic Parliament which met at⁶ the King's Inns ; commanded a regiment in the Celtic army ; was forced to surrender himself to Marlborough at Cork ; was sent to England, and was imprisoned in the Tower. The Clancarty estates, which were supposed to yield a rent⁷ of not much less than ten thousand a year, were confiscated. They were charged⁸ with an annuity to the Earl's brother, and with another annuity to his wife : but the greater part was bestowed by the king on Lord Woodstock, the eldest son of Portland.

During some time the prisoner's life was not safe. For the popular⁹ voice accused him of outrages for which the utmost licence of civil war would not furnish a plea. It is said that he was threatened with an appeal of¹⁰ murder by the widow of a Protestant clergyman who had been put to death during the troubles. After passing three years in confinement, Clancarty made his escape to the

¹ *Vicissitudes*, here *Unglücksfälle*.

² The rule mentioned page 85, note 2, with regard to the verb *betrachten*, is here also to be applied to the verb *bred*.

³ *Practice*, say *Lebensweise*. Omit the term *Roman* in the following cases.

⁴ Retain the same expressions.

⁵ Turn *Papist* by 'Catholic,' and translate *he—fortunes* by *frühpfe er sein Geschick an das*.

⁶ Turn *met at* by 'assembled in,' and retain the expressions *King's Inns* and *Tower*.

⁷ Employ the corresponding foreign expression, and insert the word *Wund* after *thousand*.

⁸ *Charged*, here *belastet*; *bestowed*, *jugteheit*.

⁹ Turn *popular* by 'public,' and *outrages* by 'crimes.' *Licence*, here *Zügellosigkeit*. *Would* is to be rendered by the imperfect of *können*, and *furnish a plea* by *eine Entschuldigung darbieten*.

¹⁰ *Appeal of*, here *Anklage wegen*. *Troubles*, when applied to 'public disturbances,' is rendered in German by *Urruhen* or *Wirren*.

Continent, was graciously received at St. Germains, and was entrusted with the command¹ of a corps of Irish refugees. When the treaty of Ryswick had put² an end to the hope that the banished dynasty would be restored by foreign arms, he flattered himself that he might be able to make his peace with the English Government. But he was grievously disappointed. The interest³ of his wife's family was undoubtedly more than sufficient to obtain a pardon for him. But on that interest he could not reckon. The selfish, base, covetous father-in-law was not at all desirous⁴ to have a high-born beggar and the posterity of a high-born beggar to maintain. The ruling passion⁵ of the brother-in-law was a stern and acrimonious party-spirit. He could not bear to think⁶ that he was so nearly connected with an enemy of the Revolution and of the Bill of Rights,⁷ and would with pleasure have seen the odious tie severed even by the hand of the executioner.

There was one,⁸ however, from whom the ruined, expatriated, proscribed young nobleman⁹ might hope to find a kind reception. He stole¹⁰ across the Channel in disguise, presented himself¹¹ at Sunderland's door, and requested to see Lady Clancarty. He was charged,¹² he said, with a message to her from her mother, who was then lying on a sick-bed at Windsor. By this fiction¹³ he obtained admission, made himself known¹⁴ to his wife, whose thoughts had probably been constantly fixed on him during many years. The secret was soon discovered and betrayed by a waiting-woman. * * *

¹ Use the corresponding foreign form of *command*, and retain the word *corps*.

² Turn *put* by 'made,' and for *dynasty* cf. page 114, note 1.

³ Turn here *interest* by 'influence.'

⁴ Use the dative, and translate *was—desirous* by *wäre es durchaus nicht erwünscht gewesen.*

⁵ *Ruling passion*, *Hauptleidenschaft*.

⁶ Turn *to think* by 'the thought.'

⁷ Retain the same expression in German.

⁸ Supply the noun 'person,' and turn *expatriated* by 'homeless.'

⁹ Use *fort* for *nobleman*, and render *might* by *türkte*.

¹⁰ Turn *stole* by 'came secretly,' and render *in disguise* by *verkleidet*.

¹¹ Turn *presented himself at* by 'appeared before,' and insert *zu* *dirfen* after *see*.

¹² *Charged*, here *beauftragt*, to be placed after *mother*.

¹³ *Fiction*, here *Gift*.

¹⁴ *To make oneself known*, *sich zu erkennen geben*; *had been fixed on him*, *auf ihn gerichtet waren*.

The fanatical young Whig,¹ burning with animosity, which he mistook² for virtue, and eager to emulate the Corinthian³ who assassinated his brother, and the Roman who passed sentence of death on his son, flew to Vernon's office, gave information that the Irish rebel, who had once already escaped from custody, was in hiding hard by,⁴ and procured a warrant and a guard of soldiers. Clancarty was dragged to the Tower. His wife followed him and implored permission⁵ to partake his cell. These events produced a great stir⁶ throughout the society of London. * * *

In general, honourable men of both parties, whatever might be their opinion of Clancarty, felt great compassion for his mother, who was dying of a broken heart, and his poor young wife, who was begging piteously to be admitted within the Traitor's Gate.⁷ Devonshire and Bedford joined with Ormond to ask⁸ for mercy. The aid of a still more powerful intercessor was called in. Lady Russell was esteemed by the king as a valuable friend; she was venerated by the nation generally as a saint, the widow of a martyr; and, when she deigned⁹ to solicit favours, it was scarcely possible that she should solicit in vain. She naturally felt a strong sympathy for the unhappy couple, who were parted by the walls of that gloomy old fortress in which she had herself exchanged the last sad endearments¹⁰ with one whose image was never absent from her. She took Lady Clancarty with her to the palace, obtained access to William, and put a petition into his hand. Clancarty was pardoned¹¹ on condition that he should leave the kingdom and never return to it. A pension was granted to him, small when compared with

¹ Retain the same expression. The author refers here to Lord Spencer, the Earl's brother-in-law.

² Turn *mistook* by 'took.'

³ The above refers to Timoleon of Corinth, who killed his own brother, Timophanes, when the latter endeavoured to make himself tyrant of Corinth. The subsequent allusion refers to the well-known story of Brutus.

⁴ *Hard by*, ganz in der Nähe; a

guard of soldiers, ein Kommando.

⁵ See page 1, note 1, and translate to *partake* by mit ihm thriften zu dürfen, to be placed after *cell*.

⁶ *Stir*, here Aufregung.

⁷ Retain the same expression.

⁸ Turn *joined*—*ask* by 'asked conjointly with Ormond.' *Intercessor*, here Fürsprecherin.

⁹ *Deigned* = condescended.

¹⁰ *Endearments*, Siebeszeichen.

¹¹ *Pardoned*, here begnadigt.

the magnificent inheritance which he had forfeited, but quite sufficient to enable him to live like a¹ gentleman on the Continent. He retired, accompanied by his Elizabeth, to Altona.—MACAULAY, *History of England*.

XII.

FROM A SPEECH OF LORD DERBY.*

Let no man believe that in the conduct of public affairs there is much value in² the mere fluency of language, which is usually termed eloquence. Of the men whom I have known in public life, those who possess the greatest influence over their fellow-countrymen,³ and I will not except my illustrious predecessor himself, were men who barely possessed the power of placing⁴ their thoughts and feelings in ordinary plain English language, but who, as those whom they were addressing knew, spoke what they thought, argued⁵ as they felt, and did not attempt to put before them a cunningly-devised and artificial discourse, but opened to those whom they were seeking to convince the whole⁶ soul and mind of an honest and an earnest man.

¹ Like a, als. See page 147, note 10.

² Translate there—in by *großen Werth habe*, to be placed after eloquence. *Fluency of language*, *Fließende Sprache*.

³ *Fellow-countrymen*, here *Mitbürger*.

⁴ *Placing*, say *lieben*; *to address*, here *anreden*.

⁵ *To argue*, here *urtheilen*; *to put before them*, say *ihnen... zu halten*, *cunningly-devised*, *schlau ersonnen*.

⁶ Translate the *whole* by the adverb *vollständig*, i.e. completely, in order to avoid the repetition of the attributive adjective before the equivalents for *soul* and *mind*, which repetition would be required on account of their different gender.

* The speech from which the above is an extract was delivered by the Earl of Derby at a banquet at Pembroke College, on the occasion of his installation as Chancellor of the University at Oxford in 1858. His predecessor was the Duke of Wellington.

That was the eloquence emphatically possessed by¹ the late Duke of Wellington. When a stranger heard him for the first time addressing the House of Lords, he would, perhaps, marvel for some seconds whom² that could be, who, with hesitating and stammering accents, hardly able to produce one word after another, yet ventured³ to speak in the presence of that august assembly. But he would soon find that there was something which deserved to be listened to. He would find that during the long pauses of that elocution the House hung⁴ in breathless silence to hear the next word which might fall from⁵ those lips, perfectly assured that it would be the right word, the word that would convey the right meaning and substance of what was thought and felt.

XIII.

BÜRGER'S LENORE.

About the year 1793 Bürger's extraordinary poem of Lenora found its way to Scotland, and it happened that a translation of it was read at Dugald Stewart's; I think by Mrs. Barbauld. Miss Cranstoun* described this strange work to her friend. The young poet, whose imagination was set on fire⁶ by the strange crowd of wild images and novel situations⁷ in this singular production, never rested

¹ Turn here the passive into an active voice, viz. 'which the late Duke of Wellington emphatically (vorzugsweise) possessed.'

² Use in German the nominative. *Accents*, here *faute*.

³ See page 17, note 7.

⁴ *Hung*, say *ſchwebte*.

⁵ *To fall from* (the lips), *entfallen*.
See page 2, note 9.

⁶ *Set on fire*, say *entflammt*.

⁷ Use the corresponding foreign expression, and turn *never rested* by 'rested not.'

* Miss Cranstoun, who was the sister-in-law of Dugald Stewart, was subsequently married to the Austrian Count Purgstall. The author learned the above incident relating to the friend of her youth, Sir Walter Scott, during his sojourn at her residence, Schloss Hainfeld, in Styria.

till, by the help of a grammar and dictionary, he contrived to study it in the original ; and she, as usual, encouraged him to persevere, and at the end of a few weeks' application to¹ the German language he had made out the sense, and had himself written a poetical translation of that poem.

One morning, at half-past six, Miss Cranstoun was roused by her maid, who said Mr. Scott was in the dining-room, and wished to speak with her immediately. She dressed in *a* great hurry, and hastened down-stairs, wondering what he could have to say to her at that early hour. He met her at the door, and holding up his manuscript, eagerly² begged her to listen to his poem. Of course she gave it all attention ; and having duly³ praised it, she sent him away quite happy, after begging permission to retain the poem for a day or two, in order to look it over more carefully. He said she might keep it till he returned from the country, where he was about to proceed on a visit.

His friendly critic was already aware of this intended visit, and an idea having suggested itself to her⁴ during his animated perusal of the poem, she lost no time in putting it in execution. As soon as he was gone, she sent for their common⁵ friend, Mr. William Erskine, afterwards Lord Kinneder, and confided her scheme to him, of which he fully approved. The confederates then sallied forth to put their plan in train,⁶ and having repaired to Mr. Robert Miller, the bookseller, they soon arranged with him to print a few copies of the new translation of "Lenore," one of which was to be thrown off⁷ on the finest paper, and bound in the most elegant⁸ style.

In a few days the book was ready, and care being taken to dispatch it, addressed to Mr. Scott, so that it should

¹ Turn *at—to* by 'after he had applied himself for a few weeks to the study of.'

gekommen war; *in putting* = to bring.

² Turn *eagerly* by 'strongly.' ⁵ Common, in the above sense, *gemeinschaftlich*.

To listen to, say anhören.

⁶ *To put in train* = to execute.

³ *Duly*, here *gehörig*.

⁷ *Thrown off*, here *abgezogen*.

⁴ *An—her, da ist...ein* *Ginfall*

⁸ *In—elegant, außerst elegant.*

arrive at what was deemed the most propitious moment, it was placed in the poet's hands just as the company were assembled round the tea-table after dinner.

Great curiosity was expressed¹ by the party as the splendid little volume gradually escaped from its folds, and displayed itself to the astonished eyes of the author, who, for the first time, saw himself in print, and who, all unconscious of the glories which awaited him, had possibly never dreamed of appearing in such a dress.²

Concealment³ was out of the question, and he was called upon by the unanimous acclamation of the party to read the poem, of which, as it happened, none of them had ever heard even the name.

Those who have enjoyed the surpassing delight of hearing Sir Walter Scott read poetry⁴ will easily understand the effect which this recitation of his own earliest printed work, under the excitement of such a moment, must have produced.—CAPTAIN BASIL HALL, *Schloss Hainfeld*.

XIV.

AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

At noon we were in lat. 60° 31' S., long. 162° 9' E.,⁵ and again in clear water; but it soon after fell quite calm,⁶ and the heavy easterly swell was driving us down again upon the pack,⁷ in which were counted from the mast-

¹ Expressed, say an den Tag ge- (i.e. südlicher Breite), 162° 9' östl. L. legit; party = society. (i.e. östlicher Länge.)

² Dress, here Gewand.

³ Concealment, Verheimlichung; out of the question = impossible.

⁴ Turn here poetry by 'poems.'

⁵ The above geographical signs are given in German in the following manner: 60° 31' südl. Br.

⁶ Fell quite calm, wurde...gang windstill; the—swell, die heftige östliche Deinung.

⁷ Pack, denoting a large body of separate masses of ice, is rendered by Eisfeld. Berg stands here for iceberg.

head eighty-four large bergs, between S. and N.N.W., and some hundreds of smaller dimensions.

We found we were fast closing¹ this chain of bergs, so closely packed together that we could distinguish no opening through which the ships could pass, the waves breaking violently against them, dashing huge masses of pack-ice² against the precipitous faces of the bergs ; now lifting them nearly to their summit, then forcing them again far beneath their water-line, and sometimes rending them into a multitude of brilliant fragments against their projecting points.

Sublime and magnificent as such a scene must have appeared under different circumstances, to us it was awful, if not appalling. For eight hours we had been gradually drifting towards what to human eyes appeared inevitable destruction ; the high waves and deep rolling³ of our ships rendered towing with the boats impossible, and our situation the more painful and embarrassing from our inability to make any effort to avoid the dreadful calamity that seemed to await us. * * *

We were now within half a mile of the range of bergs. The roar of the surf, which extended each way⁴ as far as we could see, and the crashing of the ice fell upon the ear with fearful distinctness, whilst the frequently averted eye as immediately returned⁵ to contemplate the awful destruction that threatened in one short hour to close the world and all its hopes, and joys, and sorrows upon us⁶ for ever. In this our deep distress "we called upon the Lord : and He heard our voices out of His temple, and our cry came before Him."

A gentle air of wind⁷ filled our sails : hope again revived, and the greatest activity prevailed to make the best use of

¹ Turn here *closing* by 'approaching.'

⁵ *Averted* — *returned*, *abgelenkt*. *Blid*, *eben so rasch sich wieder zurück-wandte*.

³ *Huge* — pack-ice, eine Menge großer Eisblümchen ; *faces*, here *Blid* then.

⁶ *To close upon us*, *uns...zu ent-rücken*, *i.e.* to remove us from. See page 2, note 9.

² *Rolling* (the nautical term), *Schletern* or *Schlingern*.

⁷ *Air of wind*, *Lufthauß* ; *filled*, in the above sense, *schwellte*. Turn *revived* by 'awoke.'

⁴ *Each way* = on each side. *Fall upon*, here *traf*.

the feeble breeze. As it gradually freshened, our heavy ship began to feel its influence, slowly at first, but more rapidly afterwards; and before dark we found ourselves far removed from every danger.—CAPTAIN SIR J. C. ROSS,
A Voyage in the Southern and Antarctic Regions.

XV.

THE MAN WHO HUNTS¹ AND DOESN'T
LIKE IT.

It seems to be odd, at first sight, that there should be any such men as *these*; but their name and number is legion. If we were to deduct from the hunting-crowd² farmers and others who hunt because hunting is brought to their door, of the remainder we should find that the "men who don't like it" have the preponderance. It is pretty much the same, I think, with all amusements. How many men go to balls, to races, to the theatre—how many women to concerts and races—simply because it is the thing to do?³ They have, perhaps, a vague idea that they may ultimately find some joy in the pastime; but, though they do⁴ the thing constantly, they never like it. Of all such men, the hunting men are perhaps the most to be pitied. * * *

At the first fence, as he is steadyng himself,⁵ a butcher passes him roughly in the jump, and nearly takes away the side of his top-boot. He is knocked⁶ half out of his

¹ Render here *hunts* by *auf die Jagd geht*, and turn *doesn't like it* by 'without liking it.'

² Turn *hunting-crowd* by 'crowd of the hunters,' and *to their door* by 'to them before the door.'

³ Simply—do, bis weil es sich so gehöret.

⁴ *Do*, here *treiben*; *hunting men* = hunters.

⁵ See page 45, note 20.

⁶ *To steady oneself*, *sich in dem Sattel festziehen*; *away*, here *mit*; *top-boot*, *Stulpenstiefel*.

⁷ Render *knocked* by *geworfen*, and turn *his* by 'the.'

saddle, and in that condition scrambles through. When he has regained his equilibrium, he sees the happy butcher going into the field beyond. He means¹ to curse the butcher when he catches him ; but the butcher is safe. A field and a half before him² he still sees the tail hounds,³ and ~~renews~~ his effort. He has meant to like it to-day, and he will.⁴ So he rides at the next fence boldly, where the butcher has left his mark, and does it pretty well—with a slight struggle. Why is it⁵ that he can never get over a ditch without some struggle in his saddle, some scramble with his horse ? Why does he curse the poor animal so constantly—unless it be that he cannot catch the butcher ?

Now he rushes at a gate which others have opened for him, but rushes too late and catches⁶ his leg. Mad with pain, he nearly gives it up ; but the spark of pluck⁷ is still there, and with throbbing knee he perseveres. How he hates it ! It is all detestable now. He cannot hold his horse because of his gloves, and he cannot get them off. The sympathetic beast knows that his master is unhappy,⁸ and makes himself unhappy and troublesome in consequence.

Our friend is still going,⁹ riding wildly, but still keeping a grain of caution for his fences. He has not been down yet,¹⁰ but has barely saved himself more than once. The ploughs¹¹ are very deep, and his horse, though still boring at him, pants heavily. Oh, that there might come a check, or that the brute¹² of a fox might happily go to ground ! But no ! The ruck¹³ of the hunt is far away

¹ To mean, sich vornehmen; to curse, einige Flüchte zujurußen; safe = in safety.

² A field—him, anderthalb Felder weit vor sich.

³ The tail hounds, den Nachtrab des Rüebels.

⁴ Supply es auch. *Mark* = trace.

⁵ Why is it = whence does it come. *Does...curse* is to be rendered by *flucht auf*.

⁶ To catch, here einflemmen; mad with, rasend vor.

⁷ Pluck = courage; throbbing, schmerzend; all = quite.

⁸ Unhappy, here elend; troublesome = disagreeable.

⁹ Is still going, hält noch immer aus.

¹⁰ Has—yet, ist eigentlich noch nicht gefürzt; barely, here nur noch eben.

¹¹ Ploughs, say Bürchen; still-him, es noch den Kopf tief hängen lässt.

¹² The brute, say das dumme Thier; go to ground, erlegt würde.

¹³ Ruck, say das Getümmel.

from him in front, and the game is running steadily straight for some well-known though still distant protection. But the man who doesn't like it still sees a red coat¹ before him, and perseveres in chasing the wearer of it. The solitary red coat becomes distant, and still more distant, from him;² but he goes on while he can yet keep the line in which that red coat has ridden. He must hurry himself, however, or he will be lost to humanity, and will be alone. He must hurry himself, but his horse now desires to hurry no more. So he puts his spurs to the brute savagely,³ and then at some little fence, some ignoble ditch, they come down together in the mud, and the question of any further effort is saved for the rider. When he arises the red coat is out of sight,⁴ and his own horse is half across the field before him. In such a position is it possible that a man should like it?—ANTHONY TROLLOPE, *Hunting Sketches*.

XVI

LIMITS OF MATERIAL IMPROVEMENT⁵ IN ANCIENT CIVILIZATION.

The decay of moral principles which hastened the disintegration of Roman society was compensated by no new discoveries in material cultivation. The idea of civilization common to the Greeks and Romans was the highest development of the bodily faculties, together with the imagination; but in exploring the agencies⁶ of the natural

¹ Form a compound term of *red* say miserabel; *coat* down, here and *coat* by simply joining them together without inflecting the adjective.

² *Becomes—him, entfernt sich immer mehr von ihm.*

³ *Savagely, here without; ignoble,*

say *stürzen; saved, erpart.*

⁴ *Out of sight = disappeared; half across, in der Mitte des.*

⁵ *Improvement = progress.*

⁶ *In — agencies, im Erforschen der Wirtschaft; natural = physical.*

world, and turning its¹ forces to the use of man, the progress soon reached its limits. The Greeks and Romans were almost equally unsteady in tracing the laws of physical phenomena, which they empirically observed, and analyzing the elements of the world round them. Their advance in applied science² stopped short with the principles of mechanics, in which they doubtless attained great practical proficiency. Roman engineering, especially, deserves the admiration even of our own times. But the ancients invented no instruments for advancing the science of astronomy ; they remained profoundly ignorant of the mysteries of chemistry ; their medicine, notwithstanding the careful diagnosis of Hypocrates and Galen, could not free itself from connexion with the most trivial superstitions. The Greeks speculated deeply in ethics and politics³ ; the Romans were intelligent students of legal theory and procedure ; but neither⁴ could discover from these elementary sciences the compound ideas of public economy. Their principles of commerce and finance were to the last rude and unphilosophical. They made little advance, at the height of their prosperity and knowledge, in the economy of⁵ labour and production ; they made no provision⁶ for the support of the increasing numbers to which the human race, under the operation of natural laws, ought to have attained. We read of no improvements in the common processes⁷ of agriculture, none even in the familiar mode of grinding corn, none in the extraction⁸ or smelting of ores, none in the art of navigation. Even in war, to which they so ardently devoted themselves, we find the helmet and cuirass, the sword, spear, and buckler, identical in character, and almost in form, from the siege of Troy to the sack of

¹ *Turning its*, in der *Entwendung* ihrer.

² *In applied science*, in der ange-wandten or exacten *Wissenschaft*.

³ *Speculated — politics*, machen tiefe ethische und politische Studien.

⁴ Supply 'of them.' *Compound*, say umfassenden; *economy*, here *Staatswirtschaft*.

⁵ *In — of*, say im nationalökonomi-schen *Verhältnis* zwischen; *produc-tion*, *Production*.

⁶ *To make provision*, *Vorkehrungen treffen*.

⁷ *Processes*, *Verfahren*; *familiar*, here *gewöhnlich*.

⁸ *Extraction* (of metals), *Ausgra-bung* or *Gewinnung*.

Rome. Changes in tactics and discipline were slight and casual, compelled¹ rather by some change in circumstances than spontaneous and scientific. The ancient world had,² in short, no versatility,³ no power of adaptation to meet the varying wants of its outward condition. Its ideas were not equal to the extension of its material dominion. A little soul was lodged⁴ in a vast body.—CHARLES MERIVALE, *History of the Romans under the Empire*.

XVII.

LIGHT AND WARMTH.

Mr. Carlyle has quoted with some approval a pert phrase, that readers till their twenty-fifth year usually prefer Schiller, after their twenty-fifth year Goethe. If Herder and Novalis are right in their belief⁵ that the true elements of wisdom and poetry are found freshest and purest in the young, this is no disparagement to Schiller. It is, certainly, only in proportion as the glow⁶ for all that is noble in thought and heroic in character fades from the weaker order of mind,⁷ amidst the cavils, disgusts, and scepticism of later life, that the halo⁸ around the genius of Schiller, which is but a reflection of all that is noble and heroic, wanes also into feebler lustre. For the stronger nature, which still “feels as the enthusiast, while it learns

¹ *Compelled*, here erzwungen.

² Turn *had* by ‘possessed,’ and place *short* at the beginning of the sentence.

³ *Versatility*, Versatilität; *power of adaptation*, Aneignungskraft; *condition*, here Existenz.

⁴ *To be lodged*, mohnen.

⁵ *In their belief*, mit ihrer Ansicht, or Meinung. Turn *young* by ‘youth’

in the sense of ‘early part of life.’

⁶ Turn *glow* by ‘warmth,’ and render *that*—character briefly by *Güte* und *Herwürde*. *Fades from* = disappears out of.

⁷ Translate *order of mind* by *Gemüthern*, *disgusts* by *Abnecht*, and see page 42, note 9.

⁸ *Halo*, here *Lichtglanz*; *wanes*... into, erbleicht...zu; *lustre*, *Schön*.

to see as the world-wise,"* there is no conceivable reason why Schiller should charm less in maturity¹ than youth. Goethe may please a reader more in proportion as his mind can embrace a wider circumference in life; but, unless his mind loses in² elevation what it gains in expansion, his eye will still turn with as fond a worship³ to the lofty star, which is not less holy than the sun-light, though it less fills the atmosphere immediately around us. May I be permitted⁴ here to add, that I am ten years older than I was when I began the study of Schiller? Since then I have investigated, with some critical care, the characteristics⁵ of those poets whom the world ranks amongst its greatest, and my admiration for Schiller is more profound and reverential than ever.—BULWER, *Life of Schiller*.

XVIII.

FROM THE DIARY OF THOMAS MOORE.

May 10th.—Started for town,⁶ leaving our dear boy somewhat better. Found, with my usual good luck, a note from Murray, asking me to meet at dinner "to-day"

¹ Turn *in* maturity by 'in mature age.'

² Render *in*, here and in the following clause, by *an*.

³ As — worship, ebenso liebender Verehrung. The expression *immediately around us* (uns unmittelbar umgebende) qualifies the term *atmospheres*.

⁴ May—permitted, darf ich.

⁵ Characteristics, Eigenthümlich-

fkeiten. The word *Characteristic* is also used in German, but only in the sense of a 'description of the characteristic features of a person or thing.' The term *characteristic* (Gr. *χαρακτηριστικός*) is, however, also frequently rendered by *charakteristisches Zeichen* or *Merktmal*.

⁶ When *town* stands for 'London,' the latter expression must be used in German.

* The above is a periphrasis of the last verses of Schiller's poem „Ficht! uns Wärme,” which run in the original:

„Drum paart zu eurem schönsten Glück
Mit Schwärmer's Kraft des Weltmanns Bild.“

the man of all others I wanted to shake hands with¹ once more—Washington Irving. Called at Murray's, to say “Yes, yes,” with all *my* heart.

11th.—Went to the Literary Fund² Chambers to see what were the arrangements, and where I was to be seated,³ having in a note to Blewitt, the secretary, begged him to place me near some of my own present friends. Found that I was to be seated between Hallam and Washington Irving. All right.⁴ By the by, Irving had yesterday come to Murray's with the determination, as I found,⁵ not to go to the dinner, and all begged of me to use my influence with him to change his resolution. But he told me his mind was made up⁶ on the point; that the drinking⁷ his health, and the speech he would have to make in return, were more than he durst encounter; that he had broken down⁸ at the Dickens' dinner (of which he was chairman) in America, and obliged to stop short in the middle of his oration, which made him resolve not to encounter another such accident. In vain did I represent to him that a few words would be quite sufficient in returning thanks.⁹ “That Dickens' dinner,”—which he always pronounced with strong emphasis, hammering all the time with his right arm, ‘more suo,’—“that Dickens' dinner” still haunted¹⁰ his imagination, and I almost gave up all hope of persuading him. At last I said to him:

¹ Turn *of*—*with* by ‘whom (em) before all others I wanted to shake by the hand.’ *With all*, say *von ganzem*.

² The expression *Literary Fund* may be rendered by *literarische Stiftung* or *Schriftsteller-Stiftung*, and put in the genitive case after *Chambers*, which expression may be retained, being peculiar to England.

³ Turn *I—seated* by ‘I should sit.’ The term *note*, signifying ‘a short letter,’ is rendered by *Billet*.

⁴ *All right*, here *ganz in der Ordnung* or *mit ganz lieb*. *By the by*, here *etw*.

⁵ Translate here *found* by *ver-*

nahm, i.e. learned, and *with* by the preposition *bei*.

⁶ *To make up one's mind*, einen Entschluß fassen.

⁷ Render here *drinking* by *Ausbringen*, to be followed by the genitive case, and translate *would—return* by *darauf halten müßte*.

⁸ *To break down* (in a speech, &c.), *stehen bleiben* or *aus dem Konzept kommen*; *Dickens' dinner*, *Dickens-Banquet*. Turn *to stop short* by ‘to leave off,’ and *made him resolve* by ‘brought him to the resolution.’

⁹ *In returning thanks* = in order to thank.

¹⁰ *Still haunted*, say *stand noch immer lebhaft vor*.

" Well, now, listen to me a moment. If you really wish to distinguish yourself, it is by saying the fewest possible words¹ that you will effect it. The great fault with all the speakers, 'myself' among the number,² will be our saying too much. But if you content yourself with³ merely saying that you feel most deeply the cordial reception you have met with,⁴ and have great pleasure in drinking their healths in return, the very simplicity of the address will be more effective from such a man, than all the stammered out rigmaroles⁵ that the rest of the speechifiers will vent." This suggestion⁶ seemed to touch him; and so there I left him, feeling pretty sure that I had carried my point.⁷ It is very odd, that while some of the shallowest fellows go on so glib with the tongue, men whose minds⁸ are abounding with matter should find such difficulty in bringing it out. I found that Lockhart also had declined attending this dinner under a similar apprehension, and only consented on condition that his health should not be given.*

¹ Translate it—words by *in dem*
Die so wenig Worte machen als möglich,
and turn that by 'so,' placing this expression together with the following clause after *yourself*.

² Among the number = included.

³ See page 97, note 2.

⁴ To meet with, here *zu* *treffen*
werden.

⁵ Use in German the singular.

The ironical term *speechifier* may here be rendered by *Schönsprecher*.

⁶ Render here *suggestion* by *Wort*
schlag, and turn *touch him* by 'make an impression upon him.'

⁷ Turn *carry my point* by 'reached my aim,' *fellows* by 'people,' and *go on* by 'are.'

⁸ Use the singular, and render *matter* by *Stoffen*.

* The above extract occurs in Lord John Russell's edition of the "Diary of Thomas Moore," and also in the "Life and Letters of Washington Irving." In the latter work it is placed after Washington Irving's letter, but has been placed here first in order to facilitate the full understanding of the letter.

XIX.

A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON IRVING.

May 13th, 1842.

I have not been able to call on many of my old friends, but have met some of them on public occasions. Many of the literary men I met at an anniversary dinner of the Literary Fund, at which Prince Albert presided. Here I sat beside my friend Moore, the poet, who came to town to attend the dinner. He looks thinner than when I last saw him, and has the cares and troubles of the world thickening upon him¹ as he advances in years. He has two sons: both had commissions² in the army. The youngest has recently returned home, broken in³ health, and in danger of a consumption.⁴ The elder, Tom, has been rather wild, and is on his return from India, having, for some unknown reason, sold his commission. The expenses of these two sons bear hard upon⁵ poor Moore, and he talks with some despondency of the likelihood of his having to come upon the Literary Fund for assistance.

The Literary Fund dinner was very splendid, and there was much dull speaking from⁶ various distinguished characters. I had come to it with great reluctance, knowing that my health would be drunk; and though I had determined not to make a speech in reply, yet the very idea of being singled out, and obliged to get on my legs⁷ and return thanks, made me nervous throughout the evening. The flattering speech⁸ of Sir Robert Inglis, by which the

¹ Turn *has — him* briefly by 'his earthly cares and troubles thicken' (*häufen sich*).

² See page 39, note 13.

³ *Broken in*, in *hinfalliger*.

⁴ Use *consumption* in the accusative case, and supply the supine *zu bekommen*. *Wild*, here *unbesonnen*.

⁵ Render *bear hard upon* by *lasten*

schwer auf dem, and of his — upon by 'that he will be obliged to have recourse to.'

⁶ Turn *there — from* by 'many dull (langweilige) speeches were delivered by,' and *characters* by 'men.'

⁷ *To — legs* = to stand up.

⁸ See page 31, note 12.

toast was preceded,¹ and the very warm and prolonged cheering by which it was received, instead of relieving,² contributed to agitate me, and I felt as if I would never attend a public dinner again, where I should have to undergo such a trial.³—*Life and Letters of Washington Irving, by his Nephew*, PIERRE E. IRVING.

XX.

EFFECT OF COLD.

It now became rather a painful experiment to touch any metallic substance in the open air with the naked hand ; the feeling produced by it exactly resembling that occasioned by the opposite extreme of intense heat, and taking off the skin from the part affected.⁴ We found it necessary, therefore, to use great caution in handling our sextants and other instruments, particularly the eye-pieces of the telescopes, which, if suffered to touch the face,⁵ occasioned an intense burning pain ; but this was easily remedied by covering them over with soft leather. Another effect, with regard to the use of instruments, began to appear⁶ about this time. Whenever any instrument which had been some time exposed to the atmosphere, so as to be cooled down⁷ to the same temperature, was suddenly brought below into the cabins, the vapour was instantly condensed all around it, so as to give⁸ the instrument the appearance of smoking,⁹ and the glasses were covered

¹ Cf. page 4, note 14.

² Of *relieving*, say mich zu beru-
higen.

³ To—trial, eine solche Not^h aus-
zuf^hren.

⁴ Affected, afficit, qualifies part.

⁵ If—face, wenn das Gesicht mit
ihnen in Ber^uhrung kam. Render this

by hem, and remedied by abgeholzen.

⁶ Turn to appear by 'to show
itself.'

⁷ Translate *cooled down* by abge-
k^hlt, and to by bis zu.

⁸ As to give = that it...gave.

⁹ Of *smoking* = as if it smoked
(bampfte).

almost instantly with a thin coating of ice,¹ the removal of which required great caution, to prevent the risk of injuring them, until it had gradually thawed, as they acquired the temperature of the cabin. When a candle was placed in a certain direction from the instrument with respect to the² observer, a number of very minute spiculæ of snow were also seen sparkling around the instrument, at the distance of two or three inches from it, occasioned, as we supposed, by the cold atmosphere³ produced by the low temperature of the instrument, almost instantaneously congealing into that form the vapour which floated in its immediate neighbourhood.—SIR W. E. PARRY, *Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage.*

XXI.

DE QUINCEY ON GERMAN LITERATURE.

MY DEAR F.,

Grasmere, Oct. 18th, 1821.

You ask me to direct you generally in your choice of German authors; secondly, and especially,⁴ among those authors to name my favourite. In such an ocean as German literature,⁵ your first request is of too wide a compass for a letter; and I am not sorry that, by leaving⁶ it untouched, and reserving it for⁷ some future conversation, I shall add one 'moment'⁸ (in the language of dynamics) to the attractions of friendship and the local

¹ *Coating of ice, Eisbüllt.*² *With—the, mit Rücksicht auf die Stellung des;* *minute—snow, düsterst Heiner Eisnabeln.*³ Supply 'which was.'⁴ Supply 'quite' before *especially*, and turn *among—favourite* by 'to name to you among these my favourite author.'⁵ Supply *es* *ist*, and render *of—compass* by *zu umfassend*.⁶ See for this and the following present participle page 3, note 3.⁷ Render here *for* by *auf*, and turn *some* by 'a.'⁸ Retain the same expression, and use the noun *attractions*, referring to *friendship*, in the singular.

attractions of my residence, insufficient as it seems, of themselves,¹ to draw you so far northwards from London.

Come, therefore, dear F., bring thy ugly countenance to the lakes, and I will engraft² such German youth and vigour on thy English trunk, that henceforwards thou shalt bear excellent fruit. I suppose, F., you know that the golden pippin³ is now almost, if not quite, extinct in England; and why? Clearly⁴ from want of some exotic, but congenial inoculation. So it is with literatures of whatsoever⁵ land; unless crossed by some other of different breed, they all tend to⁶ superannuation. Thence comes it that the French literature is now in the last stage⁷ of phthisis—dotage—palsy,⁸ or whatever image will best express the most abject state of senile (senile?—no!—of anile) imbecility. * * *

Having this horrid example before our eyes, what should we English do? Why, evidently we should cultivate an intercourse with that literature of Europe which has most of a juvenile constitution. Now THAT is, beyond all doubt, the German. I do not so much insist on the present excellence of the German literature (though, poetry apart,⁹ the CURRENT literature of Germany appears to me by much the best in Europe); what weighs most with me is the promise¹⁰ and assurance of future excellence held out by the originality and masculine strength of thought which has moulded the German mind since the time of Kant. Before 1789 good authors were rare in Germany; since then they are so numerous, that in any sketch of their

¹ Of themselves, an und für sich selbst.

² To engraft, pfcopfen; such = so much.

³ Golden pippin, Golbapfel.

⁴ Clearly, here offenbar; congenital, gleichartig.

⁵ Whatever = every; unless—breed, wenn sich dieselben nicht mit einer andern von verschiedenem Schlage freuen.

⁶ Turn they all tend to by 'so they all suffer easily of.'

⁷ See page 91, note 14.

⁸ Palsy, Schwäche; abject, er-bärmlich; senile, Grüisenalter. The Latin expression *anile*, denoting literally *höres Weibertaliter*, may in the figurative sense be rendered by *Stumpf Finn*. *Imbecility*, Blödfinn.

⁹ Apart, abgetrennt. Turn what weighs most by what has most (am meisten) weight.'

¹⁰ Promise is here synonymous with 'hope.' Assurance may be rendered by *Sicherheit*, and held out by translated by *zu welcher Berech-tigen*.

literature all individual notice¹ becomes impossible ; you must confine yourself to favourite authors, or notice² them by classes. And this leads me to your question—Who is **my** favourite author ? My answer is, that I have three favourites,³ and those are Kant, Schiller, and Jean Paul Richter. But setting Kant aside,⁴ as hardly belonging to the literature in the true meaning of that word, I have, you⁵ see, two. In what respect there is any affinity between them I will notice⁶ before I conclude. For the present I shall observe only that, in the case of Schiller, I love his works chiefly because I venerate the memory of the man ; whereas, in the case of Richter, my veneration and affection for the man is founded wholly on my knowledge of his works. This distinction will point out⁷ Richter as the most eligible **AUTHOR** for your present purpose.* In point of originality, indeed, there cannot arise a question between the pretensions of Richter and those of any other⁸ German author whatsoever. He is no man's representative but his own ; nor do I think he will ever have a successor.

The characteristic distinction⁹ of Jean Paul amongst German authors,—I will venture to add, amongst modern authors generally,—is the two-headed power which he possesses over the pathetic and the humorous ; or, rather, let me say at once¹⁰ what I *have* often felt to be true, and

¹ *All individual notice*, say *jebe individuelle Berücksichtigung*.

² *Notice*, here *beurtheilen* ; *by*, *nach*. Turn *leads* by 'brings,' and *to* by 'upon.'

³ Turn here *favourites* by 'favourite-authors.'

⁴ *But—aside*, *Abgesehen aber von* *Kant* ; *as hardly belonging* = who hardly belongs.

⁵ Supply 'as' before *you*.

⁶ *Notice*, here *zusammenfassen*. Turn *in the case of* by 'what concerns.'

⁷ Translate *point out* by *erscheinen lassen*, and *eligible* by *passen*.

⁸ *Any other... whatsoever*, *irgent einer andern*. Turn *is* — *own* by 'represents nobody except himself.'

⁹ *Distinction*, here *Merktmal* ; *two-headed*, *doppelföpfig*.

¹⁰ *Let*—once, *ich will es nur sofort aussprechen* ; *feel to be true*, *als wahr befunden*. The clause *and—so* should be turned by 'and the correctness of which I could (as I believe) prove at a fitting opportunity.'

* I cannot help adding here that in order to be able to understand and appreciate fully the works of Jean Paul, it is necessary to possess a thorough knowledge of German as De Quincey undoubtedly possessed.

would (I think) at a fitting opportunity prove to be so,—this power is NOT two-headed, but a one-headed Janus with two faces: the pathetic and the humorous are but different phases of the same orb; they assist each other, melt¹ indiscernibly into each other, and often shine each through each like layers of coloured crystals placed one behind another.

XXII.

INFLUENCE OF NATURAL AGENCIES.²

If we inquire³ what those physical agents are by which the human race is most powerfully influenced, we shall find that they may be classed under⁴ four heads,—namely, Climate, Food, Soil, and the General Aspect of Nature;⁵ by which last I mean those appearances which, though presented chiefly to the sight,⁶ have, through the medium of that or other senses, directed the association of ideas, and hence in different countries have given rise to⁷ different habits of thought. To one of these four classes may be referred⁸ all the external phenomena by which man has been permanently affected. The last of these classes, or what I call the General Aspect of Nature, produces its principal results by exciting the⁹ imagination, and by

¹ *Melt*, here *verſchmelzen*. Turn may be turned by ‘under the each through each by ‘one through latter I understand.’ the other.’

² *Natural agencies*, here *Naturkräfte*.

³ *Render here to inquire by* forschen or fragen nach, *agents by* Kräfte, and *human race by* Menschen geschlecht.

⁴ *To class under*, classificieren in; *heads*, here *Hauptarten*.

⁵ *Aspect of Nature*, *Naturansicht* or *Naturerscheinung*. *By* — mean

may be turned by ‘under the latter I understand.’

⁶ *Though — sight*, obwohl sie sich vornehmlich dem Gesichtsorgane offenbaren; *through the medium* = by means of.

⁷ *To give rise to* = to produce; *habits of thought*, *Arten zu denken*, or, somewhat freely, *Gedankenkreise*.

⁸ *May be referred*, lassen sich... zuschreiben; *affected* = influenced.

⁹ *Produces — the*, wirkt vorzüglich durch die Anregung der.

suggesting those innumerable superstitions¹ which are the great obstacles to advancing knowledge.

The other three agents, namely Climate, Food, and Soil, have, so far as we are aware,² had no direct influence of this sort ; but they have, as I am about to prove, originated the most important consequences in regard to the general organization of society, and from them there have followed many of those large and conspicuous differences between³ nations, which are often ascribed to some fundamental difference in the various races into which mankind is divided. But while such original distinctions of race⁴ are altogether hypothetical, the discrepancies⁵ which are caused by difference of climate, food, and soil are capable of a satisfactory explanation, and, when understood, will be found⁶ to clear up many of the difficulties which still obscure the study of history.—HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE,
History of Civilization in England.

XXIII.

A FATAL JOKE.

Borso⁷ lay ill, and his medical advisers⁸ pronounced his case hopeless, because they were too ignorant to cure him. His malady was a raging fever. Nature at first

¹ *By—superstitions, durch die Erfahrung jener unzähligen Formen des Übergläubens.* Use *obstacles* in the singular, and turn to *advancing* by 'for the progress of the.'

² *So—aware, so weit es uns bekannt; have followed, sind entstanden or entstanden.*

³ Turn between by 'of the.' *Fundamental, here wesentlich.*

⁴ *Distinctions of race, Rassenunterschiede; are altogether hypotheti-*

tical = are nothing but hypotheses.

⁵ Insert the words *are capable, lassen fid, before the discrepancies, and render of—explanation briefly by befridigen erläutern.*

⁶ *When—found, werden bei genauem Verständniß dazu dienen.*

⁷ *Borso ascended the ducal throne of Ferrara in 1441.*

⁸ *Medical adviser, Arzt. Turn pronounced by 'declared.'*

helped him a little, and the prince was enabled to repair to a country residence,¹ where his fever settled into a fierce quartan; but he was not prevented from taking exercise. The whole ducal court was in sorrow because of the condition of their rough but not ungenerous master, and no one grieved more than Gonella.² The latter heard that the doctors had asserted that nothing but a sudden fright would shake³ the malady out of the body of the prince. But, then, who would dare to suddenly frighten such a terrible potentate as Borso of Ferrara? No one but the poor fool, and he did it effectually. While walking in the garden with his moody master, trying in vain to make him smile, the two came up to a deep lake, where the Duke usually took boat,⁴ and as he was about stepping in, Gonella, without a moment's hesitation,⁵ pushed the Duke into the water. Borso roared aloud for succour, screamed in his agony, and cursed the fool, who ultimately, with the aid he had prepared, drew him out. Borso was carried to bed, where he fell into such a perspiration from his fright and exertion, that he got rid of his fever, and rose free from any disagreeable symptom except his wrath against the jester. The latter was condemned to exile, with a sentence of death⁶ in case of his being found upon the soil of Ferrara.

Gonella went into banishment, which he bore with so much impatience, that after a few months he resolved to return, without incurring the threatened consequences. He thus contrived⁷ it: filling a cart with the earth of the Paduan district, in which he had been sojourning, he rode boldly into Ferrara, where he pertinaciously maintained, as he sat in the cart, that he was still on the soil of Padua. The Duke ordered him to be seized and beheaded. "I will only pay fright with fright," said Borso; "so when his neck is on the block, let fall upon it, not the axe, but a drop of water; then bid my fool arise. I shall

¹ *Country residence, Landschloß.*

⁵ *Turn a moment's hesitation by*

² *Gonella was the official court fool of the Duke.*

⁶ *to hesitate a moment.*

³ *Shake, here vertreiben.*

⁶ *With—death, say mit der Todesstrafe bestrafen.*

⁴ *To take boat, das Boot bestiegen.*

⁷ *To contrive, here anstellen.*

be glad to congratulate him on his and my recovery." All was done¹ as the Duke directed.

Gonella, *made* sad for the first time in his life, was solemnly conveyed to the scaffold. All the usual ceremonies of the lugubrious drama were then enacted, and, these over,² the poor jester, with a shake and a sigh, laid down the old insignia of his office, and blindfolded placed his head upon the block. The executioner stepped up, and from a phial let fall a single drop of water on the fool's neck. Then arose³ a burst of laughter and a clapping of hands, and shouts to Gonella to get up and thank the Duke for the life given him. The fool did not move, and all around laughed the more at the jest which they thought he was perpetuating.⁴ Still he remained motionless; at last the headsman went up to him, and raising Gonella from the ground, discovered that he was dead. The drop of water had had all the effect of the sharpest axe; and the spectators went home repeating to one another, "A shocking⁵ bad joke, indeed."—DR. DORAN, *History of Court Fools*.

XXIV.

ENGLISH TRADE UNDER ELIZABETH.

Thus it was⁶ that the accession of Elizabeth found commerce leaving its old channels and stretching in a thousand new directions. While the fishing trade⁷ was ruined by the change of creed, a taste came in⁸ for luxuries

¹ *Was done*, say *geschah*.

² Turn *these over* by 'when these were over'; *wih—sigh*, mit *Schauern* und *Seufzen*.

³ *To arise*, *erscholl*; *a burst of* = *loud*; *shouts to*, *Surufe an*.

⁴ Turn *which* — *perpetuating* by 'which, as they thought, he continued.'

⁵ *Schocking*, here *schrecklich*.

⁶ *Thus it was*, so *geschah es*. Turn *the* — *leaving* by 'at the time of Elizabeth's accession commerce left.'

⁷ *Fishing trade* = *fish-trade*.

⁸ Translate *came in* by *verbreitete sich*, use *luxuries* in the singular, and turn *undreamt* by 'unheard.'

undreamt of in the simpler days which were passing away. Statesmen, accustomed to rule the habits of private life with sumptuary laws, and to measure the imports of the realm by their own conceptions of the necessities of the people, took alarm at the inroads upon established ways and usages, and could see only "a most lamentable spoil to the¹ realm, in the over-quantity of unnecessary wares brought into the port of London."

From India came perfumes, spices, rice, cotton, indigo, and precious stones; from Persia and Turkey carpets, velvets, damasks, cloth of gold, and silk robes "wrought² in divers colours." Russia gave its ermines and sables, its wolf and bear skins,³ its tallow, flax, and hemp, its steel and iron, its ropes, cables, pitch, tar, masts for ships, and even deal boards. The New World sent over sugar, rare woods,⁴ gold, silver, and pearls; and these, with the pomegranates, lemons, and oranges, the silks and satins, the scented⁵ soaps and oils, and the fanciful variety of ornaments which were imported from the South of Europe, shocked the austere sense of the race of Englishmen who had been bred up in an age when heaven was of more importance than earthly pleasure. Fathers were filled with panic for the morals of their children, and statesmen trembled before the imminent ruin of the realm.—JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, *History of England*.

¹ *Spoil to the, Ausbeutung des;*
over-quantity, übergröÙe Quantität.
² *Wrought,* here gewebt.

³ See page 93, note 16.
⁴ *Rare woods, seltene Holzarten.*
⁵ *Scented, parfümiert.*

XXV.

MODERN BORDER FEUDS.

Thus ran on¹ the voluble tongue of my comrade, as we entered a little, close, asthmatic-looking village, smothered between high hedges and trees, and seeming impenetrable to a breath of air :—

“ But what signifies, after all, whether a man be Belgian or Frenchman ? Yet the miserable beings of this place presume to quarrel about it. This is the frontier village, ridiculously enough arranged. The road, running in the middle, is the line of separation. The right-hand cottages are in Belgium, the left in France. The widow Vanderbroeckellen, there, on one side, sells you tobacco at ten sous a pound ; while her opposite² neighbour, François Delaporte, must charge you ten francs ; and at that house, on the French side, you may drink a bottle of wine for a franc, that is prohibited to the envious and thirsty dog that lives ‘en face.’ Such are our Custom-house laws, and a nice nest of smugglers they hatch here. And look at those two fellows, searchers of honest people, one French, the other Belgian ; how they eye us from each side of the road. This village of La Belle, as it is called, I consider to be a stone-and-mortar³ reproach against two Governments that think themselves, no doubt, very wise ; and as for the stupid dolts that people it, imagine them coming each half-way into their common street to fight for the honour of their different countries.”

“ I am heartily glad to hear ‘that,’ ” thought I ; “ it does look like national feeling.” But I did not care to interrupt my companion, and we left La Belle behind us.

“ There they go ! ” exclaimed he, as we were about a mile out of the village ; “ there they go, the real boys of

¹ Ran on, say plauderte...weiter.

² Supply the word ‘residing.’

³ Stone-and-mortar may here be rendered by monumental.

the by-ways!¹ Look at those light-footed fellows!" And I remarked, emerging from a little lane, five or six uncommonly active young men, but reckless and vagabond-looking, each with a stick in his hand, and four, five, or more bladders slung over his shoulder, and dangling against him.

"And who are they?" asked I.

"All smugglers," answered he; "brave, open, daylight fellows,² who care no more for a gendarme or Custom-house officer than for you and I. They have just come back from selling their tobacco in France, and are well laden with brandy³ in return. They have made a round to avoid the village, and are now on their road, fearing neither man nor ——."

As he spoke, two mounted gendarmes appeared: a loud shout from the smugglers gave the salutation⁴—and in an instant the whole gang were across the hedges, and away into the thick-planted fields beyond. The gendarmes put spur to their horses, drew their swords, looked in a terrible passion, and kicked up quantities of dust, galloped about, up some lanes, down others, swore⁵ quite like troopers, and at last rode off in a quiet pace, side by side, having no doubt done their duty most faithfully.—
T. C. GRATTAN, *National Traits*.

¹ Real — by-ways, eßten Bursche ³ Brandy, here Cognac.
der Schleidwege; active, here rührig. ⁴ Translate *gave the salutation*
² Daylight-fellows, Bursche die das by erscholl als Gruß.
Sicht nicht scheuen. ⁵ To swear, here fluchen.

XXVI.

GERMAN POPULAR BOOKS.

The Germans, if they did not as yet excel in the higher department of typography, were by no means negligent of¹ their own great invention. The books, if we include the smallest, printed in the Empire between 1470 and the close of the century, amount to several thousand editions. A large proportion of these were in their own language. They had a literary public, as we may call it, not merely in their courts and universities, but in their respectable middle class, the burghers of the free cities, and, perhaps, in the artisans whom they employed. Their reading² was almost always *with* a serious end; but no people so successfully cultivated the art of moral and satirical fable. These, in many instances, spread with great favour through Cisalpine³ Europe. Among the works of this kind, in the fifteenth century, two deserve mention; the "Eulenspiegel," popular afterwards in England by the name of "Howleglass," and a superior and better-known production, the "Narrenschiff," or "Ship of Fools," by Sebastian Brandt of Strasburg, the first edition of which is referred⁴ by Brunet to 1494. The Latin translation, which bears the title of 1488 in an edition printed at Lyons, ought to be placed,⁵ according to the same bibliographer, ten years later, a numerical letter having probably been omitted.* It was translated

¹ Turn *were*—*of* by 'did by no means neglect.'

² Render *reading* by *lecture*; turn *was by* 'had,' and *end* by 'aim.'

³ *Cisalpine*, *cisalpinisch*, to be preceded here by the definite article.

⁴ *Is referred...to 1494, wird...auf das Jahr 1494 festgesetzt.*

⁵ *To be placed*, here *angegeben werden*. The preposition *auf* should be supplied before *ten*. *Numerical letter*, *Zahlbuchstabe*.

* Besides the explanation quoted by Hallam, there are two more versions to account for the contradictory date between the original and the translation; some biographers being of opinion that there existed an original German edition previous to that of 1494, and others that the Latin translation was made from the author's manuscript.

into English by Barclay, and published early in¹ 1509. It is a metrical satire on the follies of every class, and may possibly have suggested to Erasmus his "Encomium Moriae."² But the idea was not absolutely new; the theatrical company,³ established at Paris under the name of "Enfants de Sans Souci," as well as the ancient office of jester or fool in our courts and castles, implied the same principle of satirizing mankind with ridicule⁴ in general, that every man should feel more pleasure from the humiliation of his neighbours than pain from his own. Brandt does not show much poetical talent; but his morality is clear and sound; he keeps the pure and right-minded reader on his side; and in an age when little better came into competition, his characters of men, though more didactic than descriptive, did not fail to please.* The influence such books of simple fiction⁵ and plain moral would possess over a people may be judged by the delight they once gave to children, before we had learned to vitiate the healthy appetite of ignorance by premature refinements and stimulating variety.—HENRY HALLAM, *Introduction to the Literature of Europe*.

¹ *Early in* = at the beginning of the year.

³ *Theatrical company, Schauspieler-Gesellschaft.*

² The German for *Encomium Moriae* is *Das der Narrheit, but the original Latin title may be retained.*

⁴ *Satirizing...with ridicule, auf satirische Weise verspotten.*

⁵ *Of—fiction, ungefünstelter Fabel.*

* The fact that the *Fliegende Blätter* was called the 'Secular Bible,' and that Geiler von Kaiserberg, a celebrated contemporary preacher, could venture to choose some of the chapters as texts for his sermons, will fully bear out the author's statement. It may be added here that the poem, which was written in the Suabian dialect, was also rendered into French and Dutch.

XXVII.

STRAWBERRY WEATHER.

(WRITTEN IN JUNE.)

If our article on this subject should be worth little (especially as we are obliged to be brief, and cannot bring to our assistance much quotation or other helps,) we beg leave to say, that we mean to do little more in it than congratulate the reader on the strawberry season, and imply those pleasant interchanges of conventional sympathy which give rise to the common expressions about the weather or the state of the harvest—things which everybody knows what everybody else will say about them, and yet upon which everybody speaks. Such a charm has sympathy, even in its commonest aspect.

- A.* A fine day to-day.
- B.* Very fine day.
- A.* But I think we shall have rain.
- B.* I think we shall.¹

And so the two speakers part, all the better pleased with one another merely for having uttered a few words, and those words such as either of them could have reckoned upon beforehand, and has interchanged a thousand times. And justly are they pleased. They are fellow-creatures living in the same world, and all its phases are of importance to them, and themselves to one another.

The meaning of the word is: “I feel as you *do*,” or “I am interested in the same subject, and it is a pleasure to me to let you see it.” What a pity that mankind do not vent² the same feelings of good-will and a mutual understanding on fifty other subjects! And many do—but all might—and, as Bentham says, “with how little trouble!”

¹ Turn *I think we shall* by ‘I ² Render *vent* by *düsern*, and
think it also.’ understanding by *Verständniß*.

There is strawberry weather, for instance, which is as good a point of the weather to talk about as rain or sun. If the phrase seems a little forced,¹ it is perhaps not so much as it seems; for the weather, and fruit, and colour, and the birds, &c. &c. all hang together; and for our parts, we would fain think, and can easily believe, that without this special degree of heat (while we are writing), or mixture of heat and fresh air, the strawberries would not have their special degree of colour and fragrance. The world answers to the spirit that plays upon it as musical instruments to musicians; and if cloud, sunshine, and breeze (the fine playing of Nature) did not descend upon earth precisely as they do at this moment, there is good reason to conclude that neither fruit, nor anything else, would be precisely what it is. The cuckoo would want² tone, and the strawberries relish.—LEIGH HUNT, *The Seer*.

XXVIII.

PROGRESS OF MANKIND.

Man is progressive³ not only as an individual, but as a race. Here, still more, is his superiority to all other animals apparent. He is, in some measure, the heir of the discoveries, the inventions, the thoughts, and the labours of all foregoing time; and each man has, in some measure, for his helper the results of the accumulated knowledge of the world. But the transmission of experience and knowledge from generation to generation is the fundamental condition of progress throughout the successive ages of the life of mankind. To a large extent, of course, we cannot but profit from the labour of our

¹ *Forced*, say gefünfelt.

² Cf. page 4, note 14.

³ Turn here *is progressive* by the verb 'progresses.'

predecessors ; all those products, and instruments, and agencies, which we style 'civilization,' our roads, our railways, our canals, our courts of law, our houses of legislature, and a thousand other embodiments of the combined and successive efforts of many generations, are our inheritance by birth. But the very guidance and employment of these require for their improvement, or even for their maintenance, ever-increased knowledge and intelligence. The higher the civilization that a community has attained, the more, not the less, necessary is it that its members, as one race succeeds another, should be enlightened and informed. No inheritance of industrial progress can dispense with individual intelligence and judgment, any more than the accumulation of books can save from the need of learning to read and write. But thousands of human beings, born ignorant, are left to repeat unguided the same experiments, and to incur the same failures and penalties as their parents, as their ancestors. Where these stumbled, or slipped, and fell, they too stumble, or slip, and fall, rising again perhaps, but not uninjured by the fall. Nature teaches, it is true, by penalty as well as by reward ; but it is surely wise, as far as may be, to anticipate in each case this rough teaching, to aid it by rational explanation, and to confine it within safe bounds. The world, doubtless, advances in spite of all. That industrial progress is what it is proves that the amount of observance of law is, on the whole, largely in excess of its violation ; were it otherwise, society would go backward, and humanity would perish. This predominance of good results from the very constitution of human nature and of the world, by which the individual, working even unconsciously and for his own ends, and learning even by failure, achieves a good wider than that he contemplates, and by which progress, in spite of delay and fluctuation, is maintained in the race, if not always in the individual.—DR. W. B. HODGSON, *Economic Science as a Branch of Education.*

XXIX.

ATHENIAN EDUCATION.

The ten years that lie between the ages of five and fifteen are, as all acknowledge, among the most important of any man's life for the growth of intellect and the formation of character. In most cases, indeed, the total or all but total absence of any records of the boyhood of a great man would make it impossible to reconstruct in any way the history of his education. The present instance, however, is an exceptional one. There was a marked difference in the character of Athenian education in the periods that preceded and followed the Persian war, and we have the most vivid pictures both of the earlier and the later systems.* The latter, under the influence of sophists and rhetoricians, was open to the charge of cultivating sharpness of intellect at the expense of manliness, and strength, and purity. It proposed political success as the one object in life, and that was only to be obtained by the skill of speech, which involved long practice and attendance in the assemblies, deliberative and judicial, of the people. So trained, the youth of Athens became pale and narrow-chested, glib of speech, chattering in the Agora,¹ boasting that they were better than their fathers, calling good evil, and evil good, sinking into all forms of effeminacy.

But the same hand that has drawn us this picture has left us also another. The education which was old-fashioned and obsolete at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war was in full sway between Marathon and Salamis, and under its influence Sophocles must have grown up.

¹ The Agora was originally the and subsequently the market-place place of assembly of the people, at Athens.

* See the elaborate description in the *Clouds* of Aristophanes (933-993), from which most of the details which follow are taken.—The Author.

The system was one well adapted to bring out all powers of man's mind and body to their highest perfection. The government of Peisistratos had helped to raise the people out of the roughness of their earlier life. Inter-course with the Asiatic Greeks had brought in quicker perceptions of beauty in art, and poetry, and music. It had not as yet brought in, in their fulness, though the tyrants of Greece were doing their best to introduce them, the vices with which all Asiatic society was tainted. The zeal with which Peisistratos had collected and edited the works of Homer had given the youth of Athens a basis upon which their education rested ; and its ethical influence, if not always in harmony with the standard of a higher wisdom, and sometimes too subservient to the principles of despotism, at least tended to a reverence for truth, and honour, and manliness.

The Iliad and the Odyssey were free from the deep-dyed stain of later Greek literature. They were fit textbooks for an education which aimed at forming the heroic temper, and looked at the training of the body, and skill in music and poetry, as equally contributing to it. Manliness, and self-restraint, and reverence for parents were the key-notes of the whole. We have but to individualize the general features of the picture which the comic dramatist has drawn, to follow the boyhood of Sophocles in its daily life. To go with the other boys of his 'dème,'¹ marching in due order, bare-headed and unclothed, even though it might snow fast and thick, to the house of the music-teacher, there to learn a manly and vigorous music, free from all tricks and affectations ; to pass from that lesson to the school of the trainer, to gain in wrestling, running, leaping, the clear complexion, the blooming health, the well-developed form, which gave promise of a vigorous manhood ; to honour father and mother, and pay all due reverence to age ; to blush with a genuine shamefastness ; to be pure in the midst of the floods of impurity that were beginning to creep in ; to be each of

¹ Retain the same expression— a district or parish in Athens)— derived from the Greek δῆμος (i.e. also in German).

them in his own person as a very statue of modesty ;—this was the training of the men who fought at Marathon, and this, with somewhat more of intellectual culture, must have been that of Sophocles.—E. H. PLUMPTRE, *The Life and Writings of Sophocles*.

XXX.

A CONVERSION BY POETRY.*

After the manner of pious men of those times, Las Casas and his monks did not fail to commence their undertaking by having recourse to the most fervent prayers, severe fasts, and other mortifications. These lasted several days. They then turned to the secular part of their enterprise, using all the skill that the most accomplished statesmen or men of the world could have brought to bear upon it. The first thing they did was to translate into verse, in the Quiché language, the great doctrines of the Church. In these verses they described the creation of the world, the fall of man, his banishment from Paradise, and the mediation prepared for him ; then the life of Christ, His passion, His death, His resurrection, His ascension ; then His future return to judge all men, the punishment of the wicked and the reward of the good. They divided the work, which was very extensive, into ‘coplas,’ after the Castilian fashion. We might well wish, for many reasons, that this laudable work remained to us, but I am not aware of there being any traces of its existence.

The good fathers then began to study how they should

* The above extract refers to the conversion, by peaceful means, of some Indian tribes, much dreaded by the Spaniards on account of their warlike character.

introduce their poem to the notice of the Indians of Tuzulutlan ; and, availing themselves of a happy thought for this purpose, they called to their aid four Indian merchants, who were in the habit of going with merchandise several times a year into this province called 'the Land of War.' The monks, with great care, taught these four men to repeat the couplets which they had composed. The pupils entered entirely into the views of their instructors. Indeed, they took such pains in learning their lessons, and (with the fine sense for musical intonation which the Indians generally possessed) repeated these verses so well, that there was nothing left to desire. The composition and the teaching occupied three months, and was not completed until the middle of August, 1537. * * * The monks and the merchants, however, were not satisfied until they had brought their labours to much greater perfection,—until, indeed, they had set these verses to music, so that they might be accompanied by the Indian instrument. * * *

The enterprise was now ready to be carried into action, to be transplanted from the schools into the world. It was resolved that the merchants should commence their journey into 'the Land of War,' carrying with them not only their own merchandises, but being furnished by Las Casas with the usual small wares to please aborigines, such as scissors, knives, looking-glasses, and bells. The pupils and the teachers parted ; the merchants making their accustomed journey into the territories of Quiché and Zacapula, their destination being a certain *pueblo*¹ of a great cacique of those parts, a wise and warlike chief, who had many powerful alliances. * * *

The merchants were received, as was the custom in a country without inns, into the palace of the cacique, where they met with a better reception than usual, being enabled to make him presents of these new things from Castille. They then set up their tent, and began to sell their goods

¹ Retain the Spanish expression *pueblo*, signifying 'a town, village,' is the title of a king or chief among several tribes of Indians in America. For the word *cacique*, which we use in German Rajif.

as they were wont to do, their customers thronging about them to see the Spanish novelties. When the sale was over for that day, the chief men amongst the Indians remained with the cacique to do him honour. In the evening the merchants asked for a 'teplanastl,' an instrument of music which we may suppose to have been the same as the Mexican 'teponaztli' or drum. They then produced some timbrels and bells which they had brought with them, and began to sing the verses which they had learned by heart, accompanying themselves on the musical instruments. The effect produced was very great. The sudden change of character, not often made, from a merchant to a priest, at once arrested the attention of the assemblage. Then, if the music was beyond anything that these Indians had heard, the words were still more extraordinary; for the good fathers had not hesitated to put into their verses the questionable assertion that idols were demons, and the certain fact that human sacrifices were abominable. The main body of the audience was delighted, and pronounced these merchants to be ambassadors from new gods.

The cacique, with the caution of a man in authority, suspended his judgment until he had heard more of the matter. The next day, and for seven succeeding days, this sermon in song was repeated. In public and in private, the person who insisted most on this repetition was the cacique, and he expressed a wish to fathom the matter, and to know the origin and meaning of these things. The prudent merchants replied, that they only sang what they had heard, that it was not their business to explain these verses, for that office belonged to certain 'padres' who instructed the people. "And who are 'padres'?" asked the chief. In answer to that question the merchants painted pictures of the Dominican monks, in their robes of black and white, and their tonsured heads. The merchants then described the lives of these 'padres'; how they did not eat meat, and how they did not desire gold, or feathers, or cocoa; that they were not married, that night and day they sang the

praises of God, and that they knelt before very beautiful images.

The Indian chief resolved to see and hear these marvellous men in black and white, with their hair in the form of a garland, who were so different from other men ; and for this purpose, when the merchants returned, he sent in company with them a brother of his, a young man of twenty-two years of age, who was to invite the Dominicans to visit his brother's country, and to carry them presents. * * *

While the Indian prince was occupied in visiting the town of Santiago, the monks debated amongst themselves what course they should pursue in reference to the invitation which they had received from the cacique. Guided throughout by great prudence, they resolved not to risk the safety of the whole of their body, but to send only one monk at first as an ambassador and explorer. Their choice fell upon Father Luis Cancér, who probably was the most skilled of all the four in the language that was likely to be best understood in Tuzulutlan. Meanwhile the cacique's brother and his attendants made their observations of the mode of life of the monks, who gratified him and them by little presents. It was time now to return ; and the whole party, consisting of Luis Cancér, the cacique's brother, his Indians, and the four merchants of Guatemala, set off from Santiago on their way to the cacique's country. * * *

The journey of Father Luis was a continued triumph. Everywhere the difference was noticed between his dress, customs, and manners, and those of the Spaniards who had already been seen in Tuzulutlan. When he came into the cacique's territory, he was received under triumphal arches, and the ways were made clean before him, as if he had been a monarch traversing his kingdom. At the entrance of the cacique's own town, the chief himself came out to meet Father Luis, and, bending before him, cast down his eyes, showing him the same mark of reverence that he would have shown to the priests of that country. More substantial and abiding honours soon followed. At

the cacique's order a church was built, and in it the Father said mass in the presence of the chief, who was especially delighted with the cleanliness of the sacerdotal garments ; for the priests of his own country, like those of Mexico, affected filth and darkness as the fitting accompaniments for a religion of terror. * * *

In a word, the mission of Father Luis was supremely successful ; and after he had visited other parts of the country subject to the converted cacique, he returned, according to the plan that had been determined upon by the brethren, to the town of Santiago, where Las Casas and the other monks received with ineffable delight the good tidings which their brother had to communicate to them.—ARTHUR HELPS, *The Life of Las Casas.*

XXXI.

A PARALLEL.

By way of a beginning, let us ask ourselves—What is education ? And, above all things, what is our ideal of a thorough liberal education ?—of that education which, if we could begin life again, we would give ourselves—the education which, if we could mould the fates to our own will, we would give our children ? Well, I know not what may be your conception upon this matter, but I will tell you mine ; and I hope I shall find that our views are not very discrepant. Suppose it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would one day or other depend upon his winning or losing a game of chess, don't you think we should all consider it to be a primary duty to learn at least the names and the moves of the pieces ? to have a notion of a gambit, and a keen eye for all the means of giving and getting out of check ? Do

you not think that we should look with disapprobation amounting to scorn upon the father who allowed his son, or the State which allowed its members, to grow up without knowing a pawn from a knight? Now, it is a very plain and elementary truth that the life, the fortune, and the happiness of every one of us, and, more or less, of those who are connected with us, do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. It is a game which has been played for untold ages: every man and woman of us being one of the two players in a game of his or her own. The chess-board is the world, the pieces the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the laws of nature. The player on the other side is hidden from us. All we know is that his play is always fair, just, and patient; but, also, that he never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well the highest stakes are paid with that sort of overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And one who plays ill is checkmated without haste, but without remorse. My metaphor will remind some of you of the famous picture in which Retzch has depicted Satan playing at chess with man for his soul. Substitute for the mocking fiend in that picture a calm, strong angel, who is playing for love, as we say, and would rather lose than win, and I should accept it as an image of human life. Well, now, what I mean with education is learning the rules of this mighty game. In other words, education is the instruction of the intellect in the laws of nature, and the fashioning of the affections and of the will into harmony with those laws.—T. H. HUXLEY, *On Education.*

XXXII.

INTERLACHEN.

Interlachen ! how peacefully, by the margin of the swift-rushing Aar, thou liest on the broad lap of those romantic meadows, all overshadowed by the wide arms of giant trees ! Only the round towers of thine ancient cloister rise above their summits ; the round towers themselves but a child's playthings under the great church-towers of the mountains ! Close beside thee are lakes, which the flowing band of the river ties together. Before thee opens the magnificent valley of Lauterbrunnen, where the cloud-hooded monk and pale virgin stand like Saint Francis and his bride of snow ; and around thee are fields, and orchards, and hamlets green, from which the churchbells answer each other at evening. The evening sun was setting when I first beheld thee ! * * *

Paul Flemming alighted at one of the principal hotels. The landlord came out to meet him. He had great eyes and a green coat, and reminded Flemming of the inn-keeper mentioned in the Golden Ass, who had been changed by magic into a frog, and croaked to his customers from the lees of a wine-cask. His house, he said, was full, and so was every house in Interlachen ; but if the gentleman would walk in, he would procure a chamber for him in the neighbourhood.

On the sofa sat a gentleman, reading ; a stout gentleman of perhaps forty-five, round, ruddy, and with a head which, being a little bald on the top, looked not unlike a crow's nest with one egg in it. A good-humoured face turned from the book as Flemming entered, and a good-humoured voice exclaimed :

" Ha ! ha ! Mr. Flemming ! Is it you or your apparition ? I told you we should meet again, though you were for taking an eternal farewell of your fellow-traveller."

Saying these words, the stout gentleman rose and shook Flemming heartily by the hand. And Flemming returned the shake as heartily, recognising in this ruddy personage a former travelling companion, Mr. Berkley, whom he had left, a week or two previously, toiling up the Righi. Mr. Berkley was an Englishman of fortune ; a good-humoured, humane, old bachelor, remarkable alike for his common sense and his eccentricity. This is to say, the basis of his character was good, sound common sense, trodden down and smoothed by education ; but this level ground-work his strange and whimsical fancy used as a dancing-floor, whereon to exhibit her eccentric tricks. His ruling passion was cold bathing ; and he usually ate his breakfast sitting in a tub of cold water, and reading a newspaper. He kissed every child he met, and to every old man said in passing, "God bless you !" with such an expression of voice and countenance, that no one could doubt his sincerity. He reminded one of Roger Bontamps, or the little man in gray, though with a difference.

"The last time I had the pleasure of seeing you, Mr. Berkley," said Flemming, "was at Goldau, just as you were going up the Righi. I hope you were gratified with a fine sunrise of the mountain-top ?"

"No, I was not," replied Mr. Berkley. "It is all a humbug ! a confounded humbug ! They made such a noise about their sunrise, that I determined I would not see it. So I lay snug in bed, and only peeped through the window-curtain. That was enough. Just above the house, on the top of the hill, stood some fifty half-dressed, romantic individuals, shivering in the wet grass, and, a short distance from them, a miserable wretch blowing a long wooden horn. 'That's your sunrise on the Righi, is it ?' said I, and went to sleep again. * * * Take my word for it, the Righi is a great humbug!"—H. W. LONGFELLOW, *Hyperion*.

XXXIII.

THE HISTORY OF A WORD.

What a record of great social revolutions, revolutions in nations and in the feelings of nations, the one word 'frank' contains, which is used, as we all know, to express aught that is generous, straightforward, and free. The Franks, I need not remind you, were a powerful German tribe, or association of tribes, which at the breaking up of the Roman empire possessed themselves of Gaul, to which they gave their own name. They were the ruling conquering people, honourably distinguished from the Gauls and degenerate Romans, among whom they established themselves by their independence, their love of truth, their love of freedom, their hatred of a lie; they had, in short, the virtues which belong to a conquering and dominant race in the midst of an inferior and conquered. And thus it came to pass that by degrees the name 'frank,' which originally indicated a merely national, came to involve as well a moral distinction; and a 'frank' man was synonymous not merely with a man of the conquering German race, but was an epithet applied to a person possessed of certain high moral qualities, which for the most part appertained to, and were found only in, men of that stock. And thus in men's daily discourse, when they speak of a person as being 'frank,'¹ or when they use the words 'franchise,' 'enfranchisement,' to express civil liberties and immunities, their language here is the out-growth, the record, and the result of great historic changes, and bears testimony to facts of history, whereof it may well happen that the speakers have never heard.—R. C. TRENCH, *On the Study of Words*.

¹ The word *frant* is also used in the same sense in German, but the expression *altfrantisch* is employed to denote both persons and things which are as good and sterling as they were with the old Franks, and also in the sense of 'antiquated, obsolete.'

XXXIV.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIOGRAPHY.

Shakespeare is the only biographer of Shakespeare ; and even he can tell nothing, except to the Shakespeare within us—that is, to our most apprehensive and sympathetic hour. He cannot step from off his tripod, and give us anecdotes of his inspirations. Read the antique documents extricated, analyzed, and compared by the assiduous Dyce and Collier, and now read one of those skiey sentences—aërolites—which seem to have fallen out of heaven, and which not your experience, but the man within the breast, has accepted as words of fate, and tell me if they match, if the former account in any manner for the latter, or which gives the most historical insight into the man.

Hence, though our external history is so meagre, yet with Shakespeare for biographer, instead of Aubrey and Rowe, we have really the information which is material, that which describes character and fortune, that which, if we were about to meet the man and deal with him, would most import us to know. We have his recorded convictions on those questions which knock for answer at every heart—on life and death, on love, on wealth and poverty, on the prizes of life, and the ways whereby we come at them ; on the characters of men, and the influences, occult and open, which affect their fortunes ; and on those mysterious and demoniacal powers which defy our science, and yet interweave their malice and their gift in our brightest hours. Who ever read the volume of the "Sonnets" without finding that the poet had there revealed, under masks that are no masks to the intelligent, the lore of friendship and of love ; the confusion of sentiments in the most susceptible and, at the same time, the most intellectual of men ? What trait of his private mind has he hidden in his dramas ? One can discern, in his ample pictures of the gentleman and the king, what forms and

humanities pleased him ; his delight in troops of friends, in large hospitality, in cheerful giving. Let Timon, let Warwick, let Antonio the Merchant answer for his great heart. So far from Shakespeare's being the least known, he is the one person, in all modern history, known to us. What point of morals, of manners, of economy, of philosophy, of religion, of taste, of the conduct of life, has he not settled ? What mystery has he not signified his knowledge of ? What office, or function, or district of man's work has he not remembered ? What king has he not taught state, as Talma taught Napoleon ? What sage has he not outseen ? What gentleman has he not instructed in the rudeness of his behaviour ?—RALPH WALDO EMERSON, *Representative Men.*

XXXV.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER OF NATIONS.

Be this as it may, it is at least clear that, during five successive centuries, the lowlands of our island were chiefly peopled, and were exclusively governed, by members of the great Teutonic family. In France, throughout the same period, there was a vast numerical preponderance of the Gallic, or Roman-Gallic, over the Teutonic element of society. What was the effect of the slow and imperfect fusion of the two races in that kingdom I have attempted in a former lecture to explain. What was the effect of the undisturbed development of the German habits of thought and action in our own land it remains for us to inquire.

I have already avowed my belief that to each of the nations of the earth belongs, by a divine decree, a distinctive character adapted to the peculiar office assigned to each in the great and comprehensive system of human affairs. Thus to France was appointed, by the Supreme Ruler of mankind, the duty of civilizing and humanizing the European world. To England it has been given to

guide all other States to excellence in the practical arts of life, to commercial wealth, to political wisdom, and to spiritual liberty. But to Germany was delegated the highest and the noblest trust which has been committed to any people since the Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Romans fulfilled their respective commission of imparting to our race the blessings of religion, of learning, and of law. * * *

Weakened as she has been in defensive as well as in aggressive war by the division of her territory into so many separate States, yet in that very weakness she has found her strength in the unambitious but beneficent career which, by the prescient will of the Creator himself, she was destined to pursue. The fathers of some of the most aged amongst us witnessed her first assumption of her rank and proper station in the republic of letters, and we ourselves are witnesses how, in that comparatively new region of national prowess, she has exhibited the same indestructible character which, more than a thousand years ago, enabled her to lay in this island the basis of a government, of which (if our posterity be true to their trust) another thousand years will scarcely witness the subversion. That England has her patrimony on the seas, France on the land, and Germany in the clouds, is a sarcasm at which a German may well afford to smile. For reverence in the contemplation of whatever is elevated, and imagination in the embellishment of whatever is beautiful, and tenderness in cherishing whatever is lovely, and patience in the pursuit of the most recondite truths, and courage in the avowal of every deliberate conviction, and charity in tolerating every form of honest dissent—these are now, as they have ever been, the vital elements of the Teutonic mind.—SIR JAMES STEPHEN, *Lectures on the History of France*.

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BY

DR. BUCHHEIM,

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Examiner in German to the University of London, and for the Civil Service of India; Member of the Council of the College of Preceptors, &c.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the WESTMINSTER REVIEW, January, 1863.

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From the ATHENÆUM, October 18, 1862.

Dr. Buchheim's comment on the whole Trilogy of Wallenstein, printed with the original text, is one of the most useful books of instruction that have been published for some time; and he should

certainly be chosen by the next metrical translator of the plays as one, at least, of his guides. His notes apply not only to the language, but abound in historical information.

From the PARTHENON (Literary Gazette), August 16, 1862.

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The difficulty in making notes lies in making neither too many nor too few, and in making no useless notes. Dr. Buchheim's rule is a safe guide in this matter; if the dictionaries do not give the necessary explanations of a word or a phrase, the editor gives the explanation in a note. . . . Having read all the notes carefully, we affirm that many of them are useful and necessary to an Englishman who knows German well, and that all of them will be useful to a learner, whether he has a master or not. The editor's Introduction, which contains a brief notice of the Thirty Years' War, of Wallenstein and his army, and an analysis of the drama, will be useful to those who know little of the history of this war, which was carried on in the name of Religion. . . . Indeed, all through the work the editor has taken great pains with the historical allusions, and even with the jargon of astrology, which Schiller has appropriately though sparingly introduced.

It is the fashion to consider such editions as Dr. Buchheim's "Wallenstein" as mere school books; but a book may be very useful for schools and for the purposes of education, and for other purposes too. After an examination of every line in this book, we affirm that it is a very valuable edition to our foreign classics, and we should be glad to see other standard works with as good a commentary.

From the EXAMINER, January 31, 1863.

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From the LONDON REVIEW, December 13, 1862.

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From the SPECTATOR, February 7, 1863.

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From the EDUCATIONAL TIMES, February, 1863.

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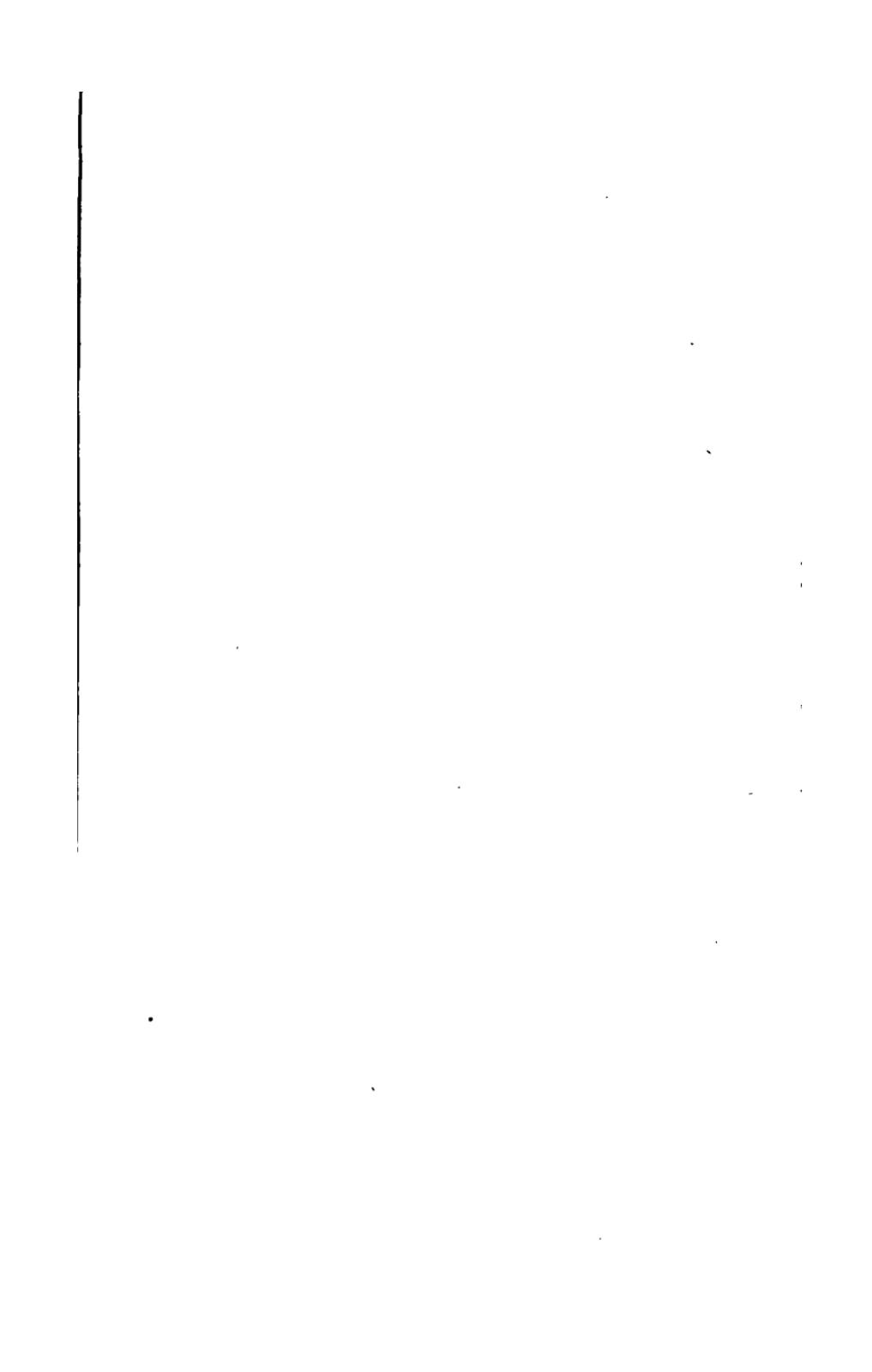
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